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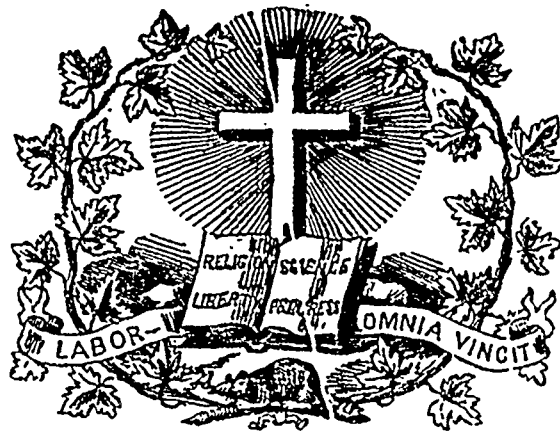
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JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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SUMMARY.—**EDUCATION:** A Stranger in the School.—Individuality.—Training of Girls.—**HISTORY OF CANADA:** Papers relating to the history of Canada: Champlain and the Discovery of his Tomb.—Historical References to Old Canada.—“Thirty Years ago” in Canada.—The Campaign of 1760 in Canada.—Red River Territory—Its Resources and Capabilities.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Appointments: School Commissioners.—Trustees of Dissident Schools.—Notice to Directors of Institutions claiming Aid, &c.—Notice to School Commissioners and Trustees.—Notice to Teachers.—Situations wanted.—**EDUCATION:** The Dominion of Canada.—The Superintendent of Education.—Her Majesty and Confederation.—Notices of Books, &c.—Hart—Practical Suggestions on Mining Rights in Canada.—Brunot—*Catalogue des Végétaux ligneux du Canada.*—Parkman—The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century—*Le Collège de Nicolet.*—Hackett & Tyler—Plutarch on the Deloy of the Deity in punishing the Wicked.—Stevens—*Contes populaires.*—*La Revue Canadienne.*—*L’Echo de la France.*—Kneeland—Annual of Scientific Discoveries.—*Relation du Voyage des Urutines de Rouen à la Nouvelle-Orléans en 1727.*—Convocation of McGill University.—Education in Nova Scotia.—Extracts from the School Inspectors’ Reports.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Arts Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Neurological Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**ADVERTISEMENT:** Chambers’s Educational Course.

EDUCATION

A Stranger in the School.

On a warm day a large school of boys and girls were conning over their lessons. The teacher tried hard to keep order, to make all take to their studies, to help those who needed aid, and to make all happy. He opened the doors and the windows to give them fresh air, but all would not do. Some felt discouraged with their lessons, some felt sleepy, some felt cross, and every thing seemed to drag and linger. By and by the heavy tread of a foot on the door-step was heard, and, without knocking, in walked a hard-faced man, somewhat old in years, but with a firm step. The children at first felt afraid of him, but they soon found that beneath his hard looks there was a bright eye, a pleasant smile, and a kind heart. But, instead of sitting down and staring at the school, he sat down by the side of a little girl who was trying in vain to get her spelling lesson. There were tears of discouragement in her eyes.

“Well, what’s the matter with our little one?”

“O, sir! I can’t get my lesson! It’s so long, and the words are so hard, I can never learn them!”

“Let us see. How many of those words are there in one column?”

“Fifteen, sir.”

“And how many columns in your lesson?”

“Three, sir.”

“Very well. That makes forty-five words to be learned. How

many of these are easy, so that you can spell them at once? Count them.”

“Twenty-five sir.”

“Then you have twenty left, which you call hard. Now take the first one, look at it sharp, see every letter in it, count the letters, see just how the word looks. Now shut your eyes, and try if you can still see just how the word looks. Spell it over softly to yourself. There, now, you spelt it right. Now do so with the next word, and the next, till you have them all.”

“O, sir! that is very easy. I can get my lesson now!”

Then the visitor went to a boy who was puzzling over a sum in arithmetic. He was discouraged, and almost cross.

