

interest are all stretched out in beautiful array to the eye of the visitor. The pleasure garden, with its flowers and shady retreats, presents a very inviting appearance, and we feel sure that no visitor will ever regret the time spent in viewing the many attractions Mr. Barnett has in store, and lovers of Natural History will find one of the noblest institutions for its study and advancement on this continent.—*Niagara Mail*.

5. BISHOPS' COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Between the French parishes which line the Southern bank of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, and the frontier of the United States, there is a tract of some hundred miles in length, and from thirty to fifty in breadth, which is being rapidly occupied by a population of Anglo-Saxon origin. The climate is eminently salubrious, though the winters are sometimes long and severe. The country abounds in minerals; and is well adapted for the rearing of cattle, and for most kinds of farm produce; and the beauty of its lakes and mountains is not easily surpassed.

In the heart of this romantic and little-known region is situated Bishops' College—an institution of which many of our readers may know the name, and probably but little more. As our object is to be an organ of the Canadian Church at large, and to give an account of Church work and Church progress throughout the country we need make no apology for devoting a few paragraphs to a sketch of the present state and prospects of an institution from which much may be looked for hereafter, and whose progress we shall watch with unfeigned interest.

The College itself is built on a rising ground, at the junction of the rivers Masawippi and St. Francis, close to the pretty village of Lennoxville, and about three miles from the rising town of Sherbrooke. It was founded to supply the want of a seminary for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Church of England, after the secularization of McGill College, Montreal. The site was fixed at Lennoxville chiefly on account of its central position as regards the English-speaking population of Lower Canada, regard being also had to the beauty and salubrity of the locality, and the moderation it promised in the scale of expenses. A considerable sum—nearly £3,000—was also offered in the neighbourhood.

The College-building consists of a plain and unadorned pile of brick, comprising rooms for some twenty students, with a residence for the Principal, and a chapel. The latter is of architectural pretensions, and was erected in 1856, at a cost of about £1,200, by contributions from England. It will accommodate about 120, and is arranged after the Oxford and Cambridge model. The windows are all of stained glass. The eastern triplet—by Clutterbuck, of London, England, a so-called "Literary window" was presented by the friends of Bishop Mountain. The north-east window is in memory of a student of great promise, who died on the eve of ordination. The chapel was consecrated in 1857, and has been in daily use ever since. The library consists of about 4,000 volumes. There is also a philosophical apparatus not yet complete, and the nucleus of a museum.

The endowment proceeds mainly from grants made by the Societies for propagating the Gospel and promoting Christian knowledge; from an annual grant of £500 from the Legislature; and from a noble donation of £6,000 sterling by an English friend of the Bishop of Quebec,—T. C. Harrold, Esq.,—whose name the Professorship of Divinity now bears. There is also a sum of about £400 per annum available for the assistance of students for holy orders, derived from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

The present staff includes a Principal, who is also Professor of Classics; a Professor of Divinity and Hebrew, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rector of the junior department and Grammar School, and a Bursar. Of these, two are of Oxford, two of Cambridge, and one of King's College, Aberdeen. There are at present twenty students in the College,—four in Divinity Hall and sixteen in Arts; and about sixty boys in the Grammar School. The students, for the most part, reside in College, and the expenses are on the most moderate scale. The subjects read in the Arts' course are those usually required in the Universities at home. The Divinity course begins after the B. A. degree, and extends over two years. The Bishops of Quebec and Montreal may however, give permission to any one they think duly qualified, to enter this latter course at once; and to such the University grants the title of Licentiate in Theology, if, after two years' residence, they pass a satisfactory examination. They can then proceed, if they please, to B.D. in due course. We may observe, in passing, that the College is by no means exclusively a theological one, as has often been supposed. The Medical and Law Faculties have not yet been organized, but the Arts' course is open to any one, whether a member of the Church of England or not, who chooses to avail himself of it. Since 1845, the College has sent forth, besides lay-graduates, about fifty clergymen,—thirty of whom are now labouring in Lower

Canada, and the remainder in Upper Canada, the United States and England.

