

but I walked away trying to analyze this young fellow's attraction, and why our young fellows do not have it. I came to a good many conclusions, none of which were satisfactory. Our self-consciousness is partly in fault, and this might be helped, though it is not easily got rid of; but it is partly that we want the mellowing influence of venerable and beautiful surroundings; and the worm of envy gnawed amain. There is a class of men (I have seen too many not to believe that they belong to a class) on whom this influence of the university seems to rest like a halo all through after-life. They are sometimes to be met in London, but more often in out-of-the-way country villages, generally in the parsonages. Whatever their profession, or whether they have one or not, they love books, befit architecture, philology, Homer, Horace, archaeology, heraldry, or gardening. They are seldom rich, but always open-handed; they are not men of rank, but there is not a stoop in their whole nature; they are pious, kind, hospitable, courteous, refined; apt to be a little shy and pensive, yet ready to warm into cheerfulness and gentle geniality at the first spark of sympathy and kindred taste. Their intercourse has a rare charm, and they are quite unconscious of it themselves. Unfortunately, these men have no influence that I could perceive: though they belong to a class, their class has no solidity. They are not much interested in general questions, public measures and events of the day: they are seldom called upon to speak or act upon such matters, and are more wont to have prejudices than opinions: they constitute no society, they follow no leader, they make no school.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

4. EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

For the greater part of the past year the most eminent and experienced Educationists of France have been devising measures for securing a thorough elementary education to all the people. The result of their deliberations was a bill which, in its main features, has become law:—

"The Primary Schools give instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, mathematics, drawing, needle work for girls, —natural history, geography, &c., &c. Morals and religion are to be inculcated in all Primary Schools. Parents and guardians have the right of selecting the schools, or teachers for their children. All who are unable to pay are to be educated free. The municipal councils of villages and towns have the right to decide what children are not able to pay. Every parish is bound to maintain a primary school, and if possible, also one for each sex. When the sexes are mixed—which is to be avoided as much as possible—the teacher must be a woman. The fathers of families in each parish are to decide whether the teachers of the Primary School are to be laymen or members of the teaching religious societies. Where a mother is at the head of a family she is to vote. If it be decided that the teacher is to be a layman, he must produce proper testimonials from the place at which he was educated; if the fathers of families have elected to have a congregational teacher, he must be approved of by the Superior of his Order; if they desire a Protestant teacher, he must be approved by the "Consistoire," or Presbytery. No person can be a teacher in any school who is not twenty-one years of age, who cannot produce proofs of capacity.

There are two kinds of schools noted: Parish Schools and Free Schools; the former supported by the parish or commune with or without state aid; the latter founded and supported by individuals or societies. A teacher of a Parish School must always be of the same religious denomination as the majority of the children. In every Department of France there is to be a Normal School under the surveillance of a commission of five members, chosen by the Council-General of the Department, and appointed for five years. These Ecoles Normales are destined for the education of lay schoolmasters.

The new law, besides the Parish and Free Schools, provides—(1) for Sunday Schools—*les Ecoles du Dimanche*—intended for the instruction of young men whose education has been neglected, and who have no other day on which they could attend classes; (2) schools in workshops and factories; (3) schools in hospitals and prisons; (4) classes for evening teaching in other places than those designated under the general head of schools; (5) libraries in commune or parishes. All these institutions are to be under the Council-General of the Department, or the committee of education in parishes. The school board in every parish is to consist of the mayor, the curé or rector, the Protestant minister or rabbi, when children of those denominations are in the schools of the parish; of five fathers of families when there are not more than 2000 inhabitants in the parish; and of seven fathers of families when the number of inhabitants exceed that number. From these committees members are to be chosen for the school board of the canton, and from those of the various cantons members are to be selected for the school board of the Department.

V. Biographical Sketches.

1. W. B. LINDSAY, ESQ.

It is with very deep regret that we announce the decease of Mr. W. B. Lindsay, Clerk to the House of Commons. The deceased gentleman had for some time been ailing, and expired at his residence yesterday afternoon about half past two o'clock. Mr. Lindsay was a man of far more than average ability and an accomplished scholar. He spoke French as fluently as English, and was thoroughly conversant with Latin, Greek, and other languages of ancient times. He was a man of genial and kindly disposition, ever ready to help a friend or to forgive an enemy. He was the son of the late Mr. W. B. Lindsay, for many years Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, and grandson of Mr. W. Lindsay, who held the same office from 1809 to 1830, whilst Lower Canada possessed a separate Government and Legislature. Mr. Lindsay studied law with the Hon. Henry Black, C. B., the present admirable Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec, of whom he was a favourite pupil, and evinced such marked ability both before and after his admission to practice, that many leading members of the Bar predicted for him a most distinguished career as a lawyer. Circumstances beyond his control, we believe, compelled him to throw up prospects so brilliant, and in 1841 he entered the public service as an extra clerk in the Legislative Assembly of Canada. In 1844 he was appointed Assistant Law Clerk and Translator. In 1855 he became Assistant Clerk; in 1862 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; and in 1867 he was appointed Clerk to the House of Commons.

In the Militia service he held the rank of Major, and for some years he filled the position of Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the seventh Military District of Lower Canada. During the existence of the late Civil Service Rifle Regiment, he held a captaincy in that well-known corps.—*Ottawa Times*.

2. TERENCE J. O'NEILL, ESQ.

It is with unfeigned regret we have to announce the death of T. J. O'Neill, Esq., which melancholy event occurred at Gaspé on the 21st ult., in the 67th year of his age. The deceased had been in delicate health for some months past. Following the advice of his physician, he went to the Lower St. Lawrence, a short time since, for change of air, and in the hope of being improved by the invigorating breezes of the Atlantic. But, alas! Providence otherwise ordained; and the kind husband, the fond father, and the steadfast friend breathed his last far from his home, and separated from some of the members of his family whom he loved so affectionately. Mr. O'Neill was well known and highly respected throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. For the last forty-three years he has been a resident in Canada, having arrived here in 1829. He filled many positions of honour and trust. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace. He was also Captain of Militia. In 1852 '53, he was President of the Catholic Institute. He was a member of the University Senate. In 1852 he was candidate for Parliament for this city. In 1861, he was appointed Inspector of Prisons, and in 1868, Director of Penitentiaries, being Chairman of the Board at the time of his death. Our deceased friend was an earnest and uncompromising Catholic, an ardent lover of his country. He possessed a mind highly cultivated and well stored with a fund of varied and useful knowledge. He was a gifted and interesting conversationalist, brimful of anecdotes, and *bon mots*, which gave point and charm to the subjects he touched.—*Canadian Freeman*.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. THE QUEEN AT THE PAPER MILL.

The Queen was riding out in her grand carriage, the horses tossing their plumes as if they felt themselves a little better than common horses, and the footmen all decked out in red, feeling that they had something royal about them. The Queen had always had everything she wanted, and so was quite miserable because she could not think of a want to supply or a new place to visit.

At last she bethought her that they had just been building a new paper-mill a few miles out of the city. Now she had never seen a paper-mill, and so she determined to stop a little way off, there leave her carriage, and walk in, not as a Queen, but as an unknown common lady. She went in alone, and told the owner she would like to see his mill. He was in a great hurry, and did not know that she was the Queen. But he said to himself, "I can gratify the