

called a continuation of "Montesquieu's *Esprit des Lois*." In 1837, he replaced Mr. de Laromignières at the Academy of Sciences, and in 1841 he succeeded Count de Cessac at the French Academy. From 1839 to 1848 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valognes, in the department of *La Manche*. Although he lent his assistance to the government on many questions, especially on the question of slavery and on that of the adoption of the American system of penitentiaries, he was generally adverse to the ministerial policy and frequently denounced the political corruption that prevailed during the last years of Louis Philippe's government. In January 1848, he exclaimed from the tribune: "We are on the eve of a great revolution," a prophecy which was realised within a month from its date. At the *Assemblée constituante*, when he was returned by a large majority by the same constituency that had elected him so often he voted with the moderate party, and distinguished himself with Mr. Thiers in opposing successfully and eloquently the socialist party. He was entrusted by general Cavaignac with the mission of representing France at the conferences held at Brussels for the settlement of the Italian Question. On the 3rd June, 1849, he was minister of foreign affairs, took an active part in the discussion that took place on the subject of the expedition against the republicans of Rome. Having left the ministry on the 31 of October he opposed the policy of the president and was one of the last friends and advocates of constitutional government. On the 2nd of December 1851, he was among the members of the Legislative Assembly who signed a protest against the *coup d'état*. He was arrested and sent to jail with many of his colleagues. Under the government of the Emperor he has remained in private life. His latest works are "*Histoire Critique du Règne de Louis XIV*," 2 vols., 1847, and "*L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*," 2 vols., 1856. The latter as well as his "Democracy in America" has been translated into English and widely circulated in both languages. Mr. de Tocqueville had been ill for a long time and died at Cannes, on the Mediterranean after having given evidence of great piety and resignation and having performed with great devotion all the rites prescribed by the Catholic church. Mr. Gustave de Beaumont, his old friend and associate, visited him frequently and states that in his last days he expressed the greatest anxiety as to the fate of Italy in the present crisis, having himself taken such a prominent part in the affairs of the peninsula.

—The sale of the books and manuscripts of Mr. Libri, part of which every one knows he was accused of having stolen from the public libraries in France, has taken place in London. Among other manuscripts that have obtained very high prices, is a copy of Petrarch's and of Dante's poems on vellum of the 16th century, which sold for £250 st.

—Lady Morgan died at London at the age of 76. She was born at Dublin, in 1783. Her first work was her book of Irish Songs, which she published when only 14 years of age. Her work on *France*, as also her travels in Belgium and Germany; O'Donnell, Florence McCarthy, the O'Briens and the O'Flahertys, and her other novels obtained great celebrity and have most of them been translated into French and German. Her last work, to which her husband contributed, was published in 1841. It is a collection of short novels under the title of *The Book without a Name*. She obtained from Lord Grey a pension of £300 st., the highest, we believe, paid by the British Government to any author.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Act to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada.

Assented to 4th May, 1859.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the School Laws of Lower Canada, as hereinafter is set forth: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, whenever it may be deemed expedient so to do, upon report of the Superintendent of Schools or Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, by Proclamation, to constitute a Board of Examiners of Teachers in and for any County in Lower Canada, or in and for any two or more neighboring Counties in Lower Canada which may be conveniently united for such purpose; and every such Board shall meet at such place and at such times as the Governor in Council may upon like report from time to time ordain; and the members thereof shall from time to time be appointed by the Governor in Council through the Superintendent of Schools.

2. The certificates to be granted by every such Board shall only avail for the employment of the Teachers obtaining the same, within such County or Counties, and for such class or classes of Schools, as the Governor in Council upon like report may from time to time ordain, and for a term of three years from the date of such certi-

icates; and those to be hereafter granted by the several Boards of Examiners in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, and in the Districts of Kamouraska, Gaspé, Three-Rivers and Ottawa, and in the Counties of Sherbrooke and Stanstead, respectively, shall in like manner only avail for such territorial limit, and for such class or classes of Schools, as the Governor in Council upon like report may from time to time ordain, and for a like term of three years.

3. The meetings of the several Boards of Examiners in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, the Districts of Kamouraska, Gaspé, Three-Rivers and Ottawa, and the Counties of Sherbrooke and Stanstead, respectively, shall hereafter be held at such places therein, and may hereafter be held at such times instead of, or besides, those now fixed by Law, as the Governor in Council may upon like report from time to time ordain.

4. Every Board of Examiners, with the exception of those in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec respectively, shall be composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, and may be organized, if the Governor in Council upon like report shall so ordain, but not otherwise, in two divisions, Roman Catholic, and Protestant, respectively; in which case each division shall separately perform the duties devolving on them.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council upon like report from time to time to modify, as occasion may require, the detail of duties imposed on Boards of Examiners and on the Secretaries of such Boards, by the fiftieth section of the Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada*; and every modification so made of such duties shall be binding on all parties for whom the same may have been made, as though expressly embodied in this Act.

6. The School Commissioners for any Municipality, and the Trustees of any Dissident Schools therein, may hereafter raise by direct assessment upon the taxable property by law subject to such assessment, any amount beyond that now limited by law, which it may be deemed necessary to raise for the support of the Schools under their control.

7. The limit heretofore set to the amount of any rate for the building of a School-house is hereby extended,—so that hereafter any rate for the building of a Superior or Model School-house may amount to the sum of one thousand dollars, and for the building of a Common School-house to the sum of five hundred dollars.

8. No assessment for School purposes shall hereafter be held for null or be set aside, by reason of its having been made or published after the time limited by law.

9. The copyright of any book, map, chart, musical composition, or other publication whatsoever, (whether original, or wholly or in part compiled,) which may hereafter be published for the use of Schools under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, may be acquired and held by the said Council; and all profits to result from such copyrights shall enure to the benefit of the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

10. The ninth section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of this Province held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to amend the Common School Laws, and further to promote Elementary Education in Lower Canada*, and all other provisions of any law now in force inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

The terms of subscription to the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*," edited by the Superintendent of Education and M. Jos. Lenoir, will be FIVE SHILLINGS per annum and, to the "*Lower Canada Journal of Education*," edited by the Superintendent of Education and Mr. John Radiger, also FIVE SHILLINGS per annum.

Teachers will receive for five shillings per annum the two Journals, or, if they choose, two copies of either the one or the other. Subscriptions are invariably to be paid in advance.

4,000 copies of the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*" and 2,000 copies of the "*Lower Canada Journal of Education*" will be issued monthly. The former will appear about the middle, and the latter towards the end of each month.

No advertisements will be published in either Journal except they have direct reference to education or to the arts and sciences. Price—one shilling per line for the first insertion, and six pence per line for every subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Department Montreal, by Mr. Thomas Roy, agent, Quebec; persons residing in the country will please apply to this office per mail, enclosing at the same time the amount of their subscription. They are requested to state clearly and legibly their names and address and also the post office to which they wish their Journals to be directed.