

The Metropolitan, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Oxenden, in presenting the prize, first made a humorous excuse for not appearing in his robes. He then said to Mr. Tucker that he was very happy that he had the great gratification of presenting him with the prize, and inasmuch as his Lordship might have him among his band of Christian Ministers, he was pleased that the prize had been won for so very important qualification for a clergyman—that of good reading. His Lordship believed that good natural reading was highly important. He was happy too to learn that his character was such that he was an ornament to the college and to the church in which he was about to labor [cheers.]

The following degrees were then conferred: D C L, honorary, Hon. Justice Ramsay; D C L, honorary, Mr. E. Carter, Q C; M A, honorary, A. H. Kollmyer, Esq., M D, Professor of Pathology in the University of Bishop's College; M A ad eundem, N. H. Clifford, Dartmouth, U S; M A, in course, Rev. R. D. Mills, Rev. A. Balfour; B. A. G. Blayclock.

This interesting ceremony having been concluded, the administration of the oath of allegiance was dispensed with, "God Save the Queen" being sung instead.

At the request of the Chancellor,

Mr. Clifford, on whom a degree had been conferred, delivered a short address. He first conveyed his very hearty thanks for the honour done him, and would hold the distinction which he had received from their hands in an estimation equal to that which he had received from his Alma Mater. Perhaps under the circumstances under which he appeared, he would act more in accord with propriety were he to say no more, but as he had received a great many agreeable impressions in this secluded valley, aptly chosen as the seat of learning, he desired to say one word as to the manner in which their institution struck him. A citizen of the United States, a churchman, but educated under an entirely different system, one of the most striking features to him was the irresistible, direct and inevitable influence of an institution like this upon individual character. It took out each individual, and attempted to apply the rules of education to his wants. On the other hand, the American system copied from the political constitution of the country,—attempted to elevate the masses of the people. Were it never so little, an attempt was made to elevate them. This was the basis of the American common school system. Of this system he was proud. It had formed the superstructure of the civil freedom which the Americans had erected. He had alluded to this to show the difference between the American system and the individual system, which, from the observations which he had been able to make, was the system pursued at Lennoxville. It was a system which pruned with anxious scrutiny into each tiny flower in the youthful mind, and directed all its efforts in the course of nature. Such a system came home to him with a pathetic appeal, and so it must to all who had to do with the training of little children. It was in direct contrast to the education of the United States. If they would educate men for the higher walks of life they must not take them *en bloc*, but as individuals. He highly approved of individual education as being better suited to the more refined and delicate minds. In conclusion he briefly touched upon the many beauties of the surrounding scenery, the correct architecture of the College building, the friendly nature of the relations between pupils and teacher, while, at the same time, their relative positions were strictly defined; and last but not least, the attention given to athletic sports. He bespoke for the Institution still greater prosperity, and for the Chancellor a protracted term of usefulness in the discharge of those duties which made up an elevated and Christian occupation.

The Rev. W. Norman said he would dispense with reading the formal examination reports which he had submitted to the Corporation yesterday, and make a few more familiar remarks with regard to the working of the School. He would first state that there had been greatly increased labour, both for himself and for those examined. There had been increased numbers and he had made it his duty to give papers which were much more difficult than those which he had prepared last year. He hoped that those who might have found the papers harder would remember that education like everything else should be progressive. His object had been not to give them increased labour, but to make them see that they should always be advancing. The labour had for the past week been very severe, owing to the hot weather, and one memorable day last Friday he had been inclined to wish with Sydney Smith that he might

take off his flesh, and sit down in his bones. If the boys had found it hot, however, they might have the satisfaction of knowing that he had found it very hot likewise. He stated that this classical work gave him very great satisfaction. It indicated good intellectual power, and better still, good persevering study and careful instruction. The Rev. gentleman then spoke in very high terms of the work by Bethune, Carter, Abbott, Campbell, Reid, Young, Wurtele, Bacon, Macdonald, Max, Stevens, Robertson, and Abbott, major. He then passed on to speak of the advantage of cultivating physical excellence. It was a noticeable fact that some of those boys who had attained to the highest in physical excellence, had also reached the highest places in the school. He referred to Paige, Carter, Smith, Montizambert and Hooper. He next said a few words to the students in which he recommended them to profit by all the means at their command. The bitterest griefs in life were the recollection of opportunities thrown away. He thought that Lennoxville was destined to be the future Oxford of Canada. People, no doubt, would wonder how he could say anything so foolish and unlikely to be realized. Lennoxville had been in existence twenty-seven years, but what was even twenty-seven years in the life of a great institution like this. What was Oxford twenty-seven years after it was founded. He thought that looking at the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country, and the value which people were learning to put on higher education, this place if the world lasted long enough, would become the greatest educational institute in the Dominion. He would go further and say that it was the best place of education in Lower Canada now, and he thought that the time would come when every churchman in the Province of Quebec would feel that Lennoxville deserved his highest confidence and esteem. After a few admirably chosen words addressed to the boys he said in conclusion and from his heart that he hoped that this place might flourish and that his friends the Principal and Rector might long be spared to give the college the benefit of their intellects and attainments.

Mr. Thorneloe, then read a very neatly written valedictory which concluded the business of the convocation, but as the Chancellor announced, the audience had other sweets in store for them in the shape of presentation of prizes to the boys. The Rev. Mr. Badgely, the Rector, first commented upon the report of the classical examiner Rev. Mr. Norman, and afterwards read the report of Mathematical examiner Rev. Mr. R. G. Cox, of whose departure from the school he spoke with regret.

Then followed the distribution of prizes, first prizes for general excellence remaining over from Christmas, and the prizes earned during the term just closed.

At the close of this interesting ceremony, Paige, one of the sixth form boys came forward and presented the Rector with a very handsome silver tray from the boys, accompanied by an address. Mr. Badgely replied in appropriate terms, and the proceedings of the day were brought to a close by three cheers for the visitors, three cheers for Mr. Badgely and several others.—*Quebec Mercury*.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



Ministry of Public Instruction.

Quebec, 27th June, 1872.

ERECTIONS OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES, &C., &C.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, by order in Council of this date, to make the following erections of School Municipalities, &c.

Two Mountains, 10. To Detach from the parishes of Ste. Thérèse, St. Augustin, Ste. Scholastique, St. Janvier et St. Canut, those parts of land described in the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, dated 3rd February last, and to erect them into a Separate School Municipality, as already erected by the said proclamation for civil purposes, under the name of Ste. Monique.

Gaspé, 20. To divide the township of Douglas into two municipalities, one East, the other West, separated by the River St. John the Eastern one to be called "Haldimand," and the Western, "Douglas".