“Let us see—what’s the matter here?”

“This sum, sir! I can’t do it, and every sum grows harder and harder! It seems as if the man who made the book, tried to see how hard sums he could put down.”

“I see. Now what’s the rule by which this sum is to be done? Repeat it. Very well, only you have not said it quite right. Turn to it, and see. There, now, you left out one important link. You now understand the rule? Try the sum now, putting in the part you left out.”

“O, sir! it’s easy now. I see, and I can now do them all.”

“Yes; but you must not be thinking about your ball, and kite, and play. You must give all your mind to the thing you are studying, and then it will all be easy.”

The stranger next sat down by a boy, who was trying to commit the declension of a noun in the Latin Grammar. Over and over he had repeated, but alas! he could not make the memory hold it. He was ready to throw down the book.

“Hold there, my boy! Don’t look so discouraged. Take your pen and carefully write down that declension. See how every word is written, and what letter ends every case. There, now, is every word right? Yes! Well, shut your grammar, turn over your paper and on the other side write it all over again from memory. So ho! how many mistakes have you made?”

“Two, sir.”

“Very well. Put away that bit of paper, get another, and try it again, and again, till you can write it without a single mistake. You can say it then, for writing will fix it in the memory.”

Thus he went from seat to seat, and helped all. The scholars forgot the heat. They all had their lessons, the teacher smiled and praised them, and all were very happy. Just as he was

leaving, the teacher thanked the stranger, and hoped he would soon call again.

"Oh!" said he, "just send for me any time, and I will come and give any one a lift."

"Pray, sir, by what name shall we ask for you?"

"Mr. HARDSTUDY, sir—at your service!"

John Todd.

—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

Individuality.

THE homely but forcible saying, "One man's meat is another man's poison," is but the popular expression for an idea upon which so many changes have been rung that one can not hope to say any thing original or new on the subject. Every one feels strongly that he wishes his own peculiarities of thought and of action—in other words, his own individuality—to be respected. Whether he is willing to accord this full freedom to others or not, he at least expects for himself that he shall not be crowded and pushed and manipulated,—amputated in one direction and drawn out in another,—until he shall be made to fit a mould which some other person has pleased to prescribe as suitable for him. We all prefer to do things in our own way, with no fear of being called to account because we are not exactly like A, B, or C. We are willing to conform to general laws, and to work according to the same general principles as the rest of the human race; but as to observing the same *letter* of the law, we wish to be excused.

Something of this same freedom should, we think, be allowed in the school-room. Certainly we must have rules there, and enforce them; but we must allow ourselves and our pupils some little latitude. Peculiar temperaments and peculiar home-influences must be carefully studied and observed, and, in our treatment of pupils, must be taken into account, if we would not suffer defeat. The Medo-Persian inflexibility of law will not do for the school-room.

To be sure, in avoiding this Scylla, we are in danger of the Charybdis of appearing to treat some pupils with partiality; and so the last evil may be worse than the first. But if we strive to keep our minds unprejudiced, and permit our best judgment to decide in every case, not neglecting the observance of the golden rule, we shall generally be able to maintain a course of action that will commend itself to that sense of justice which is strong in every child's mind.

When we see the heterogeneous mass of material that is often committed to the teacher's care, and consider that patience and tact and wisdom are needed to harmonize and control and guide them aright, what wonder that poor human nature shrinks back with the exclamation "Who is sufficient for these things!" Surely no guidance but his who never makes mistakes should satisfy any one who is called upon to teach.—*Illinois Teacher.*

Training of Girls.

MY head and heart are full of this subject, although I do not cherish the notion that I have new or original ideas in regard to it. No one, I suppose, can watch young, growing minds without having the very process of watching awaken thought. It has done it for me, at least to some extent, for I have by this means become so alive to the girl-training process that every nerve seems to feel it.

