

rebellion, in his capacity of Executive Councillor and Magistrate, he was in constant communication with the Government respecting the measures to be pursued, and was an active promoter of the subsequent union of the Provinces. In 1849 a new city charter was granted to Montreal, under which the Mayor was appointed by the Crown. Mr. McGill was induced to accept the office. In 1834 he was elected Chairman of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway Company, and served in that capacity until the completion of the road between Laprairie and St. John in 1838. In 1835 the Montreal St. Andrew's Society was formed and Mr. McGill elected its first President, and annually re-elected till 1842. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1845. He was elected President of the Montreal Auxilliary Bible Society in 1834, and served as such till 1843. He was for sixteen years a Governor of the University of McGill College, Montreal; and was also a Trustee of the University of Queen's College, Kingston. He had been for many years a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital; and was President of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal. He was a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Chairman of the Canada Branch of the Colonial Life Assurance Company. He served for one year, 1848, as President of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. McGill was for many years a zealous Free Mason, and in 1846 was appointed, by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, Provincial Grand Master for Montreal and William Henry, and in 1847 Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in the Province of Canada. For many years past Mr. McGill had been suffering from diseased action and enlargement of the heart. Within the last three years the disease had so impaired his strength as to unfit him for active business. In June last he finally retired from the position he had so long and so ably filled in the bank. A few days ago it became evident that the end of his sufferings was approaching. On Thursday evening the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass was with him offering the consolations of religion. He was in full possession of his faculties to the last, and at about one o'clock yesterday a.m., he passed peacefully, resignedly, and hopefully away to his final rest.

The brief record we have given above will tell readers who were strangers to him how much of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and of the government of the country, he possessed, but it can not tell them what all who enjoyed his acquaintance knew—how kindhearted and benevolent he ever was. No one ever solicited his aid to a good cause and went away rebuffed. An evening contemporary (*The Witness*) truly says of him:—"Of unsullied honour and integrity in all his transactions, Mr. McGill was one of those merchants of whom it is emphatically said, their word is as good as their bond. And his expenditures and subscriptions on all occasions were characteristic of a Merchant Prince. Mr. McGill always cherished a deep respect for sacred things, and at a time when working on the Lord's day was common in almost every counting-house in Montreal, he would not give in to the pernicious custom, but took his place in the little Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and, we believe, an elder." There are none in Montreal who would not at any time have rejoiced at any accession of good fortune to Mr. McGill—none who will not hear of his death to-day with deep regret. He was bound up with the interests of the city by almost innumerable ties. His active business life here covered more than half the period which has elapsed since Canada became a British Colony. In his death one of the few remaining golden links that bound us to the business and public men of the last generation is broken. It is for us to mourn; but for himself we have good cause to hope that the many earthly honors he won here, during a life prolonged beyond the Psalmist's allotted "three score years and ten," have been exchanged for a greater reward which will not pass away.

#### No. 22.—A. F. HOLMES, ESQ., M.D.

The Montreal *Pilot* announces the death of Dr. A. F. Holmes, which took place suddenly while he was in the act of writing out notices for a meeting of the Professors of McGill College. He had only written three of them when he folded his hands on the desk, and, in a moment after, fell from his chair on the floor, and died, aged sixty-three years, instantly. Dr. Holmes was, with one exception, the oldest medical practitioner in Montreal, and possessed a large practice. He was one of the original founders of the Medical Department of the University of McGill College, and has lived to see it survive difficulties which at times seemed insurmountable, and to take a position as a medical institution second to none on this continent. He has been for many years, and was at the time of his death, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. He was for several years prior to his decease President of the Bible Society of this city, and was an ardent laborer in the cause of religious and social improvement, an honest, enlightened man, and a liberal, devout Christian.

#### No. 23.—HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.

The death of Mr. Ingram and his son, by drowning, in the ill-fated steamer *Lady Elgin*, took place while he was on a tour to the Western States. Mr. Ingram was born in the town of Boston, England, where he followed the business of a printer, until he obtained a situation as news agent in Nottingham. It was while residing there, and acting in that capacity, that he first conceived the idea which led to the establishment of the *Illustrated London News*. Gifted with an active temperament and that determined energy which, if it does not always command, at least contributes so materially to success in all undertakings, Mr. Ingram carried his idea into execution, and about eighteen years ago published the first number of that journal, which in its latter years is said to have realized him the princely income of £30,000 sterling per annum. The *Illustrated London News* was the first of its peculiar class, and the artistic merit brought to bear on its illustrations of current events, combined with the known and acknowledged talent of the gentlemen entrusted with its editorial management, contributed to render it what it is at the present time, despite the efforts of innumerable imitators in England and America, none of which, however, can at all bear comparison with the original from which they derived their inspiration—one of the most successful journalistic enterprises of the day. Mr. Ingram was much respected among a large circle of friends; he was a man whose moral character stood deservedly high, whose business habits were strict and punctual, and whose intellectual acquirements were varied and extensive. He represented his native town in the Imperial Parliament, and also filled a magisterial chair. The visit to Canada was prompted by a wish to witness the reception which Canadians would accord to their Prince, and to view this country and the adjoining States—a wish which has had such a melancholy and mournful termination.

The body of Mr. Ingram was sent to England for burial, and on the day of the funeral all the shops and dwelling-houses throughout the town were closed, all business being suspended; the vessels in the port had their colours hoisted half-mast high, and half minute bells tolled from all the churches throughout the city. The whole line of route, from the market place to the cemetery, two miles and a half in length, was lined with crowds of interested spectators, the windows and roofs being also similarly occupied. The number of persons in deep mourning was considerable, both high and low, young and old, scarcely an individual but exhibited some article of mourning, if it was only a black velvet or silk rosette, or a black ribbon on a coloured bonnet. Many persons came to the funeral from various outlying parts, the deceased being generally known and respected in the Lancashire and Midland counties, as well as the Lincoln district. Altogether, there could not have been less than 16,000 to 18,000 persons present, about one-tenth of whom followed the hearse.

### VII. Papers on Practical Education.

#### 1. EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SAME SCHOOL.

The following report on this subject was adopted at the recent meeting of the N. Y. Teachers' Association:—"It is the professed object of every system of public instruction to promote the most general diffusion of knowledge among the people, and the best intellectual development, and highest moral culture of the youth of our country. In order to accomplish this purpose, schools of different grades are established and there arises the question of vital importance, "What is the best principle upon which to separate our many thousand scholars into classes, and classes into schools?" At present there seems to be no fixed standard. In our cities and larger towns we find schools devoted exclusively to boys; others to girls; some to colored children; and others still, in which the distinctions of the sex and color are not regarded. In most country schools the children of the district are admitted indiscriminately to its privileges.

When the farmer prepares his wheat for market he puts it into sacks, according to its quality; when the miller sends out his flour it is judged by its quality; when the merchant selects muslin he examines its texture; when the mechanic is about to build a house he chooses his tools according to his work. So in every pursuit, the primary object to be accomplished is made the fixed standard, and all secondary circumstances are made to conform thereto. The work of the teacher is with the *mind*. As the little seed, cast into the earth, receives therefrom the elements that promote its growth, and expands into the blade of grass, the flowering shrub or the noble tree, so the mind of the child entrusted to the keeping of the teacher, receives by his aid—a knowledge of reading and writing—the corner stones of future acquirements; of mathematics, which reveals the wonderful relations of number, and strengthens the rea-