

Jane Rogers, and Messrs. John Wilson and James Woodside are provided with diplomas for teaching in elementary schools.

WILKIE,  
Secretary.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Misses Louisa Barnby, Martha S. Hall, Eliza Jane McGillis, Emily Jane Pierce, Elizabeth M. Snyth, Jane Boucher, and Messrs. Paul Dagnault, Patrick Frawley, Edward Jameson, Paul Charles Rougier, John Russell, John Shurtlough, Joseph Prosper Cyr, and John Wood, have obtained diplomas authorising them to teach in elementary schools.

JOHN R. WOODS,  
Secretary.

#### DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following works:—

From Messrs. Phillips, Simpson and Company, booksellers, Boston: Educational Topics and Institutions, by Boutwell, 1 vol. in-8.

From the author of Reid's Geography, 1 vol. in-16; 12 copies.

From Mr. J. Douglas Bowditch, Montreal: Cyclopaedia of History and Geography, by himself, 1 vol. in-12; The British American Reader, by himself, 1 vol. in-12.

From Mr. John Lovell, bookseller and publisher, Montreal: 2 series of the national school books of Ireland, 10 vols; Pinnock's Goldsmith's England, in-12, 2 copies; Sangster's National Arithmetic, in-12, 2 copies; Kirkham's Grammar, in-12, 2 copies; The Catholic School Book, in-12, 2 copies; Outlines of Chronology, by Mrs. Gordon, in-16, 2 copies; Lennie's Grammar, in-18, 3 copies; The French Genders, taught in six fables, in-24, 2 copies.

From Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal: Contributions to the History of Euphotides and Saussurites, 1 pamphlet in-8, by himself; Researches on Gypsums and Magnesian Rocks, by himself, 1 pamphlet in-8; On some points of Chemical Geology, by himself, 1 pamphlet in-8.

From H. I. H. Prince Napoleon: Rapport sur l'Exposition Universelle de 1855, 1 vol. in-4.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL, (LOWER CANADA) FEBRUARY, 1860.

### Council of Public Instruction.

The Council has had its second meeting on the 14th instant. The Council and its standing Committees sat that day from ten in the morning to six in the afternoon, and on the next day from ten to four. Reports made by committees No. 1 and No. 2 on standing rules and on the selection of school books were concurred in, and will have to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval. Committee No. 3 reported a series of rules and regulations for the guidance of Boards of Examiners, the final consideration of which was adjourned to the next meeting. On report of Mr. Inspector Archambault submitted by the Superintendent, Alphonse Lopez, a school teacher was ordered to be summoned to appear and answer charges made against him under 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 14th, at a special meeting of the Council to be held on the 7th of March next.

### Course of Public Lectures.

The course of public lectures of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School for this year, was opened on the 16th inst. The lectures are delivered on Thursday and Monday in each week, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Those on general history by Mr. Desmazures, and on the French language by Mr.

Devisme, have been for the present discontinued. Mr. Chauveau's lectures on literature commenced on Monday the 20th instant; this series, and that of Mr. Verreau on Canadian history, are given on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, respectively.

### The Seventh Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for New Brunswick.

With an Appendix.—Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.—Frederickton, N. B., 1859, 63 pages in-8o.—Henry Fisher, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools for New Brunswick.

To us every thing connected with the Lower Provinces is of great interest. Geographically a part of Canada, intimately associated with her earlier history, enjoying the same form of government, prospering under the same civil institutions, their progress and their welfare are to us matters of deep concern. It is then with pleasure, that we have perused the present seventh annual report of the Chief Superintendent as it shows the success with which a system of Public Instruction, in many respects similar to our own, has been conducted and prosecuted.

New Brunswick lies south of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, separated from the former by the Bay des Chaleurs, and divided from the latter by the Ristigouche river; the county of Rimouski, the Bay of Fundy, of Chignecto, the Nova Scotian Isthmus, the Bay of Passamaquoddy, the Northumberland strait are its eastern, southern and western boundaries. It is in the form of an irregular square, with a sea coast of five hundred, and an area of two thousand square miles. Its population numbers 233,000 inhabitants given to the occupations of agriculture, of fishing, and of commerce. In 1783, the population amounted to 11,000 souls. The first attempts at colonisation were made in 1639. In 1673, Petite Rochelle was founded at the head of the river Ristigouche. During the war of 1812 a considerable number of Americans emigrated to New Brunswick. Nature has scattered her bounties with no unsparing hand on this Province; it has graced it with the beauties of a charming scenery and endowed it with the solid gifts of a good soil; the one raising in the mind pleasing images and forming it to an appreciation of the beautiful, the other yielding with ease to the industrious husbandman an ample return. It is traversed by continuous ridges of highlands, sheltering fertile valleys and rich plains, through which flow the St. John, the Ste. Croix, the Ristigouche, the Nipisiguit, and the Richibouctou. St. John's and Fredericton are the principal towns. Immense fields of coal mines cover one third of the whole area of the Province. The climate like that of Eastern Canada is marked by the same sudden changes of temperature, but the extremes of heat and cold are less, the spring later, and the coast line subject to the rolling fogs of the Atlantic: the interior is dry, and the whole country is remarkable for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants. The soil is fertile, yielding every variety of grain, but has been, until lately, somewhat neglected for the more lucrative though less sure returns of the abundant fisheries. A few wandering Indians of the Micmac and Melicite tribes, numbering a little over one thousand souls, are, there, the representatives of that expiring race who once called the rivers, lakes and forests of North America their undivided domain.

It is of the state of education in this interesting province that the report now before us treats. We extract the following figures: Number of Teachers in attendance at the Provincial Training school, 45. Candidates, 39. Number of training teachers employed in the duties of their profession, 313, untrained, 449, of which 324 are male, and 328, female teachers. The total population is put down at 232,777, and the number of children between 6 and 16 years of age, at 63,923. Number of schools, 762; whole number of pupils on register, 24,138; boys: under 16 years of age, 11,777, over 16, 1,298; girls under 16, 9,889, over 16, 1,174. Average attendance at school, 13,295.

At the model school, there are 94 names on the rolls, and an average attendance of 70.

The Provincial compensation amounts to \$36,984.10 cts., the local compensation to \$48,644.65 cts. Total \$85,628.75 cts.

The amount drawn on the Provincial Treasury for the Parish School Service for the fiscal year ending 31st October 1858, \$88,495 31 cts. The total being \$137,139 96 cts. of outlay in the Province for educational purposes.