

boys of the Bishop's College School thronged the platform, where were also assembled the dignitaries and students of the College, the masters of the School, and many friends from the neighbourhood. He was welcomed by an outburst of British cheers. Like the boys at Eton on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, the boys claimed the honor of dragging home their dearly loved master. The sleigh was soon harnessed by willing hands, and as the procession passed through the village, lighted up with the many torches, and accompanied with cheer after cheer from the boys, gave assurance to all who witnessed it that the Bishop elect had succeeded in gaining the love and respect of his pupils. The same high qualities which have enabled him to thoroughly do his duty at Bishop's College, give promise of equal success in a new and still more responsible position. He threw his whole heart into the work God had given him to do. He was firm but conciliating. His polished manners and kind heart enabled him to differ from others without giving rise to any feeling of bitterness on their part. He combined learning and talents with plain, practical common-sense. All who came in contact with him realized his earnestness in all he undertook, and his boys felt that his interest in them was not limited to their temporal success only, but that their souls' welfare, their advancement in practical daily religion was in his eyes still more important. His Sunday addresses to them on these subjects were only equalled by Arnold's sermons at Rugby, and those who have witnessed the breathless attention with which they were listened to cannot doubt that they have proved, under God's blessing, "the leaven of life unto life" to many who heard them. Those who know Mr. Williams have no doubt that he will do credit to the Episcopal Bench, and that he will prove a blessing and an ornament to the Church of England in this Diocese.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

—The report of the National Education Board shows that 803,364 children were on the school rolls at some time or other in the course of the year 1861; the average number on the rolls was 521,044, and the average daily attendance 284,726. These last two numbers are more by above 20,000 than in 1860, indicating an improvement in regularity of attendance. Nearly a seventh of the entire population of Ireland was therefore on the rolls as pupils in 1861. Nearly five-sixths of these were Roman Catholics, 663,145; the other 140,219 Protestants. The Board consider the proportions from the several religious denominations to be as fair as could be expected under the circumstances, and the proportions are gradually becoming more favorable to the national system. The local emoluments of the schools in 1851 comprised £34,342 from payments by the children, and £9,930 from local subscriptions. The total emoluments from all sources available to the teaching staff of the schools in the year was £239,539, whereof 81.28 per cent. was derived from the State, and only 18.72 per cent. was locally provided—a proportion which the Commissioners declare to be wholly inadequate.—*English Paper*.

—We understand that the children attending the Industrial College of St. Michel de Bellechasse are put through an elementary course of physiology and hygiene, by direction of the Principal, Mr. Dufresne. These are subjects of the greatest importance, and their general introduction in our schools would be the means of dispelling many fatal errors and prejudices now but too often met with. It is not enough that an acquaintance with these important branches is deemed an indispensable element in a liberal education,—that knowledge which teaches us how to make the best use of our faculties, and the proper methods to be employed for their preservation, should not be entirely excluded from the humblest school of the backwoods. The fact that ample means for imparting practical instruction in this department of science have been adopted in our Normal schools proves that the truth of these remarks has been felt and recognised by the public.

—Military exercises are gradually being introduced into our educational establishments. We are informed that at the colleges of St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Thérèse, Terrebonne, Assomption and Nicolet the pupils have been formed into volunteer companies and now undergo a regular course of training. It has also been announced that the pupils of the High School of Montreal were to be formed into a battalion and submitted to the discipline of the drill-sergeant.

—In reply to the interrogatories of Mr. Langevin, who desired to be informed if it were intended to augment the grants in aid of the common schools, poor municipalities and the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, the Hon. Mr. Sicotte stated in the House of Assembly that such was not the intention of the Government. He also declared, in answer to another question, that the Government had in contemplation the building of suitable edifices for the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal schools whenever the means at its disposal should permit. Mr. Fortier asked the hon. gentleman if the Government intended to abolish the office of Inspector of Schools, and was informed that a correspondence on the subject was then going on between the Executive and the Superintendent of Education. Messrs. Fortier and O'Halloran introduced bills for the abolition of the office of Inspector, and Mr. Kierzkowski a bill to prevent the reduction of teachers' salaries.

