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The Indians as we have already stated, all left after a short time; and other boys from the Hurons, the Mohawks, and the Algonquin nations were tried, but with the same results, it was found out at length, that the plan of the great statesman, Colbert, to civilise and educate the Indians could not be realised. His views on the subject were embodied, in a letter to Monseigneur de Laval, where it is stated that one of the great objects in view, in founding the seminary, was, to amalgamate the native populations with the emigrants. Colbert knew perfectly well that the emigration from France would never reach a very high number, and he thought that the only chance he had of forming a colony was to incorporate the conquered nations with the conquerors, as did the Romans, whenever they could do so. The Indians however, were like the Parthians of old, they could be exterminated, but they could not be conquered and by flying away from the aspect of civilization they shot at it, their most deadly arrows.

We have to skip over a century from the date of the establishment of the seminary of Quebec before we find the name of a thoroughly educated Indian; this was *Vincent Vincent* who completed a course of studies, and who was, we believe, a schoolmate of the Honorable L. J. Papineau—He is still living, but is very poor. Louis Vincent of the same family receives a pension as an infirm school-master, and his son is also a teacher at Lorette.

In 1680, the seminary had forty pupils, all boarders, the Jesuits alone admitted day scholars in their college. In 1696 the number was doubled. When, after the conquest the Jesuits college had been closed, the total number of boarders and day scholars soon reached one hundred and fifty, and varied for some years after, from 150 to 200. From 1830 down to the present year the number has varied from 300 to 400. There are at present 182 boarders and 174 day scholars in the *petit séminaire* or college, and 38 students in divinity, in the *grand séminaire*, or school of theology, making altogether 396 pupils, out of these, 312 are over sixteen years of age. This number does not of course comprehend the students in the several faculties of the University.

The total number of pupils who have completed a course of studies in the college is now from 1000 to 1100, the statistics in former years, not having always been regularly kept. Probably, double that number have gone through more than half of the course, and six times the same number have left the college without going through so much as half of it.

This calculation is based upon an inspection of the lists for several years past, whereby it appears that about two thirds of each class leave before attaining the middle of the course—and about one half of the remainder, before having completed it. This venerable institution has therefore given education, in various degrees, to not less than from eight to nine thousand individuals. The greater part, nay, more than two thirds of those who completed their studies, were the sons of farmers. The clergy of Lower Canada is mostly composed of young men brought up in the country

parishes. This is not to be wondered at. When a farmer made up his mind to give a collegiate education to his son, it was with the intention of his becoming either a priest or a lawyer. Both professions, required a complete course of studies, and having made great sacrifices for the accomplishment of one cherished idea, the *pater familia* was not likely to give it up for a mere whim of *monsieur son fils*, and would even put himself, and the remainder of his family to very great inconvenience for the sake of carrying it out and attaining his wish.

On the other hand, as there were few good elementary schools in the Town, most of the merchants and tradesmen, who did not intend that their children should receive a collegiate education, availed themselves, notwithstanding, of the only opportunity they had of giving them a good, plain, but sound education. The sons of the nobility, and of the wealthy, were generally speaking too much spoiled and petted at home, and therefore seldom chose to go to college, or, if they did, to remain there as competitors for honors with the sons of the peasant or of the tradesman, more particularly so, as in consequence of the very different style of their home education, which, if more refined, was decidedly less vigorous, and even in many cases inefficient, they seldom had the advantage over their rustic companions.

Time and experience, and perhaps the development of political institutions, have modified such ideas, and it is with pleasure that we can say, that in our days, the sons of wealthy and influential people are compelled by their parents to go through a complete collegiate course and that several have done, and are still doing so, with great success.

In a list now before us, containing more than 900 names, of men who completed their studies in the seminary of Quebec, also shewing the career in after life which they had chosen, we notice that more than half have become clergymen, and, the half of the remainder, lawyers. The other more favorite professions, were, the notary, the physician and the land surveyor. We find but few primary school teachers, few merchants, few mechanics, but still fewer farmers.

No less than nine bishops and three archbishops, received their education in this seminary. The archbishops are, Messieurs Signay and Turgeon of Quebec, and archbishop François Blanchet of Oregon City. The bishops are, Messieurs Desglis, Hubert, Bailly, Denaut and Panet of Quebec, Bourget of Montréal, Magloire Blanchet of Nesqually, Demers of Vancouver's Island and bishop Cooke of Three Rivers.

Among the laity, the seminary of Quebec has sent forth many of our most eminent men, judges, members of the provincial parliament, and others distinguished both in science and literature. Among its own members, several have been highly eminent for their acquirements; we may mention, Mr. Bedard, as a mathematician and astronomer; the late Mr. Demers, the present rector, Mr. Casault, also, Mr. Horan, the principal of the Laval Normal School, for their attainments, as well in natural philosophy as in natural history, Mr. Aubry as a theologian, Mr. Holmes, as a *littérateur* and for his extraordinary talent as a preceptor. The