

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR CHICOUTIMI, CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY.

1st Class Elementary (F.)—Misses Suzanne Laforest and Marie Tremblay.
Nov. 7, 1865.

THS. H. CLOUTIER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF SHELDROOKE.

1st Class Academy (E.)—Mr. Edward Johnson; (E. & F.)—Miss Helen C. Hurd.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Mr. Sylvester Lebourneau, Alvan Curtis; (F.)—Miss Elmire Béliveau.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Mr. David Rennie; Miss Maria Osgood and Miss Mary Jane Cowan; (F.)—Miss Aurélie Ducharme and Miss Emélie Biron.

Nov. 7, 1865.

S. A. HURD,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF RICHMOND.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Misses Emily Burbank, Julia Wilson, Sarah Jane Davis, Josephine Smith and Fanny Chappuis.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Mr. John Cook; Misses Eveline Charlotte Smith, Margianna Elizabeth Cassidy; Louisa Electa Derby, Janet Skinner, Rosanna Neill, Mary Anne Bennett, Emeline Leavitt and Jane Nixon; (F.)—Misses Clarisse Hébert and Julie Verville.

Nov. 7, 1865.

J. H. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BEAUCE.

1st Class Elementary (F.)—Miss Philomène Ferland.

Nov. 7, 1865.

J. J. P. PROULX,
Secretary.

OTTAWA OR AYLMER BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1st Class Elementary (E.)—Misses Elizabeth A. Symmes and A. Priscilla Singleton.

2nd Class Elementary (E.)—Misses Esther Ann Baker, Mary Daley and Jane McEwen.

Nov. 7, 1865.

JOHN R. WOODS,
Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Education acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

From the Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary of Montreal: *Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada*, 2 vols.

From the Rev. Secretary of the archdiocese of Quebec: *Le Nouveau Testament*, par Mgr. Baillargeon.

From the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal: *Laws and Regulations of the City of Montreal (English and French)*, 2 vols.

TEACHER WANTED.

A male Teacher, with a diploma authorizing him to teach in schools under public control, is required to conduct a Model School in the Municipality of Bury. This school is attended by about forty pupils, boys and girls, some of whom are learning French. A Teacher competent to teach music, besides the usual branches, would be preferred. Address Mr. Nathaniel Ebbs, Secretary-Treasurer to the Board of School Commissioners, Bury, County of Compton, C. E.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA), DECEMBER, 1865.

To Our Subscribers.

With this, the last number of the Ninth Volume of the *Journal of Education*, our subscribers will receive as usual the table of contents for the year just ended, and an almanac for 1866. To the last we would call the attention of teachers and

all other persons entrusted with the administration of the School Laws, as it contains information which they may absolutely require. By keeping this sheet within reach and glancing over its contents from time to time, Secretary-Treasurers will be assisted in punctually discharging, conformably to the requirements of the law, some of their most important duties.

We must also take this opportunity of informing those among our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1865, that their names will be struck from our list in all cases in which a remittance shall not have been received before the publication of our next number; we shall also be compelled, however much we may regret it, to sue for payment of all arrears.

The Right of Non-Residents to become Dissentients.—Judge Sicotte's Decision.

Below will be found the decision rendered by Hon. Justice Sicotte in the case of the School Commissioners of St. Bernard de Lacolle vs. Joseph C. Bowman, which we promised to lay before our readers. The point, as we had occasion to explain, has already been decided, first by Mr. Justice Coursol, who took the same view of the law as Judge Sicotte, and secondly by Hon. Justice Short, whose judgment was the reverse. The question is, whether a non-resident proprietor can or cannot legally declare himself a dissentient.

The reasons on which Judge Short based his judgment were, if we recollect rightly, as follows: 1st. The word *inhabitant* can only mean a resident, and the law in giving the *inhabitants* forming the religious minority the right of dissent, had in view *residents* only; 2nd, had it been intended to extend this right to non-resident proprietors, a clause to that effect would have been inserted, or the word *rate-payer*, which occurs elsewhere in the same Act, would have been employed; 3rdly, the right of becoming a dissentient is purely personal and exceptional, and should not be exercised except within the strict meaning of the law. The object which the latter has in view is to allow the minority of a municipality to send their children to such schools as they shall approve of,—a reason which does not apply to non-residents, who are not supposed to have any children within the municipality.

The reasons on which Judge Sicotte's judgment rests may be summed up thus: 1st. The word *inhabitant* does not (in the legal and administrative sense) necessarily signify *resident*. Many authorities are cited to show that in the legislation of England and Canada the words *inhabitants* and *proprietors* or *land holders* are looked upon as synonymous terms. 2nd. The doubts which have existed in this country, and the lawsuits that have taken place in consequence, show that the word *inhabitant* has not always been held to mean a resident. The hon. Judge also cited (as confirming the view he has taken of the question) the Bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the assent of the Department of Public Instruction, and which contemplated a settlement of this point. [The Bill here alluded to was introduced by Mr. Sicotte while Attorney General, but a change having occurred at that time in the Administration, and Parliament having been dissolved immediately afterwards, no discussion took place with regard to this measure. We have at different times alluded to it in this journal, and it will be seen by the last Report of the