

was elevated to his place. He was ordained as priest in 1810, and became for 22 years a director of the Grand and Petit Seminaire of Quebec, and for 9 years the procureur (attorney) of these schools. It was in this latter capacity that he rendered them immense service, in a pecuniary point of view. He also taught the students theology and ceremonies. At the death of Bishop Plessis, in 1825, Bishop Panet, then 72 years old, feeling the need of a coadjutor, presented the names of three priests to the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of Canada,—inasmuch as the English Government up till that time exercised the rights of the French Government in the appointment of bishops. Two of the three—Messrs. Demers and Turgeon—withdrew their names, however; and M. Signay was appointed. Bishop Panet died in 1833; and Bishop Signay, finding a coadjutor necessary, induced M. Turgeon to share his labors, and he was consecrated in 1834, as Bishop of Sidymé, *in partibus infidelium*. In this high office he labored diligently, and raised up in 1837 the Society of the Propagation of the Faith; in 1838, he commenced the mission to Columbia; in 1841, he established ecclesiastical "retraites." In 1844, he built the Archbishopial Palace, and in the same year erected the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. On the death of Archbishop Signay, in 1850, he was raised to the archiepiscopal throne.

In 1855, he was struck with a fatal malady, which ended in death on Sunday, 21st September, in his eightieth year.

In 1845, he was most active in relieving distress after the great fire in the St. Roch and St. John Suburbs; and in 1847, the year of the ship fever, he labored assiduously to supply the dying with the consolations of religion, and to take care of the 400 orphans left destitute. In his last years, he aided in establishing an *asyle* of the Good Shepherd (Magdalen Asylum); but his special interest was in the labors of the Sisters of Charity, and they repaid his kindness by their attentions; for twelve years two of them came daily to attend him with the most unremitting care and solicitude.

Archbishop Turgeon was an ardent friend of education, and instances are narrated of his lively interest in the elementary schools, while the successful establishment of the Laval University was in great measure due to his exertions, although the idea was first broached by another.

No. 25.—THE REV. JOHN CLIMIE.

The Rev. John Climie, Congregational Minister, of Belleville, died at Quebec, on Monday, 5th August. He was born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, on 19th February, 1807. In 1820, the family emigrated to Canada, and settled in the township of Dalhousie. Mr. Climie manifested much energy of character from his youth, and before his ordination was a devoted and successful Sunday School teacher. He was ordained in 1840 as an Evangelist, and in 1842 settled in Bowmanville as pastor of the Congregational Church. Having resigned, he established in 1855 the *Canadian Statesman* newspaper. In 1857, Mr. Climie removed to Belleville. Last year he was prostrated with fever, but during the winter he recovered his strength sufficiently to enable him to do much work. He was chosen Chairman of the Congregational Union at Kingston, in June, and his departure has occasioned the deep sorrow of his brethren who so recently elevated him to that important position.

No. 26.—PROFESSOR FARADAY.

Professor Michael Faraday, the distinguished English *savant*, was born in Surrey, England, on the 22nd September, 1794. The son of a smith, he received but little education in his youth, and was apprenticed to a book-binder. His tastes, however, soon led him to the almost exclusive study of books, the construction of machines and the performance of chemical experiments; and hearing a course of lectures by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1812, he sent to the lecturer a copy of the notes he had taken, and requested his assistance to enable him "to escape from trade and enter the service of science." Davy received the application favorably, and in March, 1813, appointed Faraday Chemical Assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In the autumn of the same year, as Secretary and Scientific Assistant, he accompanied Davy in travelling, their journeys continuing till April, 1815. He then returned to the Royal Institution, with which he remained connected to the last, becoming Professor of Chemistry in 1833, a position he ever after held. He was early interested in electrical researches, assisting Davy, in 1820, in prosecuting those first entered upon by Oersted on the relations of electricity and magnetism. In 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon; in 1821, the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, and in 1823 his exertions led on to the condensation of the gases. Among popular lecturers, as among original experimenters, he held the highest rank. The honors which his own and foreign governments and institutions bestowed upon him for his services to

