

tained by you for a moment, by whomsoever it may have been, or may yet be, supported. Such a procedure would, without doubt, be contrary not only to the fixed opinions of the majority of the English-speaking people of the Province, but would also be a violation of our common Constitutional Rights, and, if carried out, would (as I believe) produce incalculable mischief.

A COLLEGE OF TEACHERS.

It is a commonly approved part of our political and social constitution, that the Government entrusts the conservation of nearly all the professions to a legally constituted body of men eminent in their respective pursuits; and hence our Colleges, or Boards of Physicians,—Lawyers,—Notaries Public,—Land Surveyors, and such like. It is therefore humbly submitted that the time has now arrived for the formation of a College of Educators; and that Councils of Public Instruction and Boards for the examination and licensing of teachers should be composed chiefly, if not wholly, of practical Instructors. Consistency, the interests of the profession, and the public good, alike demand this.

STATUS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES:

It need not have been a cause of surprise that the Quebec Confederation Resolutions, which, seemingly at least, put all the Colleges as well as the public schools proper, under the control of a proposed local legislature, produced a degree of consternation, especially among many inhabitants of Lower Canada.

Was not the bare possibility of those higher Institutions of learning being reduced to a Parish status, subject to all the contingencies and more than probable disabilities of such a degraded position, sufficient to cause even excessive alarm?

Would it not be infinitely preferable to put the entire subject of National Education, or at least the higher institutions, under the control of the supreme Legislature and rulers, and thus secure a National Status for all actual Colleges, a National value for their Diplomas, and a true Professional Nationality for their Graduates? And if there really exists a sincere desire to continue the Imperial connection, would not such a course perchance help to pave the way for an Imperial Status attainable by those of our institutions able to come up to an Imperial standard of University examination which may yet be provided for?

Hoping that these suggestions may be of some value in the important Educational work now peculiarly devolved on you,

I have the honour to remain, &c.

Richmond, C. E., 28th Nov., 1865.

NUMBER XII.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SIR,—The following specimen extracts, without note or comment, taken from one book only, will enable the people to judge of the character and