

Teachers' Institute at Moncton.

Two hundred and thirty teachers representing the Counties of Kent, Westmorland and Albert, New Brunswick, met in a united institute in the hall of the High School, at Moncton, on Thursday and Friday, October 3rd and 4th. Chief Superintendent Dr. W. S. Carter was present and gave an address on the benefits of institutes for teachers. Mr. S. Boyd Anderson, President of the Westmorland Institute, welcomed the teachers to Moncton; A. W. Seaman, President of the Albert Institute, gave a valuable paper on Some Needs of Our Rural Schools; W. T. Denham, B. A., of the Kent Institute, gave an address and afterwards read an interesting paper on The Education of Literary Taste. Miss Agnes M Alward read an instructive paper on The Distinction Between Knowledge and Culture.

Congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between this Institute and that of Eastern Maine, meeting at Calais. The lady teachers of Moncton served ice cream at a social gathering on Thursday afternoon, and in the evening a public educational meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Chief Superintendent Dr Carter, Inspectors O'Blenes and Hebert, Principal G. J. Oulton, E. C. Cole and J. T. Hawke.

During the second day's proceedings, a paper on History was read by Miss S. J. Daley, and a paper on Geography by Arthur H. G Mitchell, followed by an illustrated talk on Drawing, by H. H. Hagerman, of the Normal School, Fredericton.

Officers were elected for the three Institutes as follows: President, H. B. Steeves, Shediac; Vice-President, Miss Nichol, Moncton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Cowperthwaite; additional Executive, Miss May Carter, Sackville, and Miss Ryan, Petitcodiac.

The Kent County Institute elected the following officers, which were the same as last year: President, W. T. Denham, Richibucto; Vice-President, Miss Stella Burns; Secretary-Treasurer, R. P. Steeves; Executive Committee, Miss Agnes Ferguson, Flora Atkinson, Jessie Comeau, Minnie Buckley and Louis Richard.

Result of the Albert County Institute election: President, A. W. Seaman, Albert; Vice-President, Francis K. Smith, Port Elgin; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Atkin; Executive, Miss McCully and Miss Atkinson.

Centennial Anniversaries of the War of 1812

V.—The Bombardment of Kingston.

J. VROOM.

November 10.—Kingston, then the largest town in the Province of Upper Canada, was also the chief naval station on Lake Ontario. It was a base for the little squadron of five armed vessels that gave the British control of the lake. The need of maintaining this control was fully recognized by Sir George Prevost, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and by the British Government; but was met only by a promise of sending out trained officers and men next year. Meanwhile, at Sackett's Harbour, nearly opposite Kingston, trading vessels which had been taken over by the United States naval authorities were being armed and equipped for the service; and before the end of the season the five British vessels were opposed by eight, which, though not better ships, carried more guns and were better manned.

On the tenth of November, this fleet approached Kingston; its chief object being to capture or destroy the largest of the British vessels, the "Royal George," which had taken refuge in the harbour. The attack began about the middle of the afternoon and lasted until sunset; when the attacking ships withdrew with the loss of a few men killed by shots from the batteries on shore. The British suffered no loss. The bombardment therefore was of but little interest in itself; yet it is important as marking a turning point in the history of the war. The commander of the United States vessels, Commodore Chauncey, though his expedition to Kingston was a failure, had won a very distinct success by his quick and efficient work in fitting out his squadron, which gave him control of the lake for a time, and effectually cut the British lines of communication. And, as this was the first marked success for the United States forces on the Canadian frontier, he deserved and received great credit from his own people. The British squadron, outnumbered but not defeated, was commanded by Commodore Earle. He was superseded in 1813 by an officer of the regular service; but, if there be any indication in the number of men called Chauncey whom we meet on one side of the line, and of those who are named Earle on the other, both are entitled to remembrance.

The importance of Chauncey's achievement is measured in part by the long struggle for supremacy on the lake in 1813. There were no railways then; so there was far more need of safe transportation