science were numerous. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, Fellow of the Royal Society, Doctor of Civil Laws, one of the eight foreign Associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris, besides being a member of many learned and scientific bodies in Europe and America. Few scientific men received so many distinctions from learned societies and institutions. The Queen allotted to him, in 1858, a residence at Hampton Court, and since 1835 he has received a pension of £300. The estimation in which Faraday was held by his preceptor, Sir Humphrey Davy, while he was yet a young man, appears from the following anecdote:—A friend one day said to Sir Humphrey: "You have made invaluable contributions to chemistry, pray tell me which you regard as your greatest discovery?" Sir Humphrey instantly replied, "Mike Faraday." He died peaceably at Hampton Court, on Sunday, 25th August.

"The belief in the disinterested zeal and lofty purity of life of the students of philosophy, which was one motive for Faraday's petition when a lad to Davy, to enable him to become a servant in the humblest walks of Science, rather than to spend his days in the pursuit of trade, was redeemed by Faraday's whole life. No man was ever more entirely unselfish, or more entirely beloved. Modest, truthful, candid, he had the true spirit of a philosopher and of a christian, for it may be said of him in the words of the father of English poetry,—'Gladly would he learn, and gladly teach.' The cause of Science would meet with fewer enemies, its discoveries would command a more ready assent, were all its votaries imbued with the humility of Michael Faraday."

27. CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of pensions granted between the 20th of June, 1866, and the 20th June, 1867, and charged upon the Civil List:—Mrs. Augusta Mary Ann Delves Broughton and Miss Susan Christine Arbutnot, in consideration of the long and distinguished services of their late father, Mr. George Arbutnot, as an officer of the Treasury, 100*l*. Mr. Henry John Doogood, in consideration of his having been for many years engaged in literary pursuits, and in connection with the public press as a Parliamentary reporter, and of his being now blind and paralyzed, 40*l*. Mr. George Thomas Thomason, in consideration of his services in connection with the periodical literature of the day, and of his being now afflicted with blindness, 40*l*. Mrs. Ellen Sykes, widow of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, in consideration of her late husband's services to the industrial arts of the country, and to the Museum at South Kensington, 75*l*. Mr. Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D., in consideration of his eminence as a scientific chemist, and of his services in connection with the inquiry into the adulteration of food, 100*l*. Mr. Robert Young, in recognition of his services as an historical and agricultural poet in Ireland, 40*l*. Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, widow of the late Mr. William Hookam Carpenter, in consideration of her late husband's services as Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, and of her own merit as a portrait painter, 100*l*. Mrs. S. Coulton, widow of the late Mr. David Coulton, in consideration of the literary merit of her late husband, 75*l*. Mr. Patrick Frederick White, in consideration of his services as an author, public lecturer, and illustrator of the minstrelsy and bardic literature and music of ancient and modern Ireland, 75*l*. Miss Mary Craik, 30*l*. Miss Georgiana Craik, 30*l*. in consideration of the services of their father, the late Dr. Craik, as Professor of History and English Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast. Elizabeth Dame Harris, widow of Sir William Snow Harris, in consideration of her late husband's valuable invention of the system of lightning conductors, 100*l*. Miss Marianne Petrie 25*l*. Miss Eliza Petrie 25*l*. Miss Julia Petrie 25*l*. Miss Jemima Petrie 25*l*. in consideration of the eminent services rendered by their late father, Dr. Petrie, to archæological science, both as an author and as a public servant. Mr. George Cruikshank, on account of his great merit as an artist, 95*l*. The Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley, on account of his eminent services as a botanist, 100*l*. Caroline, the wife of Captain Chisholm, late of the Indian Army, in consideration of the valuable and distinguished services rendered by her to emigrants in New South Wales, 100*l*.

V. Miscellaneous Readings.*

1. ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words are lightly spoken,
In a rash and thoughtless hour,
Brightest links of life are broken,
By their deep, insidious power.

* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL.—Our Chief motive in maintaining the "Miscellaneous" department of the Journal is