

pality, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 16 inclusive, and to erect them into a separate school municipality under the name of the *School Municipality of Grenville No. Two*.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on January 5, 1863, was pleased to appoint the Rev. Pierre Patry, curé, Rev. François Xavier Paradis, Priest, Vincelas Taché, Esquire, and Pierre Desjardins, Esquire, M. D., to be Members of the Board of Examiners of Kamouraska.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on December 11, 1862, was pleased to approve of the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz :—

County of Bonaventure.—Ristigouche: Messrs. George Calder, David Nelson, Michael Ryan, George Dickson and William K. Downes.

Same County.—Matapédia: Messrs. John Wheeler, James England, James Adams, Maurice Blaquière and Henry Lodge.

County of Laval.—Bas du Bord de l'Eau de St. Martin: Messrs. Antoine Brien and Louis Lapierre dit Mercant.

County of Islet.—St. Jean-Port-Joly: Mr. Germain Caron.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on January 5, 1863, was pleased to approve of the following appointments of School Commissioners:

County of Argenteuil.—Grenville No. Two: Rev. Frédéric S. Nève, Messrs. Robert Wilson, Robert Morrison, Alexandre Beauchamp and David Williamson.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on December 11, 1862, was pleased to approve of the following appointments of Dissentient School Trustees:

County of St. Johns.—St. John's: Messrs. James Bessett and Virgil Titus.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Education acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

From Mr. G. W. Lawler, Three Rivers: "Philosophy of Health, or health and cure without drugs," by L. B. Coles, M. D., 1 vol.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA), JANUARY, 1863.

TO OUR READERS.

In entering upon a New Year we must, according to a time-honored custom, wish our readers in general and the subscribers to this Journal in particular, all the prosperity and happiness possible. May we venture to hope that the hidden destinies of 1863 are not pregnant with events disastrous as those which have overtaken and blasted the prosperity of our once happy neighbors? We pray indeed that the present year shall not see the dark tide of war breaking upon our shores and deluging the peaceful hearths of our people with its countless horrors; but should it please an all-wise Providence to permit so great a calamity, we fully trust that History shall never blush to record our deeds along with those of our fathers. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" may not be without its

seductive charms to minds fond of excitement and adventure, yet the true field of our ambition must be, for a long time to come, the conquest of the wilderness, and the settlement and development of the fine country which is ever ready to reward the industry and intelligence of her sons and adopted citizens.

CANADA IN 1863.

By the following article, taken from the London *Illustrated News*, it will be seen that our transatlantic friends are not indifferent to our welfare:

The relationship between the British and Irish people, and the natives of Canada and the other British American Provinces is closer than that of cousinship; and, although there is one circumscribed and isolated element of the Canadian population with whom we can claim only a very slight community of lineage, yet one of the happy effects of the Anglo-French alliance has been to knit these Norman-French Canadians closer to us than would have been possible during the reign of narrower sentiments between the two great Western nations.

If of late our politicians have done scant justice to the Canadians—if, with professional onesidedness, they have diverted the public mind from the sense of its close intellectual and spiritual union with the people of the great colony to irritating discussions on the comparatively superficial question of military defence and the mutual value of the Imperial connection, now is a fitting time to remedy their onesidedness. The jubilation or the mourning over the "bursting of the Republican bubble" must not be permitted to cast into the shade the fact that there is another virtually Republican organization in North America, which shows no signs of dissolution. The spectacle of a numerous and happy self-governing population, with no aristocracy, no State Church, and whose motto is still Peace, Industry and Education for all, did not vanish from the world in the smoke of the batteries which bombarded Fort Sumpter. While Canada has judiciously adopted all the strong points of the American system, down even to a decimal currency, she has wisely retained the virtues inherited by her from the British Constitution. There liberty and individual development are not submerged either by an intemperate craving for equality, by the tyranny of the majority, or the edict of an irresponsible and absolute Executive.

It is the peculiar moral advantage of the Canadians that neither they nor their fathers have ever received in the course of their education an anti-European bias. In the United States, to be a true American signifies something antagonistic to Europe. Hence flow "Monroe doctrines," "manifest destinies," and the chronic liability to panic concerning "European influence on the American continent." Happily for him, a Canadian grows up in ignorance of this pernicious prejudice. No moral gulf separates him from the most cultivated portion of his species—a gulf which only a few Americans in after life ever bridge over. Hence the difference of the historical curriculum in the common schools of the two countries. In the United States the only history popularly taught is that of the early settlement of America, in a vague and imperfect manner, followed by the history of the United States since the Declaration of Independence, told with over-minute and pragmatic detail. The French and British Canadians of the rising generation are taught respectively, and often cumulatively, the history of civilization in France and the British Isles. Run your eye over the list of school-books recommended and supplied by the Canadian Departments of Education, and you discover at a glance that the British, Irish, and Canadian school children receive instruction from the same text-books. The effect of the different bias of the youthful twig is seen in the inclination of the full-grown tree. The Canadian has a true conception of himself and his country. He regards himself as part of a highly-cultivated European race, and his country as a theatre for the development of European civilization. The Canadian knows nothing of the factions of "Americanism" which is the mainspring of American politics. The practical results of the two theories were made manifest during the Crimean War. When in the United States it was dangerous to express sympathy with the Allies, and wholesale invective against the cause of "the independence of Europe" was the only language tolerated in the popular press and on the platform, in Canada both sections of the population vied with each other in manifestations of sympathy with the mother countries of Europe. Nowhere was the spirit of the Anglo-French alliance so thoroughly caught and