

will, with his previous preparations, be able to do something which is valuable; he may also learn to draw on stone.

Modelling on a more extensive scale should be taught.

If the pupil enters a High School, architectural, machine, and all kinds of mechanical drawing should be pursued with reference to the different occupations in every-day life; also, designing.—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

#### IV. Papers on Colonial Subjects.

##### 1. IMPERIAL TABLE OF COLONIAL PRECEDENCE.

The following Table of Precedence is to be observed in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions:—

1. The Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Officer Administering the Government.

2. The Lieutenant Governor, (not Administering the Government) or the Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if he is to succeed to the Administration of the Government, in case of the death or absence of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.

In the event of hostilities, the Senior Officer in Command of the Troops will take this Precedence under any circumstances.

In those Settlements at a distance from the Seat of the Colonial Government, which are under the immediate authority of a Superintendent, that Officer within the Settlement precedes all persons except the Officer in the Administration of the Government of the Colony.

3. The Bishop.

4. The Chief Justice.

5. The Members of the Executive Council. Their relative Precedence is established in each case by Her Majesty's "Instruction" to the Governors of Colonies.

6. The President of the Legislative Council.

7. The Members of the Legislative Council.

8. The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

9. The Puisné Judges.

10. The Members of the House of Assembly.

11. The Colonial Secretary, (not being in the Executive Council.)

12. The Commissioners, or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

13. The Attorney General.

14. The Solicitor General.

15. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, except in the cases already provided for.

16. The Archdeacon.

17. The Treasurer, Paymaster General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

18. The Auditor, or Inspector General of Accounts.

19. The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

20. The Collector of Customs.

21. The Comptroller of Customs.

22. The Surveyor General.

23. The Clerk of the Executive Council.

24. The Clerk of the Legislative Council.

25. The Clerk of the House of Assembly.

&c., &c., &c.

Not being Members of Executive Council.

26. In Courts for the Trial of Piracy, the Members to take rank according to the Order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, (where there is one) to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the Chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

##### 2. INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC WORKS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY—THE WELLAND CANAL.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt on his recent election to the Legislative Council, referred to the Welland Canal, (the great work of his life,) in the following terms:—"While here, (at Allanburgh,) I cannot refrain from reminding you that, in 1818, the Welland Canal was commenced on this spot, by running a water level between Chippawa and the source of the 12 Mile Creek. In 1823 a subscription of \$16 was raised and the first spirit level run; an Act of Incorporation obtained, stock subscribed, and on the 30th November, 1824, the first sod was removed, on the farm where we now stand; and notwithstanding the poverty of the country, scarcity of money, general want of confidence in its usefulness, and the prevailing opinion that it could not be finished, the work was not retarded a single day, until two vessels passed through from Lake to Lake, on the 30th Nov., 1829—five years from its commencement. It is unnecessary for me to point out to you who were on the spot, the difficulties incurred

in procuring the means. At the close of each year debts were incurred to the amount of many thousand dollars, without knowing where the money could be had to commence again in the ensuing year; but, by fairly representing the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, appealing to the Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, Great Britain, and procuring individual security for the payment of interest, it was opened to Gravelly Bay, on Lake Erie, in 1832. What has been the result? Your lands were purchased from Lake to Lake, from \$2 50 to \$20 per acre—not exceeding in all \$8,000; while about 20 years after, you received for the construction of the Welland Railway (for one-half the quantity) nearly \$100,000—more than tenfold that amount.

##### 3. THE CANADIAN VETERANS OF 1812.

The *Leader* thus refers to the old veterans who crossed in the steamer from Toronto to meet the Prince at Brock's monument:—"It was a curious study to watch the Veterans as they slowly paced up and down, or else sat silent and apart from the noisy and merry crowd which swarmed over the ship. No doubt many of them must have recalled the time when they were as blithe as the gayest volunteer then on board—when their step was as firm, and their bearing as erect—their countenances as bright. It was almost enough to provoke a smile to see some of those old braves with their swords carefully wrapped up in a newspaper—probably the same sword which had been worn in those days when carpet knights were at a discount—when hard knocks were their pay, and a fatherland the cause they fought for. Not a few of them had been present at the famous battle of York—the shadow of which was dimly seen in the uncertain light of daybreak—and could point out to their admiring friends the spot where General Pike landed at the head of the American army, and drove the outlying pickets back on "Muddy Little York." There were some who had heard the thundering crash of the explosion when the magazine which stood where the Garrison Common now is, was blown up by our troops, giving the signal for retreat which ended in the capture of our now famous Toronto. There were also present those who had charged up the Heights of Queenston side by side with the immortal Brock, and had joined in that ringing cry "Revenge the General!" which burst from the lips of the maddened troops as they dashed up the hill and drove the enemy up its steep sides and over its brink. The man who buried Brock must not be forgotten. He is an old man, and ever since he assisted to place that hero in his grave, as if in commemoration of the event, he has followed the "undertaking business." Scores of other notables were also present. Men who had a hand in a hundred scrimages and could tell a thousand stories of campaigning life—of hair-breadth escapes by flood and field. But to pursue the subject farther would be tedious.

##### 4. BARNETT'S NIAGARA FALLS MUSEUM.

We take from the *Drummondville Reporter* the following description of the new museum erected at the Falls by Mr. Barnett—an edifice that is really a credit to the country, not only architecturally, but more so on account of its varied and well arranged contents, which make it by far the best collection in Canada.

It gives us much pleasure this week to announce to our readers that the new and beautiful Museum of Mr. Barnett, of Niagara Falls, is now nearly completed, and will be opened for the public about the 6th of June.

At present much yet remains to be done in arranging the specimens, and it would be impossible for us at this time to give even a faint description of the manner in which they will be classified. The galleries are semi-circular, and the cases so arranged that the entire forest scene will be presented. The galleries are well lighted from the top, over 1800 panes of glass having been used.

The plan of the building was prepared by Mr. Otis, architect, of Buffalo; the style is modern, and presents to the eye of the visitor a grand and imposing appearance. It is three stories high, built of cut stone, and is roofed with slate. Its dimensions are—

	Feet.
Width of front .....	102
Depth .....	128
Height of top of cupola .....	76
Height of ceiling of Museum .....	37
Area of gallery space .....	3,312
Length of galleries .....	389

On the top is a promenade, extending over an area of 946 feet, from which a most delightful panoramic view is presented, embracing the rapids and islands above the Falls, a full view of the Horse-shoe and American Falls and the foaming waters of the river beneath; Table Rock, Goat Island, the Ferry, and many other points of