The fact that so many of our girls, sometimes our most promising ones, too, grow up to be vain, silly, selfish, inefficient women (these are the mildest terms I can apply to them), shows quite conclusively that there is *wrong training* some where. God made girls right, we may be sure. Yet, alas! they have grown to woman's estate in all but the womanliness. It is some times difficult, often quite impossible, to tell where the *fault* lies, but the *fact* is patent. It is possible that those who have the most to do in training girls, those who are quick to discover their

waywardness and faults and to complain of them, are not equally quick to notice their generous impulses, their general willingness to make any and all efforts to overcome what in them is unpleasant, disagreeable, or wrong. It is possible that those who voluntarily undertake the training of girls are *themselves untrained*,—'blind leaders of the blind'!

I dare not undertake to enumerate the qualifications essential in one who attempts the training of girls: so varied, so peculiar, so evidently endowed for the special work must he be, that no words can exactly define or even well outline what seems requisite.

A poet says, "A boy's will is the wind's will, and his thoughts are long, long thoughts"; but no poet that I have ever read has been able to define a girl's will, or tell what a girl's thoughts are like.

It is certain that one who has a heart for the work of training girls, and a power *in* the work, may well rejoice if the Master sends him early into the vineyard, for the plants are choice, of rapid growth, and of wondrous excellence and beauty in development, so be the training hand has the God-given power needed to bring them forward into a healthy, complete and perfect life.—*Ib.*

A. N.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

Papers relating to the History of Canada.

CHAMPLAIN AND THE DISCOVERY OF HIS TOMB.

BY JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D.

Last Christmas was the two hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the day when the people of the little French town of Quebec, a mere dot amid the Canadian snows, followed to the grave, their great leader and guide, Samuel de Champlain, who had amid every discouragement and in spite of all obstacles, struggled to plant a permanent colony in the New World.

He expired on the 25th of December, 1635, after an illness of two months and a half, attended by the Jesuit missionaries, with whom he had lived an almost conventual life after the departure of his wife for France (1), closing, in the utmost peace and calm, a life of much vicissitude and many a stirring scene.

Born at Brouage, in Saintonge, in 1567 or 1570, of a respectable and it would seem even noble family, he had early sought a military career, and in the struggles of Henry IV to reach the throne, young Champlain fought stoutly for the King in Brittany, under the orders of d'Aumont de St. Luc and Brissac.

Peace did not send him to quiet or a barrack life. The family were men of the sea, and as his uncle held high rank in the Spanish navy, being Pilot General of the Armies, he sought employment in the same service, and when the Spanish retired from Blavelt, their last hold in Brittany, he proceeded with them to San Lucar, and in 1599, made a voyage to Mexico, in the St. Julian, and drew up an account of his visit in a journal which has come to light in our day, and been published in English by the Hakluyt Society, the original French being withheld from the press in France by a sort of literary forestaller, who has for years been threatening much and giving nothing.

He had just returned to France, in 1602, when it was proposed to him to sail to New France for De Monts, who had secured a patent. The prospect suited one whose taste for adventure had received a stimulus from what he had witnessed on the

(1) He married Helen Boullé, sister of a fellow-navigator, who, though at the time a Protestant, returned to the ancient faith, and on her husband's death, became an Ursuline nun, under the name of Mother Helen de St. Augustine. She died at Meaux, December 20, 1654, at the age of fifty-six, in a convent which she had founded (*Chronique de l'Ordre des Ursulines; Les Ursulines de Québec*, 352). They left no issue, the only heir appearing to claim any right in his estate being a cousin.—*SHEA'S Charlevoix*, II, 88.

Spanish Main. He accepted the offer, and his whole after career became identified with the extension of a French colonial empire in America.

