

St. Jean Baptiste Village, County of Hochelaga : Mr. Joseph Thomas, in place of Mr. David Cravilue, whose term of office had expired ; three Trustees having been elected, instead of only one.

Havelock, County of Huntingdon : Mr. Janvier Ledoux, in place of Mr. Louis Durivage, who has left the limits and was not replaced within the legal time.

St. Félix de Valois, County of Joliette : Mr. William Body, replacing himself ; his election not having taken place within the legal time.

Sto. Julie de Somerset, County of Megantic : Messrs. Donald McKinnon, William Gardner, and Archibald McKillup, by declaration of dissent.

St. Stanislas Kotska, County of Beauharnois : Mr. James Whittall, in place of Mr. William Cavers, whose term of office had expired ; the election not having been held within the legal time.

Ste. Martine, County of Chateauguay : Messrs. James Muir, John Ray, and John Ritchie ; the preceding elections being irregular.

Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon : Messrs. Stuart McDonnell, James Feeney, and James P. Sexton ; the preceding elections being irregular.

Hatley, County of Stanstead : Mr. Joseph Bélanger, in place of Mr. Césaire Courtemanche, who has finally quitted the municipality ; the election not having been held within the time prescribed by law.

SEPARATIONS, ANNEXATIONS AND ERECTIONS OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, by an Order in Council of the 21st Aug., was pleased, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the 30th Section of the 15th Cap of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, to make the following changes in the under mentioned School Municipalities :

To separate from St. Canut, No. 1, County of Two Mountains, the rateable property of the following : David Black, David McAdam, Andrew Hodge, Widow Dobie, William McAdam, John Wood, Robert Miller ; and from St. Columban, County of Two Mountains, that of James Leisham ; to be annexed to St. Jerusalem, said ratepayers being far from the Schools of St. Columban and being of a Religious Belief different from the rest of the population.

St. Justin, County of Maskinongé : To separate from this Municipality, to be annexed to that of Maskinongé, the Range known by the name of Petit Bois Blanc, said Range being quite close to District No. 5 of the Municipality of Maskinongé, and a long distance from the District of St. Justin.

St. Albert and Warwick, County of Arthabaska : To separate from these Municipalities Lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in the 5th and 6th Ranges of the Township of Warwick, to be annexed to Victoriaville, of which they already form part for Municipal and Religious purposes.

Village of Lauzon, County of Lévis : To separate from the Municipality of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévis, District No. 1 of said Municipality, to be erected into a School Municipality, under the name of Village de Lauzon, having the following limits : to the West the Parish of Notre-Dame de Lévis ; to the South the lands of the third Range ; to the North the River St. Lawrence ; and to the North East the mearing between the lands of J. B. G. Bégin and Etienne Patri or their representatives in the first Range, and between that of François Louis Guay and Charles Bouchard in the second Range, the latter comprising the shipyard of Allan, Gilmour & Co., in the first Range.

Township of Leslie, County of Pontiac : To erect the Township of Leslie into a School Municipality, under the same name and with the same limits.

WANTS.

Wanted a Female Teacher (English and Catholic) for the 2nd Range of the Township of Chertsey, County of Montcalm. Salary \$100. Apply to the undersigned.

ELIE BRAULT,
Sec.-Treas.
School Commissioners, Chertsey.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1868.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of the Province of Quebec.

The following report of the annual meeting of the Provincial Teacher's Association has been compiled from the accounts furnished by the reporters for the Press. The meeting was held in the largest apartment of St. Francis College at Richmond Thursday, Aug. 27th.

Among those present, were Hon. J. Sanborn, President of the Association, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. C. Dunkin, Minister of Finance, H. H. Miles LL. D. Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction. J. G. Robertson Esq., M. P. P., Sherbrooke. Dr. Dawson, Mr. Baynes, Mr. John Dougall of Montreal, Mr. Wilkie of Quebec, Dr. Nicolls and Professors Roux and Pricieux of Lennoxville, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Inspector Hubbard, Mr. Inspector Stenson, and a large number of teachers having charge of schools in the country.

The meeting was also attended by many ministers of religion of various denominations and great interest in its proceedings throughout was manifested by the residents of Richmond, Melbourne and vicinity, who not only came in large numbers to the five sessions which were held, but entertained those from a distance with unbounded hospitality. Lord Aylmer, Mr. Hetherington, the Mayor of Melbourne, Dr. Hamilton, and, in fact, the residents generally of the two villages left nothing undone which could enhance the convenience and pleasure of the members of the association or promote its objects.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, followed by instrumental and vocal music, the Hon. Mr. Sanborn, as President, delivered an address of which the principal topic was the nature and importance of our *Common Schools*.

He said in this age of literature and newspapers the ability to read opens a door to the most extensive knowledge, and many, with only common school instruction, have afterwards educated themselves to the highest usefulness. Common-school instruction also is a powerful moral police. It is a great preventive of crime, for, even if it did not improve moral principle as it does it gives sufficient intelligence to know that honesty is the best policy. Again, education promotes prosperity. The mechanic, the farmer, and all classes become more intelligent, more enterprising, better acquainted with improved methods, and able and willing to add more largely to the common wealth. Education is necessary to our municipal institutions. Reading the Newspapers is required to enable people to manage their own affairs. Without this municipalities, as in some ignorant neighborhoods in this country, fall into the management of one or two educated men, who consult their own selfish ends at the public expense. This age provides instruction for deaf-mutes. The man who cannot read and write is a deaf-mute, and government is therefore bound to give education. Common schools differ from the higher schools, not only in degree, but in all kinds. They are the schools for the masses, and can only be carried to a certain length ; but, so far as common school education goes, it must be complete in itself, not a part of a whole. The uniformity of the Prussian system could not be successfully copied here. In higher education we need more freedom and versatility here ; but in the common schools there should be a good system adopted, and that should be uniform. The use of normal schools is not so much to enable teachers to copy what they have seen, as to give them the art of teaching, and enable them to turn any circumstance, however untoward, to the best advantage. The stereotyped teacher, who can only do exactly what he has seen, is like a mechanic whom he (Mr. S.) had employed to make a spring bedstead. When told to put in eight slats, he exclaimed "that he had never seen more than six." "But I want eight." "But bedsteads are never made with more than six." "But," said Mr. S. to the mechanic, "do you know of anything in the law of Canada that prohibits eight slats?" "Why, no," said the mechanic. "Then, if you please, I want eight." A teacher who is indifferent to or tired of his work, or unsuited for it, finds it irksome, and does no good to his pupils. He is a cause of pain to school committees and visitors, and should quit the business. Whilst magnifying the office of the common-school teacher, he would by no means discourage young people from teaching, as a means of bringing themselves forward to higher positions. Such young persons are vigorous, enthusiastic teachers, and do great good. He regarded all