

fire, not one word fell from his lips that might have indicated that depression of feelings which would have been so natural at so terrible and fatal a disaster. His first remark was: "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum,*" which he again repeated on the recurrence of a similar calamity. It only requires to reflect a moment on the almost desperate position in which he was left by those bereavements, to appreciate all the sublimity of this simple quotation from the Scripture.

Upon another occasion, the Governor, Mr. de Mesy, having serious difficulties with him on points which Mgr. de Laval thought he could not yield, forgot himself so far as to surround, with a company of soldiers, the bishop's palace. In no wise moved by so strange a proceeding, the good prelate opened the doors himself and received the vice-royal visitor with the same quiet and unaffected politeness as if he were paying him an ordinary visit. The Governor, rather astonished, felt ashamed of his conduct, and the soldiers, when retiring, presented arms to the bishop, whose charity and benevolence, had made him extremely popular among them.

When at the court of Louis the fourteenth, in one of those visits which he paid to France for the good of his diocese, Mgr. de Laval, who belonged to the first family of France next after the royal family, and who, being a descendant of the first Christian baron of the kingdom and a kinsman to the King, had the right of being called by him, my cousin,—dressed, not in the rich and brilliant attire of those princes of the Church who so familiarly mixed with all the pageants of that court, the most ostentatious that ever existed, but in the coarse and simple clothes of a poor missionary; one day that he was as if lost in the grand and brilliant crowd of courtiers who filled the splendid halls of Versailles, and some of whom looked down on the unknown priest with a *hauteur* that can be imagined, the great King, arriving in the room, went right up to him, and, taking him by the hand, said, in a kind and respectful manner which must have been most striking in that proudest of monarchs: "Allow me, my cousin de Laval, to confer on all these gentlemen the privilege of becoming acquainted with the pious and venerable Bishop of New-France." After that, I should have liked to have seen the man who would have dared to come across the path of our first Canadian prelate!

These anecdotes are illustrative of some of his qualities; many others, which would tell of his charity, of his sanctity, and of his zeal, might be given, if the limits of this work allowed it.

His care for his Seminary, the most cherished of his undertakings, might be said to have extended after his death, since, by his last will, he gave to that institution whatever property he had not yet transferred over during his life time. The property of the Seminary consisted, then, of the following real estate: 1st, the lot of ground in the Upper Town which extends between the Cathedral on the south, the grand battery on the east and north, and Sainte-Famille or De Léry street to the west, the greatest portion of which is now occupied by the University and Seminary buildings and grounds, and portion of which has been conceded to other parties who have built houses on it; 2d, the seigniory

of the Isle-Jésus, in the district of Montreal, which had been got in exchange from Mr. Berthelot in place of the Island of Orléans, near Quebec, which had first belonged to the bishop; 3d, the seigniory of Beaupré, in the county of Montmorency, which now contains six or seven parishes; 4th, the seigniory of St. Paul's Bay, on the north shore below Cape Tourmente, consisting of ten leagues on the river *with such depth as might be cultivated* (so said the title); 5th, the farms of Coutonge and St. Michel, above Quebec, towards the Cap-Rouge river, containing many valuable coves which the Seminary has conceded or sold for very small considerations; and, 6th, the seigniory of Petite-Nation, on the River Ottawa, now the property and residence of the Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau.

(To be continued in our next.)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Parental Discipline.

For many years I have observed with much interest, the modes in which parents govern their children; and I have thought that some general hints, based upon my observations, might be serviceable to fathers and mothers. I present, for their consideration, the following suggestive generalizations:

If a child be cross and peevish, scold him,—on the homœopathic principle, that "like cures like."

If he be boisterous, reprimand him in such a manner as to make more noise than he does; by observing how others speak, he will thus be able to modify his own manner.

If he be disposed to cry at trifles, whip him; it will bring the disorder to a crisis.

If he be dull of intellect, tell him he is a "fool," a "scamp," a "blockhead," or a "mumy;"—praise is a great encouragement.

If he lack self-respect, announce to him, emphatically, that he is a "good-for-nothing fellow," or a "little rascal," or "scoundrel;" it will help him to place a just estimate on his own character.

If he be indolent, permit him to rove about at pleasure; it will give him a knowledge of the world; and assign him no disagreeable task, lest he become incorrigibly disgusted with all labor.

If he indulge in coarse language, accustom him to the use of elegant expressions, by politely requesting him to "shut up his head," or "stop his noise," or "clear out" *et cetera ad infinitum*; the experience of numberless parents testifies to the efficacy of this method.

If he be naturally timid, confine him in a dark closet, or threaten to put him down cellar, or discourse to him about the "old man," or "bears," or "ghosts;" the remedy will produce its effect.

If he be disobedient, be sure to compel him to obey *occasionally*, inasmuch as he has the privilege of doing generally as he pleases.

If he manifest a selfish spirit, forbid his giving away any of his "things" to his playmates; and when an extra eatable has been bestowed on him, direct him not to let his brothers and sisters see it; this will lead him to compare his own with others' interests.

If he be prone to pilfering, suffer him to explore every box and jar, in closet and pantry, to appropriate to his use every thing that falls in his way, without being questioned as to where it was obtained: satiety may remove excessive desire.

If he be untruthful, assure him that the very next time he tells a falsehood, you will certainly "cut off his ears," or "take every particle of his skin off;" or promise him, conditionally, a cake or a cuffing, sugar or a shaking, a whip or a whipping; and then forget or disregard your promise: example has a potent influence.

If, in fine, he exhibits, as years increase, a want of high aspirations in life, and but a feeble consciousness of his duties to God and man, affectionately and impressively inform him that you *expect* he will "come to the house of correction," or "the State prison," or "the gallows," and you will have done all you can to ——— RUIN HIM.—*Massachusetts Teacher.*