

Lee, it was contended that, in addition to the professorial system at the University, there should be permitted supplementary teaching, commonly called extra-mural or extra-academical teaching, and that under this combined system Graduates who had passed a certain examination before the University Court on the particular subject which they purposed to teach, should be admitted as qualified Teachers in the University, and that attendance on their lectures should rank for degrees equally with those of the Professors. In the discussions which arose on these two papers, Professor Bleckie and Dr. Lee were both opposed to the opening of morning and evening classes; but the former advocated the principle of appointing Professors to a faculty and not to a subject; whilst the latter inclined to the appointment of extraordinary Professors, as in the case of the German universities. The admission of women to academical degrees was a subject dealt with in a paper read by Mr. W. A. Brown, in which he contended that to confer degrees on women with a view to the exercise of many of the professions in which men are engaged, would be to destroy a difference between the sexes which had been hitherto recognized as a law of nature. In the remarks which followed, it was stated that in former years women had not only been permitted to take degrees in Italy, but had acted as Professors. The Census returns proved that women were practically engaged earning their bread in the same way as men; and it was contended that the granting of degrees would be a great boon for them in seeking situations for which they were qualified, and that it was an injustice to debar them from occupying such positions as their Creator had endowed them with faculties to fill. In connection with the subject of National Education, Professor Milligan, in a paper on "The Parish Schools of Scotland," dwelt at much length on the beneficial results which had flowed from the parochial system, so long and so happily established. He deprecated the introduction of the Revised Code into Scotland, and asserted that the direct effect of it would be to run counter to the principles of the old parochial system—that it would neglect the religious element, and make reading, writing, and ciphering the sole branches of education on which the pecuniary public grants would be awarded; that it would destroy the security of the teacher's income, and hamper his freedom. He there called upon the different churches of the land to try to come to some common understanding respecting it, and so to unite and prevent the indefinite extension of a system which possesses little in common with all of the past that has been productive of the greatest good. Mr. Fraser, while deprecating the introduction of the Revised Code into Scotland as fraught with many evils, suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry with a view of propounding a national system of education for Scotland, and in this suggestion he was supported by Mr. Adderley. Mr. Adderley pointed out that the essence of the Revised Code was to get rid of all interference in local schools at the instance of the Privy Council, and to throw the management of them on the local supporters. The Lord Advocate expressed himself as by no means satisfied with the state of education in Scotland; but pointed out one advantage possessed by Scotland, which had been remarked on by the Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff—namely, that there existed none of those serious doctrinal differences which stood in the way of a national system in England. From the experience of the past he argued that attempts at legislation in the direction of a national system for Scotland would be hopeless until Scotland herself took the initiative, and put forth a system in which all would concur.

The address of the President of the Section, Mr. Nassau Senior, was delivered on Friday, we hope to be able to give Mr. Senior's valuable paper in extenso in a future number.

The unsatisfactory position of middle-class schools, contrasted with the schools for the richer and the schools for the poorer classes, was brought under the consideration of the Department in a paper read by the Rev. J. P. Norriss.

CANADIAN SPEECHES ON OTHER TOPICS.

I.—THE PIONEER BANQUET AT LONDON, UPPER CANADA.

London has taken the lead in doing honor to the men who first entered the unbroken forest, and to whose industry, perseverance and enterprise the present inhabitants of Upper Canada are so deeply indebted.

In view of the fact that the old settlers are fast passing away, we have several times suggested that some one individual in each township or county endeavor to gather up the incidents relating to the early settlement of the district. The best thing of the kind is a History of Shipton, published by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, ten or twelve years ago. Mr. Croil's history of Dundas is a much more extensive work. If the local historian cannot be found, perhaps the next best thing that can be done is to hold a banquet similar to that at London, and there let the old settlers give their experience of bush-life and the history of the growth of the settlement into a

village or town, or into a large and prosperous farming community. On Thursday last, about 300 guests sat down to dinner in the City Hall, under the presidency of Col. J. B. Askin. After dinner the Bishop of Huron returned thanks. Several of the guests then gave addresses, abounding with reminiscences of the early settlement of the country. As these recollections form part of Canadian history, we condense the addresses, retaining the more important facts, and most interesting incidents.