Sailing with Pontgravé in 1603, he pushed past Tadoussac and ascended the St. Lawrence, as Cartier had done in the previous century, as far as the Sault St. Louis, above the Island of Montreal. Returning, he sailed back, reaching Havre de Grace in September 1603, with several Indians, including an Iroquois woman, whom he had rescued from the stake. His account of the first Canadian voyage soon saw the light. But De Mont's views were turned to Acadia. From 1604 to 1607, Champlain labored to carry out the schemes of his countryman, and made so accurate a survey of the coast, as far down as Cape Cod, that the maps for the next century were based on his, and are valuable as they approach the original.

In 1607, he was sent with a vessel to trade at Tadoussac. The Saint Lawrence seemed to him the real spot for the colony, and on the 3rd of July 1608, he founded Quebec. He won permanently to France the two great Indian families of the country, the Huron and Algonquin, becoming as their ally, involved in a war with the Iroquois, which was ever to hamper his newly established colony.

Indefatigable and adventurous, he penetrated to the Lake which bears his name, and not only reached Upper Canada, but from thence marched with an Indian army to assail the palisades of their enemies in Western New York.

In 1629, he was compelled to surrender to Kirk, a French refugee in the English service, but in 1632 was once more in Quebec, as Lieutenant of Cardinal Richelieu. He did not long survive to direct the destinies of restored Canada.

On his death, a special vault was prepared for the reception of his honored remains, and here his body was laid, probably in the summer of the following year, as it would have been impossible in December to make the excavation and construct the brick-work. Unfortunately, the Jesuit *Relation* of the year entered into no details as to the ceremony, nor does it even mention the place of interment; and no other contemporaneous publication alluded to the matter. The first Registers of Quebec perished by fire in 1640, so that there is not even that source to guide a research. No monument appears to have been raised, and, in lapse of time, even tradition failed to mark the spot. The first allusion to the tomb of Champlain is in the relation of 1643, in which Father Raymbault is said to have been "interred near the body of the late Mr. de Champlain who is in a private vault (*sépulchre particulier*) erected expressly to honor the memory of the distinguished personage, who has laid New France under such obligations. (*Relation*, 164, p. 3.) This has been generally misunderstood, some supposing Raymbault to have been interred in the same vault, others in the Sarcophagus intended for Champlain.

When the study of the early Canadian history revived in our day, the Chapel beneath whose shadow Champlain lay was conceded on all hands to be "Notre-Dame de Recouvrance," which stood on or near the site of the present Anglican Cathedral. Such was the opinion of all. The careful Mr. Ferland so states in his *Cours d'histoire*, vol. 1, p. 293, and declares that that church was styled "the Chapel of Champlain," an expression used in the Register containing the entry of Raymbault's interment.

The Abbé Laverdière, to whom we are indebted for a rectification of the error, long shared the misapprehension. He is now republishing, textually, the whole of the various editions of Champlain's Voyages to Canada, with critical notes, beginning with the almost unfindable *Des Sauvages*, issued in 1603, the highly valuable and, as Thoreau remarks, singularly overlooked edition of 1613, and so on, down to the last hastily put-together edition of 1632. As a memoir of the great founder of Quebec should necessarily precede his labor, the Abbé Laverdière seems to have felt it a national dishonor that no one could point to the grave of Champlain. He set to work, with the Abbé Casgrain,

to examine, in the archives, everything that could throw light on the matter. Ere long they became satisfied that the Chapel of the Governor, burnt in 1640, was not the Chapel of Champlain, in which the vault existed. It was not then Notre-Dame de Recouvrance; and he soon satisfied himself that it could not be in the Upper Town. "Therefore," he adds, "Champlain's chapel could be only in the Lower Town, and could be no other than that built by him in 1615, on the arrival of the Recollets, for that chapel is certainly the only one erected by him there."

