

recommended the introduction of military exercises, and we are glad to see that the Board have taken the matter in hand.

— ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL PRESENTATION, PETERBORO'.—*"Dear Miss Meany,*—We, the children of the Roman Catholic Separate School, having long enjoyed the benefit of your assiduous attention to our moral and educational improvement, have long desired an opportunity to testify to you the deep sense of gratitude for your zeal for our advancement. Through the kind offices of a few friends the long wished for occasion now presents itself. The trivial offering of a pair of candlesticks and snuffers is but a slight attestation of the love and respect we ever shall entertain towards you." Miss Meany replied as follows;—"My Dear Pupils,—Your offerings and expressions of love and gratitude are most gratifying to me. During the eight years I have had charge of this school I have daily seen your love and respect for me in your docility and ever ready obedience. This, as well as the pleasure of doing good, has rendered my work very agreeable. In returning you and your very kind friends my most heartfelt thanks, I assure you that the recollection of this day will aid my sense of duty in labouring for the advancement of the children confided to my care, not only in the knowledge useful in this life, but also in that which leads to eternal life."—*Review.*

— LAVAL UNIVERSITY.—We have read with great pleasure a short history of the Laval University in this city, published lately by Messrs. Coté & Co., Quebec. The charter was granted in 1852, and the institution owes its origin to the enlightened policy of the Catholic clergy of Canada, and to the liberality of the Seminary of Quebec. It has been erected and endowed solely from the funds of the Seminary, or monies raised on its credit, and has already cost upwards of £74,000. The library and Museums are among the best on this continent, and are yearly increased on a scale of princely munificence. In the academic year of 1860 and '61, the expenses were \$14,626 81, and the receipts \$2,693 33. The determination has been to fix as high a standard of qualification as possible, so that those who should be fortunate enough to take their degrees there may rank as high as the alumni of any University in Europe or on this continent. The late lamented Mr. Cassault, first Rector, a gentleman respected and admired by all who knew him, had his heart and soul in the success of the undertaking, and his favourite maxim was "quality not quantity." There are now in existence four courses of lectures, on Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts. As is natural, in so new an University, the number of those who follow the curriculum is not numerous, but the many advantages held forth to our youth, and especially to the Catholic youth of Canada, require only to be known to fill its halls. To the English-speaking students, considerable difficulty is presented by all the lectures of some of the chairs being delivered in French, but this, we believe, has arisen from accidental circumstances, and, in the course of time will, no doubt, be removed. Of this University, self-supported and independent of government aid, Lower Canada has reason to be justly proud, and to the enlarged liberality which originated, created, and foster it, all fathers of families are deeply indebted. The Seminary of Quebec, by their conduct in this matter, have shown how fully they recognise that education, enlightenment and religion go hand in hand, and that in the words of the German philosopher, "knowledge is the torch of Christianity." It is stated that negotiations have been commenced for the purpose of affiliating all the Roman Catholic classical colleges of Lower Canada to Laval University. The *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* says that the Rector of the University and the Director of studies of the Quebec Seminary recently visited Montreal and St. Hyacinthe on business connected with this movement.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

— INAUGURATION OF MORRIN COLLEGE.—The Inauguration of this College was held on Thursday evening at the Masonic Buildings, St. Louis Street. The room in which the ceremony was performed is small, and a great number of visitors could not therefore be accommodated. The room contains an oil painting of the late Dr. Morrin. The likeness is very striking, and is suspended beneath a canopy tastefully arranged. There is also an elevated dais with a chair for the Principal. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Principal, at half past seven o'clock. He briefly explained the circumstances under which the Morrin College had been established, and in accordance with the express desire of its lamented founder, now no more, Dr. James Morrin, and as set forth in the Deed of Gift. A commencement had been made under hopeful auspices, and he (Dr. Cook) therefore pronounced Morrin College duly opened. After an appropriate prayer, the students, eighteen in number, then came forward and signed the roll of the College. Dr. Cook then proceeded to define the purposes of the College, which was not intended, he remarked, to be solely

a school of Divinity, although the wish of the founder would be carried out—namely, that proper provision should be made for young men desirous to enter the ministry of the Church of Scotland. It was rather intended to form and train the minds of young men by means of a thoroughly liberal collegiate course, so necessary as a preparation for the choice of a profession; so useful and dignifying to those who follow the honourable calling of mercantile pursuits. With regard to the prospects of the college, he would remark, that they were much better than could have been anticipated, and it was his (Dr. Cook's) ardent hope that the intention of the founder should, in every particular, be followed out. The Rev. Mr. Hatch then delivered his introductory lecture. As we understand it is the intention of this gentleman to prepare his lecture for public circulation in pamphlet form, it will also be more satisfactory to read his clever address entire than a mutilated synopsis, which we are now only in a position to publish. The accommodation afforded to members of the fourth estate was not as complete as might have been expected; but this deficiency we overlook when taking into consideration the smallness of the apartment in which the ceremony was held.—*Quebec Daily News.*

— RIMOUSKI COLLEGE.—We understand that the Industrial and Agricultural College of Rimouski has been opened in the old church of St. Germain, which was obtained for that purpose, the building formerly occupied by that institution having been found altogether too limited. There are 120 pupils attending the courses. Besides the director, the Rev. Abbé Potvin, there are five professors conducting the several departments. Efforts are being made to collect a suitable library, composed mainly of works relating to arts and agriculture, for the use of the students.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—A return respecting certified industrial schools, made up to the end of March, states that there are 26 such schools in England, and 18 in Scotland, and that the whole number of children in them under magistrates' orders was at that date 329 in England, and 288 in Scotland. Seven of the schools in England have been certified under the Act of last session, and the return gives a list of the children committed to these by magistrates—some for stealing, others for begging, or for being destitute or without home, or "sleeping out," and three for not being under control, two of the three being sent on the prosecution or application of the mother.

— RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION, ENGLAND.—In connection with the Union there were in 171 school buildings 201 Sunday-schools, with 25,000 scholars; 172 day schools, with above 18,000 scholars; and 211 evening schools, with above 9,000 scholars. The industrial schools were 3,600, and the voluntary teachers numbered 2,800. The appeal for a special fund of £3,000 had been responded to, to the extent of £2,000, and it was hoped that the other £1,000 would soon be forthcoming. The gross income had been £8,600.

— EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO RACE.—A meeting was lately held in London, for the purpose of promoting a scheme for the education of the negro race, along with the whites, in the New York Central College, under the presidency of the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, D.D. Mr. Outhwaite presided, and the scheme was advocated by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, Rev. Dr. Hugh Allen, Rev. C. Stovel, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and others.

— TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND.—The Scotch papers contain an interesting account of the annual commemoration of this College, which, under the management of its Warden, Dr. Hannah, who has this year been elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, seems fast winning its way to the foremost rank among the educational institutions of Great Britain. Amongst the pupils to whom Honours were awarded, we observe with pleasure the name of young Lord Bruce, Lord Elgin's eldest son, who was born at Quebec in 1849. Lord Bruce is noted as Dux of the Third Form, also as First in his class of Modern Languages, and the gainer of a First Prize determined by the general examination. It is gratifying thus to see the son of our former distinguished Governor, giving such early promise of thus honourably maintaining the dignity of his ancient house.

— BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The annual meeting of this association took place at Cambridge, on the 1st ult. Interesting papers were read by Professors Owen, Huxley, Harley, Ansted and others of eminence; and discussions took place, in which some of the most learned and able men in the United Kingdom participated. There was a large and brilliant attendance of visitors.