

ments which he tells us himself gave occupation to half a dozen of overworked secretaries, the Prince found time to write to his friend, and often to write to him at almost excessive length. De Salaberry was a poor man with a numerous family, and relied upon Government appointments for making the two ends meet. The Prince was indefatigable in promoting his interests; not only did he attend to them while himself in power but he watched over them carefully when he was receded and almost disgraced. M. de Salaberry had several sons who all adopted the profession of arms. As soon as they became of age to carry the colours, their zealous patron obtained commissions for them. Nor did the patronage consist in throwing them out into the world to sink or swim. He watched closely each step of their careers, neglected no occasion of pushing them in the service, gave them his advice and the means of acting upon it, provided them with the necessary introductions to their military chiefs, and on occasion opened his house and purse to them as to children of his own. Men in high places often make favourites and advance them but it is seldom that they give proof of the genuine nature of their interest by imposing on themselves no little personal trouble. As son after son gets to a point in his career where there is a choice of paths, it is pleasant to see the Prince carefully weighing advantages in their most minute details, as if it were a personal question, and giving satisfactory reasons why he shall exert his interest in a particular form. Nor was the Prince himself one of those favourites of fortune who had only to ask and have. The best part of his life was passed in the cold shade of disfavour; he was looked distantly on at Court, and was little liked in his family, while his brother at the Horse Guards was something very like a personal enemy. When he asked for his proteges, he had often to submit to rebuffs that he felt keenly, rebuffs that would have chilled at once a less warm heart. He was a thoroughgoing friend, but by no means an anscrupulous one. He did not fall into the fashion of the day in holding patronage to be matter of favour quite irrespective of merit. He had satisfied himself that the De Salaberrys deserved his countenance, and they did their best to prove him in the right. Three of them all of great promise, were cut off prematurely, and in rapid succession. All three died appreciated by their commanders, and lamented by their brother officers. The eldest son, and the sole survivor, Colonel Charles de Salaberry distinguished himself as "the hero of Chateauguay," a victory which Dr. Anderson has done something to redeem from ungrateful oblivion. Yet it was an affair to be proud of, and deserved to be remembered were it only as one of the few English triumphs in a calamitous and discreditable war. In a forest engagement Colonel de Salaberry manœuvred his 300 men so as to repulse the American general with 7,000, and avert the threatened invasion of Canada.

The Duke of Kent appears to have been one of those men—often the most sterling characters—who with good cause attach to themselves devoted friends, but who are very generally unpopular. He had a firm will and severe sense of duty which had gone very much out of fashion. He was in advance of his times and contemporaries, and held liberal views on certain subjects when liberal views were denounced as revolutionary. He seems never to have been a favourite with his father; was very little at Court; was kept much abroad in a sort of honourable exile, and in the matter of income and allowance was treated with exceptional narrowness and severity. From first to last he was always in debt, and Dr. Anderson demonstrates pretty satisfactorily, unlike his brothers, from no fault of his own. He was essentially an unlucky man, and *apropos* of his ill fortune we may quote, as evidence of the dangers run by our commerce seventy years ago, that five times in succession, the ships carrying him his outfits were captured by the enemy's cruisers. Had not Dr. Anderson given the names of the vessels and the circumstances, we might suspect the story; the marvellous coincidence sounds so like the hackneyed resource of an embarrassed man colouring an awkward balance sheet. Then the Prince was generally on indifferent terms with his brothers, especially with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who as Regent and Commander-in-Chief respectively were masters of the situation so far as his pecuniary affairs and professional prospects were concerned. Prince Edward was bred a soldier and he turned out a thorough soldier of the old school, with its faults and its merits. His soul was in his profession, he made duty paramount so far as he was concerned himself, and he had no sympathy with any subordinate who shirked it. He was a martinet, and as even his admirers seem to have admitted, was apt to push discipline to vexatiousness and justice to severity. At that time, it is true, discipline had relaxed, even in fortresses of the first importance, to a point which we can hardly conceive, and which implied an extraordinary connivance on the part of the authorities. Any man setting himself to reform necessarily attacked a system of disorganization, and addressed a tacit reproach to every one concerned. from the Commander-in-Chief down to the rank and file. At Gibraltar no unprotected woman could walk the streets in

