



JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume I.

Montreal, (Lower-Canada) October, 1857.

No. 8.

SUMMARY.—**EDUCATION:** The Colleges of Canada.—The Laval University, by Hon. Pierre Chauveau. (concluded.)—The Penitent Scholar.—Rules for Home Education.—Grammar.—Notes of a lesson on arithmetic.—Notes of a lesson on Natural History.—**LITERATURE:** Poetry: Nothing to Wear.—**SCIENCE:** Notes on Canadian Butterflies.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Annexation to School Municipality.—Fees allowed for copies furnished by Department.—Appointments.—Appointments of School Commissioners.—Notice to School Commissioners.—**EDITORIAL:** American Association for the advancement of Science, (continued).—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Artistical Intelligence.—Statement of monies paid by the Education Office fr. n 1st January to 31st October 1857.—**WOOD CUTS:** Illustrations of Canadian Butterflies.

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

I.

The Laval University.

(Concluded from our last.)

The faculty of law, was next organized. The Honorable A. N. Morin, for a number of years one of the leading politicians in Lower Canada, and now a Judge of the Superior Court, was appointed Dean of the faculty, and took the chair of natural, public and international law. Mr. Morin had been one of the leading members of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and he and Mr. Lafontaine were recognised as Mr. Papineau's greatest and most able supporters. His talent as a political and constitutional writer, was of the highest order, and his integrity and patriotism were never doubted or called in question even by the most violent of his political opponents. He was sent to England as bearer of the petitions based on the famous 92 resolutions, in 1834. During the troubles, he was obliged to conceal himself, and was subsequently elected a member of the new parliament after the Union.

During his political career, he represented not less than five different constituencies. He was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court in 1842, but he resigned his seat on that bench, the next year, for the purpose of entering the

Baldwin-Lafontaine cabinet, as commissioner of crown lands.

After the resignation of the ministry, on the constitutional questions at issue between Lord Metcalf and his advisers, Mr. Morin went over to the opposition benches, was nominated by the party he was acting with, speaker, but was defeated by Sir Allan McNab, the government candidate, by a majority of two votes: Sir Allan MacNab having however, resigned the chair, towards the end of that parliament, Mr. Morin was nominated by the same government which had opposed him, and he was unanimously elected. He was again elected speaker under the second Lafontaine-Baldwin cabinet, and was sent for, with Mr. Hincks to form a new government, on the resignation of Mr. Lafontaine in 1851. After the resignation of the Hincks-Morin ministry in 1854, he formed a coalition cabinet with Sir Allan MacNab. A short time afterwards, he announced his intention of retiring from public life, and it was even surmised that he would devote the whole of his time to a professorship in the Laval University. This would have happened, so great his modesty and self denial, had not some of his colleagues in the government almost forced upon him the judgeship which had become vacant by the death of Judge Philippe Panet. Mr. Morin was born at Saint Michel, in the county of Bellechasse, in October 1803, and is now therefore 54 years of age. His career as a public man has been one of the longest and most brilliant in this country, but it has not prevented him from devoting a great part of his time to the study of several foreign languages, to that of the civil law, (few lawyers having a greater knowledge of the Roman jurisconsults), and to science generally.

His presence at the head of one of the faculties in the Laval University adds lustre and undoubted popularity to this institution. The other professors of the faculty of law are also men of high standing in the country.

Jacques Cremazie, Esquire, advocate, author of a remarkably well digested work on the criminal laws, of the *notions utiles*, a popular treatise on jurisprudence, and of several