

the auspices of the government, there is no doubt that each of these volumes would have sold from \$6 to \$12. "Sagard, Théodort, Histoire du Canada, 1636," to the Seminary of Quebec, \$38. "Champlain, les voyages et découvertes de la Nouvelle-France, Paris, 1613," Mr. Stevens, \$29. "Champlain, découvertes faites depuis 1603 à 1629, Paris 1632," to the same, \$27. "Le Clercq, établissement de la Foi, Paris, 1691," to Mr. Lajoie, Libraire de Parlement, \$6. "Denys, description des côtes de l'Amérique, 1672," 2 vols., to Mr. Glackemeyer, \$4.80. "Le Clercq, relation de la Gaspésie, 1691," to Sir L. H. Lafontaine, \$4. "Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec," to Mr. Glackemeyer, \$6.50. "Lescarbot, histoire de la Nouvelle-France, Paris 1612," to Mr. Glackemeyer, \$30. "Etat de l'Église de la Nouvelle-France, par l'Évêque de Québec, Paris, 1688," to Sir L. H. Lafontaine, \$8. "Mémoires de Du Calvet," to Mr. Stevens, \$8.50. "Creux Historie Canadensis, with plates and maps, 1664," to Mr. Glackemeyer, \$10.50. The copies of that work that contain a beautiful plate, representing the martyrdom of Fathers Jogues and Lallemand, sell very high: they are rare on account of the plate having generally been cut out and framed by some of the possessors of the book. "Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi," with plates, 5 vols., to Sir L. H. Lafontaine, \$18. "Quebec Almanac from 1789 to 1841, complete less 5 volumes, 41 vols." to Revd. M. Ferland, of the Laval University, 20 cts. a volume. Some of those almanacs are very rare and they are very useful: this is, therefore, a good bargain and we are sure the learned professor will make the most of it. "Aventure du Sieur Le Beau," Revd. J. Langevin, \$1.80.

— Mr. S. G. Goodrich so well known under the assumed name of *Peter Parley*, died almost suddenly on Wednesday last, in New York, at the age of 67 years. Nothing indicated that his end was so near at hand, and on seeing Mr. Goodrich, as we saw him a few days since pacing up Broadway with a firm and almost light step, one would have thought that his life would have been spared for many years. Unfortunately the event has proved otherwise. On Tuesday, after returning from the country where he had left his family, he experienced a slight indisposition, and sent for his physician, who visited him, but could find no alarming symptom in his complaint. On Wednesday, however, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he suddenly felt worse, and twenty minutes later, he was no more. His last moments were calm, and he expired without pain, almost unconscious that death was upon him. It is believed that disease of the heart was the immediate cause.

Mr. Goodrich was the son of a clergyman of Ridgefield, Connecticut. In 1816, he became connected with the book trade, and two years later, published his first literary essay. He was for a long time occupied in publishing numerous works from the best writers, and Hawthorne and N. P. Willis are mentioned among those he was the first to encourage by bringing their talent to light. But his greatest claim to popularity is derived from the series of volumes which he wrote for the use of youth, under the world-wide known name of Peter Parley. The first of these works was published in 1827, and is entitled, *The Tales of Peter Parley about America*. This volume obtained great success, and was followed by others equal in merit, and which even surpass it in popularity, amounting to one hundred and sixteen in all. The number of copies which have been sold is computed at seven millions; yet this has not exhausted the rich mine which still annually furnishes to the general circulation from two to three hundred thousand volumes. These figures give an idea of the merited favor extended to the invaluable efforts made by Peter Parley for the instruction and pleasure of youth.

In 1851, Mr. Goodrich was appointed, by president Fillmore, consul at Paris, and reflected credit upon his country and upon himself by the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. In 1855, he returned to the United States, leaving in Paris many friends, and souvenirs which are far from being effaced. He afterwards added to his publications the *Recollections of a lifetime*, and an illustrated national history. He had formed the resolution of returning into the country, in Connecticut, and having sold his furniture, had just left the house which he occupied in 27th street, when—though he was allowed time to make all the necessary preparations to remove to a new place of residence,—death did not permit him to enjoy the change. His loss will be severely felt in New York, where he had a great many friends and connections, and where his estimable and benevolent dispositions had won for him the respect and sympathy of all.