broad daylight, except at peril of gross insult if not of actual outrage. Old soldiers held it a matter of *esprit de corps* to get systematically drunk, and the officers in their way and degree were to the full as lax as the men. Prince Edward was sent out as Governor, and set himself at once to his ungrateful task. We can conceive, from what we hear of him that his system was rough and ready, and had more of the *fortiter in re* than of the *suaviter in modo*. There was universal discontent, and more than one attempt at open mutiny. But discipline was restored, the garrison brought into creditable condition and the place made habitable by civilians. The Duke's reward was his recall, although he still nominally held the appointment; and more is insulting still, the very Governor was restored to the Rock whose loose rule had reduced it to a state so discreditable.

As a man of decided views, earnest spirit and an energetic turn of mind, the Duke might have devoted his involuntary leisure to public affairs. But his father had invariably discouraged his wishes in that direction and even after the King's illness Dr. Anderson explains that the son's filial duty shrank from an act of disobedience which would have displeased the invalid in the event of his recovery. When, however, it became obvious that the King's state was hopeless, the Duke made his appearance in the House of Peers, and took a part in its deliberations. He voted in favour of the consideration of the petition for Roman Catholic relief, and assured the House "that he believed that the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities was the first general measure by which the pacification of Ireland could be effected." During a long residence in Nova Scotia he had ample opportunity of studying North American politics, and Lord Durham expressed his opinion that "no one better understood the interests and character of the colonies." That Lord Durham was right seems demonstrated by the fact that in 1841 the Duke advocated that union of the colonies which has since been realized. His wedded life was a brief one. For five-and-twenty years Madame de St. Laurent "had presided over his domestic arrangements, possessing to the fullest extent his confidence, esteem, and affection, and sharing his joys and sorrows." But in 1818, on the death of the Princess Charlotte, when the perpetuation of the succession became matter of anxiety, the marriage of the Duke of Kent was made a question of State policy. It may be worth while quoting the language of Mr. Brougham in the preliminary debate in the House as to the pecuniary arrangements. Mr. Brougham said:—"He was persuaded that if the Committee were to vote on the ground of personal character or the private conduct of the illustrious individual in question, the motion would at once be disposed of, for he would venture to say that no man had set a brighter example of public virtue—no man had more beneficially exerted himself in his high station to benefit every institution with which the best interests of the country, the protection and education of the poor, were connected than His Royal Highness." The letters which Dr. Anderson publishes show that this was no formal flattery, and that the high praise was not undeserved; and he has done a service to history, as well as to the subject of his memoir, in placing one of the sons of George III, in a light so favourable.—*Saturday Review*.

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of the Province of Quebec.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 21st and 22nd of October last in the Hall of the McGill Normal School, Montreal. As we have not yet received the full report of the proceedings we can place on record only a few of the incidents.

The attendance was composed mostly of friends of Education belonging to Montreal, with some from the City of Quebec and the Eastern Townships—that of persons practically concerned in Education being comparatively small—and including all the teachers and pupil-teachers of the Normal School.

At the afternoon and evening sessions of the 22nd October, Judge Torrance, the President of the Association in the Chair, some interesting discussions took place on the best modes of teaching the French language, and the Annual Address was delivered.

On the morning of Saturday, the 23rd, the Chair was occupied by Dr. Miles of the Department of Public Instruction. Female Education, Evening Schools and Adult Education, and Object Instruction in connection with the teaching of Chemistry, were the chief topics. Principal Hicks, Dr. Dawson and Dr. Baker Edwards presented the opening addresses on those subjects, and in the discussions upon them Professors Robins and Darcy, Dr. Graham of Richmond, and the chairman participated. The remarks of Dr. Dawson on female education, as conducted in Great Britain and the United States, and the paper of Dr. B. Edwards, upon Chemical objects lessons, illustrated by experiments, were listened to with much attention, and will, we hope, be published. The discussions were of of an eminently use-