

bined to draw to him the respect and love of his friends, his pupils and his associates. How dear he was to his family, words cannot tell. Regard for the living only permits the remark that his wife and children made a home fit for such a man.

Above all, he was a Christian; a warm hearted and large hearted disciple of Christ. He loved the Bible; he loved the most spiritual hymns; his spirit was habitually devotional. One who knew him well, and whose name would add weight to his words, writes as follows: "The sweet patience and submission with which he has borne these many months of infirmities, the unwearied gentleness and kindness of his spirit, the quiet waiting, so hard for one of his industry and energy have been heavenly graces that have set God's seal upon the close of a well spent and faithful life."

The influence of such a man for good cannot be measured. Hundreds of ministers have been aided by him to preach the gospel with added force and persuasiveness; thousands of teachers have received from him culture and an impulse which have increased their efficiency and their moral power, and thus tens of thousands of children and youth are higher in the scale of life because of him. He elevated and enriched all persons who came into his presence, and through them the savor of his noble character was diffused in evergrowing circles. It was a pleasure and a privilege to know him. Very numerous and touching have been the proofs of this which have come to him from pupils and friends during these last years of age and infirmity.

It should be added, that he was revered and loved in the community where he has resided so long. He was everybody's friend, from the gray-haired man to the little child whom he stopped to talk with in the street. But God has taken him, and it does not seem irreverent to suppose that he has been welcomed in the upper world by the choicest of the "spirits of just men made perfect."

The soil of Lancaster holds his remains. This beautiful scenery gives a suitable resting place. Much of his character and spirit have entered into the minds and hearts of the people. His life has been an inspiring presence, and his memory will be a perpetual benediction.—*From the Boston Congregationalist*.—(Inserted by request.)

M. FENWICK DE PORQUET,

Whose name has been widely known in Great Britain for upwards of half a century, in connection with French and other foreign scholastic works, died recently in London, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was the son of Captain Fenwick, an English officer, and was born in Paris, in 1796. When a young man, he crossed the Channel, and commenced his career as a teacher of languages in England, adopting his mother's name, DePorquet, for that purpose. His pupils included many names afterwards eminent, and during the last fifty years he wrote and published upwards of seventy works, the earliest, perhaps best known, being "Le Tresor," which has long been a text-book in the English schools.

PROFESSOR DONATI.

Prof. Donati, the director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence, died on the 20th ult., in Vienna, where he had just arrived to attend to duties connected with the Exhibition. His name is inseparably connected with a comet discovered by him in June, 1858, which during the following August, passed around the sun in the orbit of Venus, exhibiting a nucleus as bright as Arcturus, and a tail of great brilliancy, and more than 2½ in length. Donati calculated the perihelion elements of its orbit; but its course, after leaving the solar system, was found incapable of determination. Many astronomers have sought to identify Donati's comet with great comets whose appearances have been previously recorded. The later researches of Donati have been principally in respect to the aurora borealis and the phenomena of the solar surface. He did much to promote the diffusion of astronomical knowledge, and maintained cordial relations with the leading scientists of this and other countries.

BISHOP FARRELL.

The Right Rev. John Farrell, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, who had been ill for six months, died on the 26th ult., in that city. Born in the North of Ireland, near Armagh, in 1820, he came to Canada when fourteen years old. He studied in the Catholic College, Montreal, and was ordained therein. For two years he acted as Professor of the Kingston College, after which he was appointed missionary at L'Orignal.

For ten years he acted as priest in the Kingston diocese; and in the year 1856 was consecrated Bishop of Hamilton. The dead Bishop will be universally mourned not only in the city, in which he has resided for seventeen years, but in every place where his name was known. He was respected by the members of every denomination, and was as welcome in the houses of Protestants, as in those of the class over whom he exercised spiritual dominion. Earnest and devoted to his work, he did great good in his diocese. He was in every sense of the word, within the sphere of his spiritual operations, a genuine reformer. He will be bitterly lamented by his people, for by his death a good man has been taken away.—*Mail*.

DR. AUGUSTE NELATON.

The death of this distinguished French Surgeon had been prematurely announced more than once before he actually died on the 20th September last, at Paris, France. He had consequently the satisfaction of reading a large number of tributes to his memory, which were fortunately of a highly complimentary character. Dr. Nelaton was a pupil of the great Dupuytren, took his degree at Paris in December, 1833, shortly after became hospital surgeon and member of the faculty of medicine, and in April, 1851, professor of clinical surgery. In 1867 he resigned his chair, and was made honorary professor. In 1866 he was appointed surgeon in ordinary to the late Emperor Napoleon. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine in the department of surgical pathology; he was commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1868 he was elevated to the dignity of Senator. M. Nelaton distinguished himself both as a teacher and as a practitioner, and was numbered among the most eminent surgeons of the age. Some of the cures which have been due to his treatment were little less than marvellous. Among these were his successful operations on General Garibaldi and the Prince Imperial, both which have proved of permanent benefit. To him the medical profession are indebted for a new operation for stone in place of the old remedy by lithotripsy. He had published several very valuable surgical works, among others, "Recherches sur l'affection tuberculeuse des os," "De l'influence de la position dans les maladies chirurgicales," "Éléments de pathologie chirurgicale." The latter is a work of undoubted merit, from which many of his pupils have learned and in which the author has given some interesting and instructive points acquired during his extensive practice. Dr. Nelaton's skill and success in the practice of his profession gained for him the friendship and admiration of the late Emperor Napoleon, who showed his appreciation of his learning by appointing him at various times to positions of emolument and trust. For many years he has been a prominent man in Europe, and his death causes a void in medical circles which will not be soon or easily filled.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

The death of the celebrated painter, Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., took place, in London, on 1st inst. He died at the age of seventy-one years. He was the third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A. R. A. and F. S. A., born in London in 1802, excelled in the painting of animals while a boy, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and his earliest productions attracted attention, and gave great promise of future excellence. Among the best known of his numerous pictures are the following all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy:—"A Highland Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;" "The Dog and the Shadow;" "There's no Place Like Home;" "The Two Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner;" "A Jack in Office;" "Tethered Rams;" "Suncho Panza and Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;" "Conical Dogs;" "Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds;" and "The Eagle's Nest." All of the above-mentioned, as well as his famous compositions of "War" and "Peace," are in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington. Equally celebrated are "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;" "Titania;" "Laying down the Law;" and "The late Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law, visiting the Field of Waterloo." In 1858 he exhibited "Deer-Stalking," the first of his large drawings in chalk which have since become so popular; in 1859 his picture of "Doubtful Crumbs;" and "A Kind Star;" in 1860 his "Flood in the Highlands;" and in 1861 "The Shaw Tamed;" with three large drawings in chalk; and more recently "Windsor Park;" "Squirrels Cracking Nuts;" and "Man Proposes, but God Disposes, a scene in the Arctic regions." The majority of his compositions have become popular as engravings. His grand bronze figure of the "Stag at Bay" was in the R. A. Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in bronze for the base of the