Mr. Goodrich leaves a widow, and four children, of whom three are married. One of them has already acquired some literary reputation by his correspondence in the *Times*, under the name of *Dick Tinto*, and, by his participation since his return to America, in several dramatic works, which have been performed with success.—*Courrier des E. U.*

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

— At a public sitting of the French Zoological Society of Acclimation an interesting paper on the acclimation of exotic plants was read by Mr. Dronyn de Lhays, from whose investigations it would appear that the following have been borrowed by France from foreign countries.

Of the cereals, wheat and buckwheat, from Asia; rye, from Siberia; rice, from Ethiopia. Among the vegetables, the cucumber, from Spain; the artichoke, from Sicily and from Andalusia; the chervil, from Italy; the cress, from Crete; the leek, from Kos; the white cabbage,

from the North; the green cabbage, the red, the onion and the parsley, from Egypt; the cauliflower, from Cyprus; the spinach, from Asia Minor; the asparagus, from Asia; the pumpkin, from Astrachan; the shallot, from Ascalon; the kidney bean, from India; the horse-radish, from China; the melon, from the East and from Africa; America has given us the potatoe, and the Jerusalem artichoke. Among the fruits, we owe the filbert, the pomegranate, the walnut, the quince, and the grape, to Asia; the apricot, to Armenia; the lemon, to Media; the peach, to Persia; the orange, to India; the fig, to Mesopotamia; the hazel-nut and the cherry, to the Pontus; the chestnut, to Lydia; the plum, to Syria; the almond, to Mauritania; and the olive, to Greece. Amongst the plants, whose uses are various, we will mention the coffee plant, from Arabia; tea, from China; the cocoa, from Mexico; tobacco, from the New World; the anise, from Egypt; the fenel, from the Canaries; the clove, from the Maluccas islands; the castor oil plant, from India, etc. Amongst the trees, the chestnut comes from India; the laurel, from Crete; the elder, from Persia, etc. Among the flowers, the narcissus and the pink, come from Italy; the lily, from Syria; the tulip, from Cappadocia; the jasmine, from India; the Chinese starwort, from China; the nasturtium, from Persia; the dahlia, from Mexico.

The greater part of the plants of our gardens and of our walks are of a more recent acclimation than is supposed. The elm has been fully propagated only since the 16th century the plane-tree was brought from Italy not more than two hundred and fifty years ago; the patriarch of all the French acacias, planted in 1635, by Vespasian Rabin, still exists in the Jardin des Plantes; the chestnut tree of India is of the same age. The ranunculus and the Damask rose were brought over by St. Louis; the lilac was imported from Persia, three hundred years ago; the lettuce, the melon, the artichoke, the pink of Alessandria, were brought from Piedmont, in Italy, by Rabelais, for his friend the Cardinal d'Estissac; the tulip is known only since the beginning of the 17th century; the reseda arrived from Egypt and from Barbary, about a hundred years ago; the rose tree of Bengal, which is now an ornament of all our hamlets, dates not farther back than from the last century; the starwort was introduced into our gardens sixty years back; the Chrysanthemum (Mary-gold) is of 1789; the dahlias were brought into Spain, in 1790, and France received them from the conservatory of Madrid, in 1802.

Mr. Moreau de Jonnés, in a work entitled "Commerce in the XIX century," puts the number of foreign plants imported into England, up to 1825, at ten or eleven thousand. The first forty seven species, in which we must comprise the orange-tree, the apricot-tree, the pomegranate-tree, before or during the reign of Henry VIII; 533 were imported under Elizabeth; 578 under the two Charles and under Cromwell; 44 under James II; 298 under William and Mary; 230 under Queen Ann; 182 under George I; 1770 under George II; 6756 under George III. Mr. de Candolle estimated, in 1722, the number of species cultivated in the botanical gardens of Paris, Kew, Copenhagen, Berlin and Moscow, at from 700 to 1200.

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