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SUMMARY.—**CANADIAN HISTORY:** St. Foy Monument Festival.—History of the monument; its inauguration and the event commemorated; together with the speeches delivered by Cols. de Salaberry and Sewell and the remarks of H. B. the Governor General, also French and English poetry by Messrs. Carey and Fréchet. (abridged from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*)—Origin and Character of the Early Trade contests between Canada and New York; by J. G. Hodgins.—**EDUCATION:** Arithmetic, by John Bruce, Esq., Inspector of Schools. (continued from our last).—Should pupils be encouraged to study out of schools, by M. C. Siebbins.—Teachers, review your work.—Drawing.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**—Ap-

pointments: Examiners. — School Commissioners. — Trustees of dissenting schools.—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners.—Situations wanted.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—**EDITORIAL:** Inspection of the Boards of Examiners.—Report of the Superintendent of Education for U. C. (concluded).—Extracts from Reports of School Inspectors.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Historical Intelligence.—Statistical Intelligence.—Necrological Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**WOODCUTS:** View of the St. Foy Monument, from a photograph by J. B. Livermois.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

St. Foye Monument Festival.

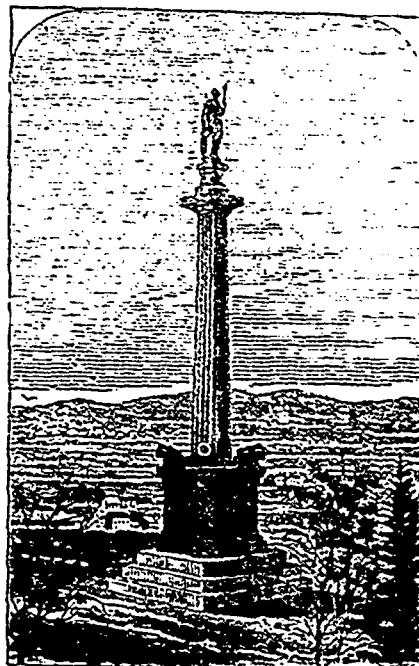
THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY, 19TH OCTOBER 1863.

(Abridged from *Quebec Morning Chronicle*.)

Our ancient city witnessed, on Monday, the rare spectacle of a public festival. We say "a rare spectacle," advisedly, for notwithstanding the well-known inclination of the inhabitants for sight-seeing, they are rarely gratified with the imposing public displays in which the Montrealers are always so successful. And we must here say that yesterday's ceremony, notwithstanding all drawbacks—notwithstanding the fact that, for a variety of reasons, the imposing array which figured on the programme did not make its appearance with full ranks and in unbroken order on the line of march—the originators of the display have no reason to feel ashamed of the result of their exertions. The weather was glorious—rarely fine, indeed, for October—the whole affair passed off without accident, and without any event calculated seriously to disturb the harmony which it is so desirable should exist in the midst of a mixed population.

THE EVENT COMMEMORATED.

Before entering upon our report of the proceedings, it is right that we should place in concise form, before our readers, some details of the battle in memory of which the St. Foy Monument was raised. The battle of St. Foy, sanguinary and fiercely contested, when we consider the number of men engaged, was fought upon the plains bordering the St. Foy road, on the 28th April, 1760, and the fiercest struggle took place on the very spot now occupied by the pillar. The circumstances under which it was fought were of a peculiar nature. It



was the first and only action which was fought in the course of the De Levi's bold attempt to take the Fortress City from the British. It was also the last victory won by French arms on Canadian soil. It must be admitted that the occasion was most auspicious for the French, and the consummation of their brightest hopes seemed at hand. Quebec was held in the winter of 1759-60, by a handful of British troops. The daring young soldier who had led them to victory was no more. They were three thousand miles from the mother country, and completely cut off from all prospect of aid or succor throughout the winter months. Reinforcements from England were out of the question until the spring of 1760 burst the icy bonds of the St. Lawrence. Reinforcements from the then friendly Provinces of Boston and New York were equally impossible, because of the dense forest, and the other impassable natural barriers which extended south of the St. Lawrence from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. On the other hand, the French were still in considerable strength throughout Canada. The hearts of the people were with King Louis and French connexion, whatever oppression they might have suffered from tyrannical Governors and speculating Intendants. Montreal, Three Rivers, and all other posts throughout Canada—except Quebec—were held by French garrisons, and the Canadian militia and Indian auxiliaries.

[Here the Editor has inserted extracts from *Smith's History of Canada*, and—in order that the other side may be heard—an account of the battle, which strange to say was written in English by Chevalier Johnstone, a Scottish Jacobite who served in the French army in Canada. We substitute for these narrations, M. Garneau's account in his *History of Canada*, which was written from both French and English records. We copy from Mr. Bell's translation:

"The wood whence the French were issuing was 400 yards distant from the enemy's front: now as the forest soil was marshy, the French could debouch only upon the