

carried out. Permission was sought to raise troops, the British and French national airs were played in succession whenever public musical performances took place; the intertwined flags of England and France were thrown out to the breeze from the windows of the citizens, and the Legislatures appropriated moneys to the relief of the wounded and the families of the fallen in the armies of both the allied nations.

These sentiments of good will are fully reciprocated in Europe. Even the German Governments do their utmost to turn the stream of emigration towards Canada. But nowhere are they reciprocated so strongly as in Britain herself. And with good reason. The native of North Britain, on arriving in Canada, finds that his countrymen are as much at home as in Scotland; that in the fair competition of life his countrymen have won far more than the average share of prizes in every department of human exertion.

To the native of South Britain Canada offers by far the friendliest and pleasantest asylum on the American Continent. Many of the most valuable English settlers in Canada have experienced the buffetings which too often fall to the share of the Englishman in the States, and have sought in Canada, not so much the means of subsistence, as a place where they can obtain a livelihood without, at the same time, sacrificing their self-respect and nationality. Even the Irish in Canada declare they enjoy more advantages there than their countrymen do who have settled south of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. It is not easy to find a political question in which the British Tory, the English Radical, and the Irish Nationalist agree; but in praise of Canada there is no difference between Sir Francis Head, Sir Allan McNab, William Lyon Mackenzie, Smith O'Brien, and D'Arcy McGee. Indeed, these political differences, so embittered at home, disappear in the cosmopolitan arena of Canadian politics, and their partisans find themselves co-operating as members of the same Canadian party, perhaps as colleagues in the same Cabinet.

Canada is working out the great problem of self-government under conditions specially favorable, and such as can hardly be equalled elsewhere. She will continue to attract the attention of the political philosopher, who is aware that her ship of State is freighted with some of the highest aspirations of the human race. May those aspirations never be shipwrecked, until at least another barque as fair and solid be ready to receive her precious cargo?

Happy is the feast at which there is no skeleton! Canada is terrestrial, and already feels the growing pressure of a serious domestic difficulty. The time may come when she may ask for a return of that sympathy she has on several occasions, and at no time more than at present, lavished on ourselves. The question of representation by population excites an antagonism between Upper and Lower Canada which threatens, or may at any moment threaten, the very existence of the present Legislative Union of the two provinces, and renders the official tenure of every Canadian Ministry unstable and precarious. The question is in abeyance for the present, owing to the spell which the American war exercises over all minds, but it will burst forth with redoubled strength the moment that the result of that great contest becomes visible. We can only wish her well over the throes of the impending crisis, hoping that the question of representation will be settled in a manner favorable to her interests. Repose and progress in civilisation.

We learn with pleasure that Montreal has established herself as the second port of export on the Atlantic seaboard—that is, ahead of Boston and Philadelphia—and trust that such increased facilities for storing and loading will be furnished by British or Canadian capital as will enable her to lessen the distance between her commercial totals and those of New York. In the spirited efforts of the province to draw an increased proportion of the carrying trade of the West through her own canals and down the St. Lawrence, and away from the longer, narrower, and more expensive route of the Erie Canal and the Hudson, our sympathies are all enlisted on her side. We look for a large yield from the newly discovered Acton mines, already illustrated in these pages, and for the development of her vast stores of mineral wealth. Can we, for a New Year's welcome, add aught to what we have already said? Well, we wish her line of steamships immunity from accidents during 1863, and we are confident that at the forthcoming International Exhibition at Paris she will win as many rewards of merit as on the previous displays of '51, '55, and '62.

Laval University.—Reopening of the Classes.—Monument to the First Rector.