Investigation and the light of documents proved that this was in the Anse of the Cul-de-Sac, on a street still called Champlain street, where an ancient cemetery exists. Arrived at this stage, Mr. Laverdière and the Abbé Casgrain, who had joined in his researches, were overwhelmed with disappointment to find that only ten years since the water-works had run directly through the ground. Application to H. O'Donnell, Esq., the assistant-engineer who directed the works, brought out the fact that he had come, at the foot of the stairs called Little Champlain Street, upon a vault containing a coffin and human remains, apparently of some distinguished person; and that he had at the time preserved a plan of the locality and sketches of two of the bones. Remains of three bodies were found near. The body in the vault was undoubtedly Champlain's; those near it, the remains of Father Raymbault, the Recollet Brother Pacificus du Plessis, and of Mr. de Ré, known to have been interred near Champlain's vault.

Part of the ancient vault was preserved in the new works, and the Abbé Laverdière and Casgrain descending into it, November 10th, 1866, found it about eight feet square, and about fourteen feet from the corner of Sous-le-Fort Street. The body had lain in the direction of Champlain Street. They were able on the wall to trace in part the name SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. It now remained to find the bones. These had at the time been placed in a box and conveyed to the Parish Church, where they were kept for three years, and there being no prospect of their identification, the box was, by direction of the Rev. Edmund Langevin, buried near the cathedral, with injunctions to mark the spot. This was neglected, but hopes are still entertained of its recovery, when Quebec will do honor to the remains of its illustrious founder. A search made in the portion of the cemetery was continued till the fourth of December, and will be resumed this spring, with every prospect of success.

A more curious and persistent search has seldom been made than this, so honorable to the Abbé Laverdière. (See *Découverte du Tombeau de Champlain*, par MM. les Abbés Laverdière et Casgrain. Quebec, 1866. Svo, 19 pp., three plans.—SHEA'S *Charlevoix II.*, 283-4.)

Historical References to Old Canada.

In looking over an old map entitled the English Empire in North America, published in 1755, Canada, then belonging to the French, was bounded on the West by the River Outaouais (Ottawa), on the East by the River Bustard (Outard), near the present Manicouagon Point, about 40 miles westward of Point des Monts, on the North by the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and on the South by the river St. Lawrence. The country west, till lately Upper Canada, now by the Act of confederation Ontario, was then called Northern Iroquois, and inhabited by the Indians bearing that name, and extended to the present Sarnia. From thence westward to the river Mississippi, the country now comprising Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, &c., was chiefly inhabited by the Outagamis, Mascoutens, and the Sioux or Nadonessian Indians. Here and there scattered over these large tracts of country, from the Ottawa to the Mississippi, were a few French Forts, and settlements. Now look at the present map of the Dominion of Canada, from the Strait of Canso, N. S., to the Straits of St. Clair, having its Parliament Buildings at Ottawa (worthy in point of architecture for any country) a place not then in existence. Go a step further back to 1659, when the

Royal Government in Canada was first established, and Mgr. de Laval arrived as the Vicar-Apostolic of the See of Rome, and afterwards, in 1674, was named first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Again in 1672, when de Courville obtained permission from the Iroquois to erect a trading fort at Catarqui (Kingston). Let our imaginations picture the state and condition of Canada then, continually at war with the Iroquois Indians, and conjure up its march of civilization under the French rule, till 1760, when Canada was solemnly transferred to the British Crown. In one hundred years we have, by means of the Victoria Bridge, made an uninterrupted line of railway, from Sarnia to the Atlantic, and along its length there have arisen flourishing towns and cities, where there was then nothing but the primeval forest. We have history since 1760, showing forth our valour and unity in the defence of our country. Instance our war medal bearing on its reverse, "Detroit, Fort Erie, Chateauguay," &c., &c. The population of Upper and Lower Canada has increased from about 100,000 (less than the present inhabitants of Montreal) to more than 3,000,000, or an increase of thirty-fold. Our commerce has increased in a great proportion, the revenue amounting to \$12,000,000. It calls the imagination to conjure what we shall be in another fifty or a hundred years under a prosperous, peaceful and united confederation.—*Montreal News*.

"Thirty Years ago" in Canada.

