

18 of whom learn English. This young lady has a great deal of work, because before she took charge the pupils had been sadly neglected.

29. *Ste. Foye*.—In this municipality the only school in operation is kept by Mr. Letourneau, who holds a model school diploma from the Laval Normal School. This school is attended by more than 60 children, a few of whom are learning book-keeping, composition, and epistolary style; 30 pupils learn English.

30. *St. Ambroise*.—The seven schools under control impart instruction to 360 children. All these schools, under the zealous care of the Curé, are generally successful. French grammar is well learned, particularly at the central school, where the pupils are well grounded in parsing, composition, and epistolary style.

31. *Charlesbourg* has five schools in operation under control, which receive about 250 pupils; also, an independent English school, kept by Miss Boyne. The model school, kept by Miss Paradis, was very good; but I have learned with sorrow since my last visit, that the school commissioners had discharged her to make room for another teacher.

32. *St. Dunstan*.—Of the two schools in this municipality, one is Protestant with 44 pupils, some of whom have made considerable progress; the other is Catholic and receives 32 pupils. These schools are both in want of a number of indispensable articles.

33. *Stoneham* has only one school. The children are far from being assiduous and the teacher is indifferent. I found no progress.

34. *St. Coloman de Sillery*.—There are three sections and three school-houses. In each house there are two schools, one French and one English. The commissioners have made, and intend to make great improvements in these buildings. The schools are attended by 280 children. The teacher instructs the pupils in the use of the globes, some geometry, linear drawing and book-keeping.

35. *St. Rochs Banlieue*.—The Sisters of the Congregation teach four classes, one of which, under control, shews some female pupils of capacity. The total number of scholars receiving instruction is from 310 to 320. Another school of about 60 pupils is kept in the village of *Ste. Angèle*; if it were not for the careless attendance of the pupils more progress would be made. The Oblat Fathers are building a fine school-house near the *St. Sauveur Church*, in which they purpose placing teachers of some religious order. Since the beginning of this month a third school has been opened near the *Dorchester Bridge* in the village of *St. Charles*, where there are already about 100 pupils. For some time previously the want of a school had been felt, and I am pleased that this year I have been successful in persuading the commissioners to open this school for the advantage of both the ratepayers and the children in the locality. I can bear testimony to the active zeal of the commissioners. What obstacles and prejudices, nevertheless, have they not had to contend with before attaining their object—their predecessors having refused to tax that part of the municipality and having advised the people to oppose the establishment of a school there!

36. *City of Quebec*.—Three schools under control are kept by lay teachers: Mr. Dion, in *St. Rochs' Suburbs*; Mr. Dugal, in *St. John's Suburbs*; and Miss Farley, in the *Lower Town*. These three schools give instruction to upwards of 150 children, and do much good in their respective localities.

The Christian Brothers keep classes under control in *St. Rochs*, at the *Glacis*, and at *Cap Blanc*, in which about 1100 pupils are taught, apart from six independent classes which are attended by upwards of 600 children. The education imparted by these good men is very judicious. The best linear draughtsmen are found in their schools.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd instruct some pupils who are very proficient in parsing, composition, geography, and the other branches; they have upwards of 330 pupils. The Sisters of Charity teach at the *Glacis* eight classes, viz., five French and three English, in all teaching 354 pupils; and at *Cap Blanc* three classes, viz., two English and one French, with 210 pupils.

At the convent of *St. Rochs* there is only one class of day-scholars under control, which is very successful.

There are 45 independent Catholic schools in the city; among them may be found some very superior commercial and literary schools and academies, kept by Messrs. Sweeny, Malone, Lafrance and Donnelly, who educate a large number of pupils. The other elementary schools are also well attended.

Second Report.

In several school municipalities I have had wrongs to redress, some difficulties to overcome, and a number of affairs to regulate. I remarked that a great deal of progress had been made in many of the schools. I think it would be of importance to prepare rooms for the teachers, both male and female, in every school-house, and to compel them to reside in them. By the present system the children, left too often to themselves, are deprived of that supervision which should be exercised over them during the hours of recreation. In winter, moreover, they generally suffer from cold, as the house is heated too late for them to be comfortable. The house, in addition to this, becomes deteriorated in value when there is no fire from half-past three o'clock in the afternoon till the following morning, and particularly from Friday night to the following Monday morning. I have remarked that teachers who board elsewhere continually complain that the house is cold, while the contrary is the case with those who live on the premises. In order that I shall not be found repeating the same observations twice during the same year, I may confine myself in the present report to a description of the changes which I observed during this visit.

(To be continued)

Notices of Books and Publications.

LOGAN.—NOTES ON THE GOLD OF EASTERN CANADA. being a reprint of portions of various Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1848 to 1863. Dawson Brothers, Publishers, Montreal; 1864.—8vo, 40 pp. Price 25 cents.

As public curiosity has been greatly exercised of late by the favorable accounts from the gold mines of the Chaudière, we doubt not that the above pamphlet will meet with an extensive sale. It would appear by these Notes that gold was found many years ago on the River Gilbert, one of the tributaries of the Chaudière, and the fact communicated to the public for the first time through Silliman's Journal (vol. 28, p. 112) by Capt. F. H. Baddeley, R. E., as early as April 1835. In the Report of the Geological Survey of May 1, 1853, Sir William Logan writes:

"It may be considered that the auriferous drift has now been shown to exist over 10,000 square miles on the south side of the St. Lawrence, comprehending the prolongation of the Green Mountains into Canada, and the country on the south-east side of them. In following the range of this drift north-eastwardly, the researches of the Survey have not extended beyond Etchemin Lake; but the general similarity of the rocks beyond, renders it probable that little change will be found for a distance extending much farther, perhaps to the extremity of Gaspe."

And again in the General Report, 1863:

"The auriferous drift of Eastern Canada is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence, including the hill-country belonging to the Notre Dame range, and extending thence south and east to the boundary of the province. These wide limits are assigned, inasmuch as although gold has not been everywhere found in this region, the same mineralogical characters are met with throughout; and, in its continuation southward, in Plymouth and elsewhere in Vermont, considerable quantities of gold have been obtained from the alluvial deposits. In Canada, gold has been found on the St. Francis River from the vicinity of Melbourne to Sherbrooke, in the townships of Westbury, Weedon, and Dudswell, and on Lake St. Francis. It has also been found on the Etchemin, and on the Chaudière and nearly all its tributaries, from the seigniory of St. Mary to the frontier of the state of Maine, including the Bras, the Guillaume, the Rivière des Plantes, the Famine, the Du Loup, and the Mergermet. Several attempts have been made to work these alluvial deposits for gold, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Aubert-Gallion, and Aubert de l'Isle, but they have been successively abandoned, and it is difficult to obtain authentic accounts of the result of the various workings, although it is known that very considerable quantities of gold were extracted. The country people still, from time to time, attempt the washing of the gravel, generally with the aid of a pan, and are occasionally rewarded by the discovery of a nugget of considerable value. In the years 1851 and 1852, an experiment of this kind, on a considerable scale, was tried by the Canada Gold Mining Company, in the last named seigniory, on the Rivière du Loup, near its junction with the Chaudière. The system adopted for the separation of the gold from the gravel was similar to that used in Cornwall in washing for alluvial tin, and the water for the purpose was obtained from a small stream adjoining. Great difficulties were however met with, from a deficient supply of water during the summer months. The gravel from about three eighths of an acre, with an average thickness of two feet, was washed during the summer of 1851, and yielded 2,107 pennyweights of gold; of which 160 were in the form of fine dust, mingled with about a ton of black