Col. Askin spoke in substance as follows:—On the 5th of Feb., 1793, Gov. Simcoe journeyed from Navy Hall to Detroit, and from there back. About 1793, Capt. Ryerse came to Long Point, and settled at what is now Port Ryerse. There was only one settler at Nanticoke Creek, Peter Walker at Patterson's Creek, and at Long Point Bay, D. Sawyer. At that time there was a partial settlement at Niagara. In or about 1802, Col. Talbot, Col. Salmon and D. Rolph's families subsequently settled in Long Point county, and in consequence of the Proclamation issued by Governor Simcoe, inviting the United Empire loyalists to come to Canada, Capt. Walsh, Capt. Hutchins, and Capt. Miller, availed themselves of the opportunity. About the year 1803 a large number of the settlers came to this Province under the auspices of the proclamation of Governor Simcoe, inviting the U. E. Loyalists to come to Canada and they would receive grants of land. Many came through the wilderness then existing between the Mohawk River and the lakes, wending their way by boats up the Mohawk and to Wood Creek, then down the stream till they came to the waters of the Lakes to the Niagara; thence over to the Chippewa, and thence by boats and other crafts to the places of settlement also by water, to other places along the shores of Lake Ontario, wending their way interiorly, to Burlington, and other places. A Mr. Beasley was at Hamilton between 1793 and 1803, a period of ten years. We find several settlements were formed—We find them in Oxford, on the River Thames. These settlements would seem to be under the auspices of Major Ingersol, the late Mr. Putnam, Mr. Bostwick and Major Watson. At Dundas we find the late Richard Hale and his brother Samuel Hale. As late as the year 1812-13 there was a vast space of the country still unoccupied and unsettled; and yet in the year 1803, or 1804, the Hon. Col. Talbot was authorised to form a settlement of the waste lands of the Crown, and he, with great wisdom and forethought, laid out and located the emigrants seeking a home in Canada in the townships of Middleton, Houghton, Bayham, Malahide, Yarmouth, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldboro', the present township of London, Oxford, Tilbury East and West, Dawn, as well as in Westminster, establishing thereby a prosperous and happy home for thousands of those who are now independent, whose industry is an example to all settlers in any country; and let me add that this very city of London was located by him to actual settlers, himself setting the example by going to the woods and cutting down the first trees. Between the years 1804 and 1830, we find the settlement progress not very rapid, yet going on favourably. In 1832, a new impetus was given to the settlement of Canada by further invitation made to the people in England; then came the emigration to the settlement north of the river Thames. The officers and soldiers who fought in the Peninsular campaign came, and among them I may name the Talbots, the McIntosh's, the Radcliffes, the Johnstons, our worthy friend Capt. Beer, Capt. Begly, Major McKenzie, Colonel Thompson, and with them the late Chancellor, and our Revd. guest the Bishop of Huron. Shortly after this, Mr. Wilson Mills and many other valuable settlers, who are still with us, prepared to overcome the difficulties of a Pioneer life!

Col. McRae said his father came to the Province in 1788, and in 1790 he came to the Upper Province. The only mode of communication then was the batteaux. They went about subduing the wilderness till the war broke out. On the 5th of Dec. 1812, near where he then lived, a battle was fought. He was himself then a boy, but he remembered the battle of Raventown, where Tecumseth was killed. After this the country improved very slowly; only one log tavern was in London then. He, Col. McRae, had the honor to be the first pioneer who started a line of stages in London. He would now come down to the rebellion. A flag here to-night, purporting to be the flag of the volunteers of Kent; that company, he could say, were composed of robust gentlemen like himself. In 1837 they marched down to meet the American sympathisers, up to their middle in a swamp and repulsed the invaders, and they would do so again.

Jas. Ferguson, Esq., Registrar of Middlesex, had resided in the county of Middlesex for over 40 years. He had come into the county when it was an unbroken wilderness; he had passed through the section of the city—the very spot where they were seen holding their festivities—when there was scarcely a white man near it, when there was no blacksmith or other trade, when, in a word, the country was a forest. In 1824 the population of what is called the London District, comprising the present counties of Middlesex, together with East and West Elgin, numbered only 16,610 inhabit-