

and modelling from casts of the choicest remains of Grecian art. The insight thus gained into the ancient world is supplemented by some knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, acquired through translations. In this way it has been found possible to solve a difficult problem—that of training the less wealthy classes by the most thorough technical instructions for the practical work of the world without wholly excluding them from the humanizing and most enlivening influences of literature and art.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.



### Department of Public Instruction.

#### PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

REGULATIONS adopted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 7th of December 1877, for the holding and management of a School Exhibition, at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 40th Vict., ch. 22, sect. 52.

1. The committee shall meet, at the request of the superintendent, when he may think proper and at the place he may indicate.
2. The committee may, if it deem proper, make regulations for its meetings and labors;
3. It shall select the articles to be exhibited, books, drawings, geographical maps, &c.
4. It shall endeavor to choose both out of the primary schools and from the higher educational establishments, whatever is of a nature to make our system known.
5. It shall distribute in the schools one single note book, or loose leaves, for the purpose of collecting the scholars' exercises, and, after examining them, will, if deemed proper, exhibit them.
6. It will be empowered to issue any order necessary to attain the object of its labors, and to render the school exhibition as complete and interesting as possible, and it may communicate with the public departments and obtain therefrom whatever may be deemed useful to it.
7. It may advertize, at its discretion, in the public newspapers, it will publish a catalogue or have an historical notice printed of the principal educational establishments, it may incur generally any expenses considered necessary.
8. It shall from time report progress to the Executive.

GEDEON OUMET,  
Superintendent.

#### APPOINTMENT.

##### TRUSTEE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased by order in Council, dated the 21st of January instant, 1878, to make the following appointment of school trustees, to wit:  
County of Bagot, Acton-Vale.—The Reverend L. C. Wurtele, M. A. vice John McLean, esquire, left the district.

## POETRY.

### Human Nature.

#### A TRUE INCIDENT.

Two little children five years old,  
Marie the gentle, Charlie the bold;  
Sweet and bright and quaintly wise,  
Angels both in their mother's eyes.

But you, if you follow my verse, shall see,  
That they were as human as human can be,  
And had not yet learned the maturer art  
Of hiding the "self" of the finite heart.

One day they found in their romp and play  
Two little rabbits soft and grey—  
Soft and grey, and just of a size,  
As like each other as your two eyes.

All day long the children made love  
To their dear little pets—their treasure-trove;  
They kissed and hugged them until the night  
Brought to the conies a glad respite.

Too much fondling doesn't agree  
With the rabbit nature, as we shall see,  
For ere the light of another day  
Had chased the shadows of night away,

One little pet had gone to the shades,  
Or, let us hope, to perennial glades  
Brighter and softer than any below—  
A heaven where good little rabbits go.

The living and dead lay side by side,  
And still alike as before one died;  
And it chanced that the children came singly to view  
The pets they had dreamed of all the night through.

First came Charlie, and, with sad surprise,  
Beheld the dead with streaming eyes;  
Howe'er, consolingly, he said,  
"Poor little Marie—her rabbit's dead!"

Later came Marie, and stood aghast;  
She kissed and caressed it, but as last  
Found voice to say, while her young heart bled,  
"I'm so sorry for Charlie—his rabbit's dead!"

### Death of the king of Italy.

Victor-Emmanuel, king of Italy, died at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday the 9th January 1878. The event was not altogether unexpected, as his Majesty had been suffering for some time. The reports, received, however, up to the last moment, were various and contradictory, so that notwithstanding what was previously known of his illness, the announcement of the King's death caused a certain amount of surprise.

In some respects the reign of the deceased monarch has been one of the most remarkable in modern times—the event which invests it with peculiar importance being, of course, the unification of the Kingdom of Italy. For the parts which he took in that momentous change the late King will be judged from several different standpoints. We will content ourselves with placing before our readers a brief sketch of the late King's career. He was the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was born on the 14th of March, in the year 1820. His education was carefully conducted. He was fond of scientific pursuits, and early distinguished himself by his devotion to the study of the military art, in which he was also destined to have a fair experience. As Duke of Savoy, he accompanied his father to the field of battle in 1848, and won a high reputation for bravery as well as skill in several engagements in the campaign of that time. On the evening after the battle of Novaro, in 1849, Charles Albert signed his abdication, and Victor Emmanuel succeeded him. At that period the world knew little about the youthful king, except that he was a good soldier, a daring hunter, and rather haughty in his manners. But he soon showed considerable ability by introducing certain needed reforms into the finances and military systems of Sardinia. He also tried to work improvement in the old educational methods, established railways and concluded several treaties of commerce with foreign countries, especially England. He displayed a good deal of firmness and general capacity in dealing with Austria, Italy's ancient foe, as well as