

position to derive pleasure or profit from the perusal of one of the best works of the sort in the French language.

LANGÉVIN.—*Cours de pédagogie ou principes d'éducation par Jean Langevin, prêtre, principal de l'école normale Laval.* Large 12mo, xv-408 p. Darveau, Quebec. Price Bound, \$1.

The author has already published in pamphlet form a series of *Answers* to the questions forming part of the Teachers' Examination Papers on Agriculture and the Art of Teaching. In that little work, which obtained the approval of the Council of Public Instruction, the candidate's previous acquaintance with these branches was necessarily pre-supposed; its purpose, therefore, was merely to assist the memory, not to impart knowledge of a technical nature to the learner. The present treatise, the most important work of the kind which has issued from the Canadian press, is designed to accomplish this special purpose, and to supply a want long felt in the particular department of our public school system to which it is devoted. The matter is arranged under six distinct heads, viz: The Teacher, the Normal School, Education, Teaching, School Management, and the Teacher's Conduct; and an appendix is added in which will be found a concise history of the rise and progress of Education in Lower Canada.

A FEW REMARKS on the Meeting held at Montreal for the Formation of an Association for the promotion and protection of the Educational interest of Protestants in Lower Canada; 36 p. Senécal, Montreal; 1864.

OBSERVATIONS sur l'Assemblée tenue à Montréal pour former une Association dans le but de protéger les intérêts des protestants dans l'instruction publique; 36 p. Senécal, Montreal; 1864.

These pamphlets which are reprinted from the *Journal of Education* and *Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, may be had at all the Booksellers. Price 12 cts.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The Minister of Public Instruction, says the *Bulletin*, having invited *l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* to express an opinion as to the expediency of adopting the modern pronunciation in teaching the Greek language, that learned body has appointed a committee to examine the question. This committee is composed of the following members. Messrs. Brunet, de Presle, Deléque and Alexander Rossignol M de Saulcy, President of the Board, M. Egger, Vice-President, and M. Gignault, Secretary, will also take part in the deliberations.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

— At the last meeting of the Literary Club on Monday evening, a paper was read by the Rev. Canon Leach, one of the Fellows of the Club, on the "Moral Influence of the Greek Drama." The Rev and learned gentleman's paper was characterized by that classic purity of taste, that high culture, and scholarly appreciation of his subject, which have given him a foremost place among the literary men of Canada. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was an unusually numerous attendance of members, who listened with rapt attention to the paper. As illustrations of his appreciation of the works of the great dramatists, Dr Leach introduced several translations—some of them in verse, and marked by a high order of poetic ability. A vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman, William Workman, Esq, was passed, amid hearty applause, at the close. This paper with others read, will, we suppose, be published among the transactions of the Club.

The Club itself is progressing most satisfactorily. Its members continue steadily to increase. To its Library, have recently been added the journals of the Parliament of Lower Canada from its beginning to its end—a very precious work of reference to the historical student—and thanks to Mr McGee's generosity the Library walls are adorned with statues of the four great Italian poets. Altogether there is hope for Montreal that a good library of reference will be found here and a place of social resort established where our scholars and litterateurs may meet and establish an exchange of ideas, and spur each other to a deeper and more productive culture of our hitherto too barren literary soil.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— Chief Justice Taney died in Washington on Wednesday night last, at the advanced age of 86. He was born in Maryland, where his ancestors, an old English Roman Catholic family, had settled in the beginning of the 17th century. Admitted to the bar in 1799, he soon afterwards took an active part in public life. Delegate to the General Assembly in 1800, State senator in 1816, in 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson, Attorney General of the United States. Nominated by the President

to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, he was opposed by the Senate, which was politically against him. In 1835 the same Senate opposed his appointment as an associate judge of the Supreme Court. On the death of Chief Justice Marshall, however, a senate of a different political complexion confirmed his nomination to the Chief-Justiceship. This was in January 1837, since which time until his death the nominee of General Jackson retained the elevated position to which he was then appointed. His career though an active one throughout, has been principally noted for his decision in the "Dred Scott" case. In that case he held that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the declaration of independence, negroes, whether slaves or free, had been regarded "as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race either in social or political relations; and so inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect;" that consequently such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of that instrument, and could not in any respect be considered as citizens; that the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States lying north of the line of 36° 30', known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional; and that Dred Scott, a negro slave, who was removed by his master from Missouri to Illinois, lost whatever freedom he might have thus acquired by being subsequently removed into the territory of Wisconsin, and by his return to the State of Missouri. Judge Taney had, for many years, been in a feeble state of health, though at no time unable to discharge his duties. He was, if we remember aright, the third Chief Justice of the United States, Judge Marshall being his immediate predecessor. Mr S. P. Chase, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, is Mr. Taney's successor.—*Journal of Education, U. C.*

—It is with regret that we are called upon to record the death of the Hon. Joseph E. Turcotte which occurred suddenly at Three Rivers on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. Turcotte was born at Gentilly and educated at the College of Nicolet. He had prepared himself for the Church, but soon abandoned theology for law. In his youth, he wrote and published several poetical essays which may be found in Mr. Huston's *Repertoire National*, except however *Le College de St. Anne*—one of the most admired productions of his pen. Mr. Turcotte took an active part, we understand, in the editing *Le Liberal*; and, of all the orators of the small revolutionary phalanx of Quebec in 1837, he was the most vehement. After the union of the Canadas, he successfully contested the county of St. Maurice with Col. Gogy. Subsequently, Lord Metcalf made him Solicitor General although he did not at that time hold a seat in the House; but this office he resigned almost immediately, having lost his election. He did not re-enter Parliament until 1851, but had, ever since, taken a very active part in the politics of the country. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly during the last Parliament and Mayor of Three Rivers at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit. To his activity and enterprising spirit the town of Three Rivers owes much of its present prosperity, the Radnor Forges, Arthabaska railway and proposed railway to the Piles being among the many undertakings he had originated or promoted. In Parliament, Mr. Turcotte had, at different times, represented the counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain and the town of Three Rivers. Besides the services rendered in the trusts previously alluded to, he had served the public in many capacities, having been Translator of Laws, Secretary to the first Seigneurial Commission, Judge of Sessions at Three Rivers, and member of the second Seigneurial Commission. He died at the age of 56 years and leaves a widow and eight children.

—The Hon. Edward Everett died of apoplexy at his residence in Boston on the 15th January last. His age was about 71 years. A profound and universal feeling of sadness at the announcement of his demise pervaded all classes of our citizens. The nation loses in Edward Everett not merely a talented citizen, but one distinguished for patriotism, private virtues and liberal views on all that affects the welfare of man. Mr Everett has been successively a preacher of the Gospel, professor of a College, a member of Congress, a Governor of Massachusetts, Minister of England, President of Harvard University, Secretary of State and Senator from Massachusetts; each and all of these several positions he filled with credit to himself and constituents. It is expected that high national honors will be paid to his memory.—*Scientific American.*

— Among the remarkable men who died during the year just ended, two, on whom we had intended to bestow a passing notice, had escaped our pen. We refer to the celebrated Irish agitator and orator, Smith O'Brien, and to the learned Professor Silliman. The latter, who died at the advanced age of 85 years, was the founder of the *American Journal of Science*, popularly known as *Silliman's Journal* and considered the best scientific periodical on the continent. It was first published in 1818. The account which Prof Silliman gave of his voyage from Hartford to Quebec in 1819, is one of the most interesting narratives of the kind which we have met with, and contrasts singularly with the arrogant tone often assumed by men of less note when describing their experiences in a colony.