—The annual meeting of the McGill Normal School Literary Association took place on Tuesday evening in the hall of the Normal School,

Belmont Street. The room, which was crowded to excess, was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers; and over the dais, on a ground formed by the British flag, and written in large characters, was the appropriate motto, "Excelsior." Amongst the class of short essays which were read, we may commend that upon "Books," by Miss Morrison; on "Childhood," by Miss Simpson; on "Happiness," by Miss Merry; and last, though not least, a "Wreath" was composed, in great measure, of such fair flowers of fancy, combined with ripe fruits of judgment, as must have, in her case, resulted rather from the promptings of genius than the lessons of experience. The whole was interspersed with music, instrumental and vocal, and the programme having been gone through, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education, rose, and in a neat speech congratulated the members of the Association on their efforts on the occasion. He had attended these meetings now for four or five years, and each time their extracts had been better, the room more tastefully decorated, and never, during his long experience, did he see the place more crowded than at the present time. He reminded the audience of the mental toil which must have been undergone before such a pleasant exhibition could have been made. The office of a teacher in many parts of Lower Canada, owing to the scattered and isolated position of the population, was one needing much to encourage those who should undertake it; and the memory of such scenes as the present, would always be grateful to the thoughts of instructors, and one of their greatest compensation. He found with especial pleasure that French was not forgotten in their studies, and complimented Miss Morrison on her excellent rendering of the French poem "La Jeune Captive." The lady president then thanked the audience for their attention, and after the national anthem had been sung, the meeting separated.—*Montreal Transcript*.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Prince de Broglie, successor to the academic honors lately vacated by l'abbé Lacordaire, has just delivered his inaugural address, and was responded to on behalf of the Academy by M. de Saint Marc Girardin. In the course of his remarks the Prince alluded to Poland, and the eloquent words which fell from his lips fully awakening the sympathy of his auditory, were received with loud and repeated rounds of applause.

—M. Octave Feuillet, the novelist recently elected a member of the French Academy in the room of Eugène Scribe, has just been installed with all the customary honors. Foremost among the many distinguished ladies who graced the hall with their presence on that occasion was the Empress, who is said to be a fervent admirer of M. Feuillet's writings, and to have exerted her influence to the utmost to procure his election. Prince Napoleon, and the princesses Clotilde and Mathilde, were also present.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—A quarterly meeting of the Numismatic Society of Montreal was held on Tuesday evening last. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, donations presented, and communications received. Adolphe J. Boucher, Esq., F.N.S., President, exhibited several interesting Coins, &c.; Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., displayed three magnificent Medals, presented to him by authorities in London and Paris. Dr. Picault, jr., of this city, was then elected a member, and Dr. George D. Gibb, of London, England, and Duncan M. Mitcheson, Esq., of Philadelphia, U. S., were elected Fellows of the Society; after which Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., F.N.S., Vice-President, read an able and interesting Paper on "Coins and Medals as aids to the study and verification of Holy Writ." Having alluded to the antiquity of coined money, he made particular mention of that of the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks and Romans; he then repeated a general summary of the advantages derivable from the study of Numismatics, and concluded with an appropriate poetic quotation. In noticing this Society, we need scarcely say we wish it prosperity, and hope the exertions of the President and Vice-President in its behalf may be crowned with success.—*Montreal Gazette*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—Mr. Ignace Fortier, a printer employed at the establishment of Messrs. Derbyshire & Desbarats, and noted for his generosity on two former occasions, has just placed a fine gold watch (valued at \$100) into the hands of the Consul-General of France, with instructions to have it sold for the benefit of the distressed operatives of that country.

—Mr. Gabriel Franchère, one of those sent out by Mr. Astor in the famous Astoria expedition, and the last survivor of that party, expired at St. Pauls, Minnesota, on the 12th inst. Mr. Franchère was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1796, which place he left in 1815 to make the overland trip, so beautifully narrated by Washington Irving. It is stated that the whole pages of his own narrative were copied word for word, in Irving's work. Subsequently he became connected with the American Fur Company; afterwards with the firm of P. Chateau, jr., & Co., and at the time of his death was the senior partner of the house of G. Franchère & Co., of New York City.—*N. Y. Tribune*.