Considerable changes have recently been introduced, which, it is hoped, will render the whole institution more widely useful. The Grammar School is to be incorporated with the College, and the Professors are to take part in the instruction there given. The study of modern languages is also to be more extensively pursued. In these reforms, King's College, London, has been kept in view, as being better adapted to the circumstances of the country than the older foundations.

To provide the requisite buildings and an endowment for the Rector of the School, and generally to increase the efficiency of the College, an attempt is now being made to raise a sum of \$50,000. About one-third of this amount has been promised, and the Principal and Professors are still engaged in bringing their appeal before the friends of public education throughout the Province. Committees have been nominated to co-operate in Quebec and Montreal; and a public meeting has been held in the former city, with very satisfactory results. We heartily wish the College God speed; and trust that she will not only send out of the University a succession of well-trained and earnest men to serve God in the Church and in the State, but also succeed in the arduous task of building up, as her junior department, a permanent and efficient Public School.—*Montreal Paper*.

V. Papers on Physical Geography.

1. THE SAGUENAY RIVER OF CANADA.

From the letters of the correspondent of the *London Times*, written during the tour of the Prince of Wales, we select the following graphic sketch of the river Saguenay:—The Saguenay is only some 120 miles distant from Quebec; but, as the river is of its kind the most extraordinary in the whole world, it was arranged that the Prince should spend at least two days in fishing and boating between the tremendous cliffs which hem it on every side. Gloomy black clouds rested on the mountains, and seemed to double their height, pouring over the ragged cliffs in a stream of mist, till, lifting suddenly with the gusts of wind, they allowed short glimpses into what may almost be called the terror of the Saguenay scenery. It is on such a day above all others, that the savage wildness and gloom of this extraordinary river is seen to the greatest advantage. Sunlight and clear skies are out of place over its black waters; anything which recalls the life and smile of nature is not in unison with its high naked cliffs, raw, cold, and silent as tombs. An Italian Spring could effect no change in its deadly rugged aspect, nor does winter add an iota to its mournful desolation. It is a river which one should see if only to know what dreadful aspects nature can assume in her wild moods. Once seen, however, few will care to visit it again, for it is with a sense of relief that you emerge from its sullen gloom, and look back upon it as a kind of vault,—Nature's sarcophagus, where life or sound has never entered. Compared to it the Dead Sea is a blooming garden, and the wildest ravines look cosy and smiling. It is wild without the least variety, and grand apparently in spite of itself, while so utter is the solitude, so dreary and monotonous the frown of its great black walls of rock, that the tourist is sure to get impatient with its sullen reserve till he feels a positive antipathy to its very name. Some six miles above it is the little town, or, as in England we should call it, village of Tadoussac. It is more than 300 years since Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, the adventurer who, through his misinterpretation of the Indian word "welcome," gave the present name to the country, landed here. It was almost his first real resting place, and the first mention which we hear of the Saguenay is one which now well befits its savage aspect, for Cartier sent a boat and crew to explore its rocky chasm which were never more heard of. From that day to this the river has had a name which, allowing for the difference of times and creeds, only the Styx can equal. At the mouth of the Saguenay the water varies in depth from 10 to 16 fathoms, but once between the walls of the river and the depth from end to end is never less than 100 fathoms, generally 150. On either side, at a distance of about a mile apart, the cliffs rise up thin, black and straight, varying in perpendicular height from 1,200 to 1,600 feet, and this is the character of the river Saguenay from its mouth to its source. On the right bank the cliffs are poorly mantled here and there with stunted pines, but on the left there is scarcely a sign of life or verdure, and the granite rocks stick up, white and bleached, in the gloomy air like the bones of an old world. At two places, St. Marguerite and between Capes Trinity and Eternity, where smaller tributaries pour their contributions into the deep, black stream, a breach occurs in the wall of rocks, as if some giant hand had torn them forcibly back, and left them strewn and baffled of their power in uncouth lumps over the valleys beyond. But these