

the fort and the advancing insurgents, numbering about 500 men, and at once proceeded to put that stronghold in a defensible state. The insurgents hearing that they were likely to meet with a stubborn resistance, abandoned their intended attack. Next day he established a communication with Sir John Colborne, who was advancing to punish the rebels. Having obtained an interview with Sir John, DeSalaberry prevailed on him to try moral persuasion with them before resorting to extreme measures, and he had the satisfaction of being not only the medium through whom a pardon was offered to his disaffected countrymen, but had the pleasure of seeing them lay down their arms and quietly proceed to their homes, without the effusion of blood.

On the suspension of the Constitution, several of his friends earnestly pressed him to take a seat in the Legislature; and it was only at the urgent solicitation of his friend Lord Sydenham that he reluctantly consented to contest the county of Chambly. Of course he was returned by an overwhelming majority; and while in the House he displayed that sagacity and foresight in the consolidation of the Union of the Provinces, and dignified and courteous manner which procured him in later years the respect and esteem of all classes.

For some years he held the office of Coroner for Montreal, and on the 26th of June, 1848, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia. This appointment he held up to the time of his death; and in him the Government and the citizen soldiery of Canada lose a zealous and efficient officer—one who had the interests of the entire force, Volunteer and Militia, at heart. Although he inherited a strong constitution, he some years ago contracted disease of the heart, which, after a long continued illness, ultimately carried him off, some two weeks ago, at the age of fifty-four years.

On Saturday, 30th ult., his mortal remains were conveyed from his residence to the old family burial ground at Beauport, amidst a large concourse of friends and Volunteers, all anxious to testify their respect and esteem for him.

The Rifle (P.C.O.) band and firing party proceeded with the cortege to Beauport, and as the corpse was deposited in the grave, the troops formed around the church, and fired three volleys in the air.—*Volunteer Review*

Death of a Well Known Citizen.—The great bell of Notre-Dame tolled on Saturday for the death of Dr. Luc Eusebe Larocque, brother of Bishop Larocque, who died on Saturday after a short illness. He was pre-eminently the friend of the struggling settler,—recognizing in this that the first duty of a good citizen is to act on the patriotic motto of the St. Jean Baptiste Society,—*Rendre le Peuple Meilleur*, and in so doing personally assisted in erecting and establishing the flourishing Parish of St. Agathe and several other settlements. He was also distinguished for his munificence to the poor, and for his kindness in attending them without fee or remuneration.—*Montreal Gazette*, 12th March, 1867.

Death of a Judge of the Superior Court.—On Saturday morning at five o'clock, the Hon. Joseph André Taschereau, resident Judge at Kamouraska, and one of the Justices of the Superior Court, expired after a lengthened illness. The deceased in the course of his career, filled the office of Police magistrate of Quebec, and afterwards held the post for a time of Solicitor General for Lower Canada. He enjoyed general respect and confidence in Quebec as well as at Kamouraska, for his fine qualities and legal abilities. Judge Taschereau had attained the age of 61 years and had never married.—*Daily News*.

—We regret to have to record the sudden demise of Mr. Wm. Spink, for the last twenty years Clerk of Routine and Records in the Legislative Assembly. He had been in feeble health since last summer, yet had crossed over from his residence at Levis to visit a few Quebec friends as late as a few days back. The intelligence of his death will take most of his friends by surprise. He was an able, intelligent, and active chief in his own particular department; and was greatly esteemed by the members of the House, as well as by the large circle of friends he had gathered around him in the principal cities of Canada.—*Id.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—**The Delegates at Court.** The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 28th ult.

Her Majesty wore a rich black silk dress with a train trimmed with grebe and crape, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap with a long veil of white crape lise, the cape ornamented with large diamonds and surmounted by a small coronet of diamonds and sapphires.

Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and earrings, a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise wore a train and dress of white satin; a head-dress of coral and water-lilies, with veil and feathers, diamond ornaments, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of St. Isabel.

The *Times* says "the following persons of distinction had the honour of receiving notifications to attend" among others:—The Hon. Mr. J. A. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Galt, and Hon. Mr. Tilley. Mrs. Macdonald and Mrs. Tupper were presented by the Countess of Carnarvon; and Viscount

Monck, by the Earl of Carnarvon, "on being created a British Peer." The Delegates had the honour of a special presentation. The Court Circular further says:—

"The Earl of Derby arrived at Buckingham Palace, and had an audience of the Queen.

"At half-past 12 o'clock the Earl of Carnarvon (Secretary of State for the Colonies) also arrived and had an audience of Her Majesty.

"The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, entered the Drawing-room, when the following gentlemen (delegates from the British North American Provinces) were severally introduced to Her Majesty by the Earl of Carnarvon, and kissed hands:—The Hon. John A. Macdonald (Canada), the Hon. George E. Cartier (Canada), the Hon. Charles Tupper (Nova Scotia), the Hon. Samuel P. Tilley (New Brunswick) and the Hon. Alexander T. Galt (Canada).

—A warrant under Her Majesty's sign manual orders that the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons who may hereafter be employed in the local forces raised, or which may be raised, in the colonies and their dependencies generally.

—The last number of the *Canada Gazette* contains the following Departmental Post Office order respecting "Book-Manuscript and Printers' Proofs:—"9. In department order No. 65, dated 24th Nov., 1863, permission was given for book-manuscript, and printers' proofs, whether corrected or not, to pass at the printed-matter rate of one cent an ounce, and it now appears to be necessary to explain to Postmasters, that by book-manuscript was meant the written sheets of any book, and the intention was to encourage literary productions, by affording facilities for authors to send and receive such matter to and from their publishers by post. Printers' proofs are the printed impressions taken by a printer, for correction or examination, of any matter passing through his press. Under former regulations the written marks correcting such proofs rendered them liable to letter postage when sent by mail, and the intention of the department order referred to was, to relax the rule in favor of such proofs, and allow them, when corrected, to retain their character as printed matter, and pass at printed matter rates of charge."

—The Paris correspondent of *La Minerve* states that M. S. Abbé Bolduc, of Quebec, is having a telescope constructed in that city which will exceed anything of the kind in size and power in America. It is intended, we believe, for Laval University.—*Exchange*.

—Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by mental and manual labour. According to these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstract from the human system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand-work. This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, shows that the men who do brain-work should be careful, first, not to overtask themselves by too continuous exertion, and, secondly, that they should not omit to take physical exercise on a portion of each day, sufficient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and muscular system.—*Exchange*.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TABLE of the Apportionment of the Superior Education Grant for the year 1866, under the Act 18 Vic., cap. 54.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.

| NAME OF INSTITUTIONS. | Number of pupils. | Grant for 1865. | Grant for 1866. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| McGill College..... | 308 | 2336 00 | 2290 00 |
| Contingent expenses..... | | | 271 00 |
| Bishop's College..... | 21 | 1670 00 | 1637 00 |
| Total..... | | | 4198 00 |