Mr. Hector Fabre states that thirty years ago, when Parliament sat during the summer, the gulf members came up to Quebec in schooners, and lodged in them all through the session. He also says that at about the same period a *traineau*, loaded with trunks and parcels, arrived at the Parliament House, one fine day, just previous to the opening of the session, and from it descended a stout countryman and his wife, who carefully examined the twenty-four windows of the building, and finally decided to rap at the door, which was immediately opened by one of the messengers. The countryman thereupon presented his compliments, stated that he was the member elect for the County of Berthier; that he had come with his wife to take his seat; and that he had brought his winter's provisions with him. He was consequently fully provided, but only wanted a cooking stove, and hoped that there was one in his room. The messenger immediately saw through the primitive simplicity of his visitor, and gradually "drew him" out. He ascertained that the member for Berthier expected to find a room already prepared for him in the Parliament House, in which he and his wife could live throughout the winter, and subsist upon the provisions he had brought from his native village. The messenger grinned, you may be certain, and was finally forced to avow that there were no bedrooms in the Parliament House for members. "The member for Berthier" thereupon gave his horse a smart lash with the whip and indignantly and forever turned his back upon the legislative halls of the Province.—*Exchange*.

The Campaign of 1760 in Canada.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the *Gazette* of that city published, on Friday last, the first part of an interesting sketch of this campaign. The following introduction to the paper, from the pen of Mr. Lemoine, fully explains its character, and will be perused with pleasure by historical readers:—

"The original of this manuscript is deposited in the French war archives, in Paris: a copy was, with the leave of the French Government, taken by P. L. Morin, Esq., Draughtsman to the Crown Lands Department of Canada, about 1855, and deposited in the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, through the kindness of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, was permitted to have communication thereof. This document is supposed to have been written some years after the return to France from Canada of

the writer, the Chevalier Johnstone, a Scotch Jacobite, who had fled to France after the defeat at Culloden, and had obtained from the French monarch, with several other Scotchmen, commissions in the French armies. In 1748, says *Francisque Michel*, he sailed from Rochefort as an Ensign with troops going to Cape Breton: he continued to serve in America until he returned to France, in December, 1760, having acted during the campaign of 1759, in Canada, as aide-de-camp to Chevalier De Lévis. On De Lévis being ordered to Montreal, Johnstone was detached and retained by General Montcalm on his staff, on account of his thorough knowledge of the environs of Quebec, and particularly of Beauport, where the principal works of defence stood, and where the whole army, some 11,000 men, were entrenched, leaving in Quebec merely a garrison of 1,500. The journal is written in English, and is not remarkable for orthography or purity of diction: either Johnstone had forgotten, or had never thoroughly known, the language. The style is prolix, sententious, abounding in quotations from writers;—one would be inclined to think, at times, that it had originally been written in French, and then literally translated into English.

"This document had first attracted the attention of one of the late historians of Canada, the abbé Ferland, who attached much importance to it, as calculated to supply matters of details and incidents unrecorded elsewhere. Mr. Margry in charge of the French records, had permitted the venerable writer, then on a visit to Paris, to make extracts from it; some of which extracts the abbé published at the time of the laying of the St. Foy Monument, in 1862. The Chevalier Johnstone differs *in toto* from the opinions expressed by several French officers of regulars, respecting the conduct of the Canadian Militia, in 1759, ascribing to their valour, on the 13th of September, the salvation of a large portion of the French army."—*ib.*

Red River Territory—Its Resources and Capabilities.