The reopening of the Laval University after the Christmas holidays was marked by a ceremony of more than usual interest. The life

of the population of Quebec assembled in the large hall to witness the proceedings; and among the distinguished persons present we notice the names of Mgr. the Bishop of Tloa, ministers and examiners of the Crown, members of Parliament, clergymen and professional men. The Professors in their robes having taken their places on the platform, the proceedings were opened by the Rector, who at the close of his discourse proclaimed the names of the successful candidates for degrees, and that of the lucky winner of the Prince of Wales' Prize—Mr. N. Bégis, student in Divinity. As in the Normal Schools, this prize is given in money and serves to reward intrinsic, not comparative merit; this was the first time it had been conferred in the University, and consisted of a purse, containing twenty sovereigns which the Rector handed to Mr. Bégis. The following are the names of the graduates: N. Bégis, *Bachelor of Arts*; L. Catellier, Chas. Delage, Chas. Verge and N. Dion, *Bachelors of Medicine*; H. J. Taschereau, J. Blanchet, Jos. Héu, Ed. Gauthier and R. Casgrain, *Bachelors of Law*; Chas. N. Hamel, *Licentiate* (Faculty of Law).

Dr. Sewell of the Faculty of Medicine then delivered an address from which we make the following extract:—

"Since the opening of this University in 1854, death has been very busy among us. Besides M. Casault, we have to lament the removal from our midst of the Rev. Messieurs Holmes, Parant and Gingras, three gentlemen who, though not spared to see the University in its present flourishing condition, took interest in its development, and an active and zealous part in its early organization. In 1857, the Faculty of Medicine was called upon to regret the death of Dr. Blanchet, its first Dean and Professor of Physiology. Dr. Blanchet received his medical education in London, and held the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city. He was possessed of a great fund of professional knowledge and of practical experience, acquired during a long and most extensive practice. His professional services were much sought after by the poor, and were, I believe, never refused. They, with many others, will long mourn his loss as that of a kind friend and medical adviser. This list, for the short time, is formidable enough, but it is not complete. The Messenger of Death has been again abroad and within the last few days we have been called upon to consign to the solitude of the silent tomb all that remained of our friend and colleague, Dr. Frémont. The subject of this short and imperfect notice determined at an early age to follow the trying profession of medicine, and completed his studies in Montreal, as a pupil of the late Dr. Stevenson. This he effected under circumstances sometimes most difficult, and often requiring the greatest possible self-denial. Upon his being received he established himself at Point Lévi, where he continued to practise for some years, and where he laid the foundation of that career which ultimately placed him at the top of his profession. Finding the field of Point Lévi too limited, he removed to Quebec whither his reputation as a kind and skilful practitioner had already preceded him, and, as was to have been anticipated, he at once entered upon a more extended sphere, into a useful and lucrative practice, which continued to his death. Kind and conciliating in his manner, he succeeded in securing not only the confidence but the affections of his patients, a large circle of whom deplore with us this day his untimely removal. If called upon to specify one point which more than another characterized our friend, I would say it was his keen sense of honor. Elevated above the petty jealousies which so often disgrace the medical profession, he was never known, nor even suspected, of having condescended to a mean action, and consequently always commanded the regard and esteem of his conferees. Some twenty years ago, Dr. Frémont, associated with some medical friends, assisted in the formation of the "Quebec School of Medicine," in which he occupied the Chair of Surgery, and which he continued to fill till the affiliation of the school with this University. Here the same post was assigned to him, and on the death of Dr. Blanchet he was promoted to be Dean of the Faculty, which honorable post he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the time of his death he was joint proprietor of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, and as such evinced much business talent. He was also physician to the gaol of this city, as well as visiting physician to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where his kindness and attention were fully appreciated and will be long remembered. In 1860 he visited Rome, as bearer of an address from the Catholics of this city, on which occasion His Holiness the Pope was pleased to decorate him with the cross of the Order of St. Gregory. But he is gone! Just as he had reached the summit of his hopes and ambition—just as he hoped to retire upon the fruits of his hard labor, it has pleased God to remove him not only from his sphere of usefulness, but from the bosom of an attached and loving family. Early in May last he removed to the country, with a view of retiring gradually from the more arduous duties of his profession. He had not, however, been long there before the symptoms of that disease which ultimately proved fatal began to manifest themselves. These symptoms at first attracted but little attention, till his very rapid emaciation and failing strength soon excited the alarm of his friends. After trying various remedies and change of air to the Upper Province, from which he had derived much benefit, he was ultimately recommended to try the effect of a sea voyage to Europe. This advice he followed, and sailed for Liverpool in October last. In London he sought the opinion of two leading physicians, but contrary to that given by his friends here, he deter-