

At that early period of the country's settlement he was obliged to carry his provisions from Brockville to the township of Lanark, where he resided. He was a consistent Christian, and his end was peace. He leaves behind him six sons and three daughters, and a large number of grandchildren, besides a very large circle of relations and friends by whom he was beloved and respected.—*Perth Courier*.

— WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., of Wolfe's field, died recently. He had obtained a ripe age, the greater portion of which was spent in carrying on business in Canada. The operations of the firm of which he was so long the head, in the manufacture and shipment of the great staple of the country, have, for many years, been of the most extensive description. To his spirit of enterprise and energy is wholly due the progress made in the development of the resources of the vast and picturesque region known as the Saguenay district. His name is indelibly connected with the opening up of those branches of industry which have attracted a population to its shores, and the increase of which cannot fail, ere long, to lay open the whole of that immense tract of country to the fertilizing influence of civilization. Every intelligent visitor to the Saguenay, however brief his stay, must have been most favorably impressed with the immense number and extensive nature of the undertakings with which the name of the Price firm is connected. To the activity of the head of that firm, now removed by death from our midst, the country is indebted for the inception of those enterprises which have furnished the means of earning a livelihood to so many. Nowhere will the intelligence of his demise be received with more sincere regret than among the hardy population of the Saguenay district. Mr. Price was, emphatically speaking, a gentleman of the old school—courtesy and frankness being two of the most marked traits of his character. He was an excellent type of the true British merchant—honorable and straightforward to the utmost degree. He leaves several sons, who are now carrying on the business of the firm—one of these, the Hon. David E. Price, M.L.C., represents Laurentides division in the Legislative Council.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

VII. Friday School Readings.*

1. THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Welcome the Day—Hurrah! Hurrah!
This genial Twenty-fourth of May,
When song-birds warble from their bowers,
And lavish Spring hath strewn her flowers
O'er glade and copse, o'er mead unshorn
And two unrivalled Queens were born—
Old England's Rose, and England's boast
Unite in this our loyal toast,
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Not ocean green that rolls between
Our far-sought homes and matchless Queen,
Nor weary route o'er wide degrees
Of lake and forest sceneries—
Nor years of toil, nor winters bleak,
Nor woes that pale the manly cheek—
Nor time, nor distance hath the power
To shake our love for Queen and flower—
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Oak, maple, pine, with wheat-shoot twine,
A vernal coronal combine,
Though less resplendent than each gem
That form her triple diadem;
Yet more than gems of price command
As symbols of a happy land
Our strong attachment—this we now
Present to deck her regal brow,
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Long may they reign while broad champaign
And valleys yield their golden grain,

* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL.—Our Chief motive in maintaining the "Miscellaneous" department of the Journal is to furnish teachers with choice articles selected from the current literature of the day, to be read in the schools on Fridays, when the week's school-work is finished, as a means of agreeable recreation to both pupil and teacher. Several teachers have followed this plan for several years with most gratifying success.

As spires uprear and cities rise
O'er sites of sylvan memories—
May this their infant realm progress
In virtue, power, and happiness;
While to the emblems of the tree
As joined Canadian's Maple Free—
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

—*London Free Press*.

J. A. SIDMONS.

2. THE QUEEN AS A PEACEMAKER.

The Springfield *Republican*, one of the most respectable and influential journals in the United States, says—"The cable brings the welcome news that the impending war in Europe has been averted, and that Queen Victoria of England is the peacemaker. Her position for a conference of the great powers in May, to settle the Luxemburg question on the basis of guaranteeing the neutrality of the Duchy, has been accepted by the parties most interested."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, edited by the veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed, quotes the above and adds:—"Nor is this the first successful effort in the same direction, of the good Queen Victoria. It was by her thoughtful and timely interposition, upon the Trent affair, that a war between England and America was averted. England meant war, and made instant preparations for the emergency. The ministers, if they did not mean it, took a step which would have provoked war—a step which, by the Queen's interposition, was so modified as to result amicably. The details to which we refer are most interesting, but for the present, confidential. We hope, ere long, to be at liberty, by disclosing what came to our knowledge, in London, at that critical moment, to render just praise to the suggestive wisdom and womanly sympathies of that eminently good Queen."

The Paris correspondent to the *London Times* further adds:—

"I mentioned a few days ago the belief generally entertained in Paris that it was owing to the personal influence of Queen Victoria that a solution of the Luxemburg question without a war took place. The *Journal de Paris* gives certain particulars on the authority of letters from a London correspondent. The Queen wrote to the Emperor Napoleon before writing to the King of Prussia, and used the arguments most calculated to divert him from the warlike projects ascribed to him by public opinion. The *Journal de Paris* says:—

"This letter, impressed with the religious and almost mystic sentiments which predominate in the Queen's mind, particularly since the death of Prince Albert, seems to have made a deep impression on the Sovereign who, amid the struggles of politics, has never completely repudiated the philanthropic theories of his youth, and who on the battle field of Solferino, covered with the dead and wounded, was seized with an unspeakable horror of war."

"The Emperor replied in a letter which, according to the London correspondent of the *Journal de Paris*, had the best effect on Queen Victoria and her principal advisers, for he protested against the schemes attributed to him, and against all idea of territorial aggrandisement for the advantage of France. He moreover declared, with a great elevation of language and idea, the complete disinterestedness of his policy on the recent occasion. He said, however, that the question, placed as it was, had become one of national honor to France; but he left it clearly to be understood that when once settled—that is, when the fortress of Luxemburg was evacuated—France would be disposed to give up all thought of aggrandizement."

"It was on receiving these conciliatory declarations that the Queen addressed herself to the King of Prussia. The family ties which unite the two reigning houses, the personal sympathies which, as the *Journal de Paris* says, Queen Victoria, in opposition to some of her advisers, has always shown for the cause of Germany since the beginning of the question of the Duchies, are known; but, in any circumstance, her Majesty's sentiments would have made a serious impression on the court of Berlin. By a lucky coincidence the letter written to King William on the present occasion reached him at the moment when M. Bismarck experienced a deception the more painful that it was unexpected—namely that Russia was not so favorable to the projects of the Prussians as he had reason to suppose. Prince Gortschakoff had clearly manifested the intention of the Russian government not to engage itself with any of the parties in the commencement of the war, but reserved itself to intervene at a later period, whenever the moment seemed opportune. This fact made M. Bismarck seriously reflect on his situation. The counsels of the Queen of England found not only King William and his minister in a disposition less warlike than people imagined, and it was then, with the prompt decision which characterizes him, that M. Bismarck seriously modified his policy in a pacific sense, though probably he will astonish the world by some new change should circumstances favour him."