The first attempt to found a colony in that part of Rupert's Land now occupied by the Red River Settlements, was made in the year 1812, under the patronage of Lord Selkirk. In giving a brief sketch of the early history of the settlement, we cannot do better than give a curtailed quotation from the "Rise, progress and present state of the Red River Settlement," by the late Alexander Ross, published in London 1816, whose long and intimate connection with the country gave him ample opportunity for collecting reliable information. He says: "The colonists consisted of several Scotch families, who after they had reached the spot which was to be their future home, they were met by a large party of half-breeds and Indians, in the service of the North West Company, and warned not to attempt to establish a permanent settlement. They were conducted by a number of those wild and reckless children of the prairie to Fort Pembina, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, where they passed the winter in buffalo skin tents, and soon adopted the habits of life belonging to the savage and half savage natives by whom they were surrounded. In May 1812, the emigrants returned to the neighborhood of Fort Douglas, about two miles below the present site of Fort Garry, and here commenced their agricultural labors. In the fall of the year they again sought refuge at Fort Pembina, and after a winter of much suffering, revisited in the spring of 1814 the scene of the previous year's attempt to plant themselves on the banks of Red River, with a determination to make it a permanent residence. His Lordship had established a general store of goods, implements, ammunition, clothing and food, at Fort Douglas, from which the emperished emigrants were supplied on credit. In July 1818, several French Canadian families, under the guidance of two Priests, arrived in the Colony. In 1820, the foundation of a Roman Catholic Church was laid near the present site of the Cathedral of St. Boniface, and in the fall of that year a minister of the Church of England visited that country, encouraged by the Church Missionary Society. In 1821, the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies united, and from that time the condition and prospects of the Red River Settlement became more encouraging and their progress slow but sure. In 1823, the population of the Colony was about 600; twenty years afterwards it had increased to 5,143, and thus assumed an important, though not a prominent position among Christian communities, in the midst of barbarous and savage races."

It is now well known that Northwest of Minnesota the country reaching from the Selkirk Settlement to the Rocky Mountains, and from lat. 49 deg. to 54 deg. is as favorable to grain and animal productions as any of the Northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed in the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude 55 degrees on the Pacific coast. Of the present community of the Settlement, numbering over 10,000, about 5,000 are competent to assume any civil or social responsibility which may be imposed upon them. The accumulations from the fur trade during fifty years, with few excitements or opportunities of expenditure, have secured general prosperity, with frequent instances of affluence; while the numerous churches and schools sustain a high standard of morality and intelligence. The present agriculture of the Settlement confirms the evidence from a variety of sources, to which we shall afterwards refer, that the districts west and north west of the Red River valley are well adapted to settlement. For the production of wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, vegetables, etc., the region in question will be unsurpassed by any other area of similar extent on the continent, and capable, it is estimated, of feeding forty millions of people. A writer eloquently remarks:—"Are these innumerable fields of hay for ever destined to be consumed by fire, or perish in the autumnal snows? How long shall these superb forests be the haunts of wild beasts? And these inexhaustible quarries,—these abundant mines of coal, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, iron, copper, salt and saltpetre,—can it be that they are doomed to remain for ever inactive? Not so, the day will come when some laboring hand will give them value; a strong, active and enterprising people are destined to fill this spacious void. The wild beasts will, ere long, give place to our domestic animals; flocks and herds will graze in the beautiful meadows that border the numberless mountains, hills, valleys and plains, of this extensive region."

There are three religious denominations here, which are divided as follows:

FAMILIES AND CHURCHES.

Roman Catholics,	554 families,	3 Churches,
Episcopalian,	383 "	4 "
Presbyterian,	60 "	2 "

exclusive of the settlement of Prairie Portage and the Indian missionary village. Education is in a far more advanced state in the colony than its isolation and brief career might claim for it under the peculiar circumstances in which the country has been so long placed. There are seventeen schools in the settlement, generally under the supervision of the ministers of the denomination to which they belong. One of the Episcopalian clergymen remarks, "On the ground of education, let none fear to make trial of the country. The parochial school connected with my own chapel, is equal to most parochial schools which I have known in England, in range of subjects superior to most, though in method and in the apparatus of the school necessarily a little inferior."

At present there is a great want of good tradesmen in the settlement, especially blacksmiths, carpenters and masons; also a good tanner and one or two boot and shoemakers, and a tailor, would also do well to save the importation of this bulky and necessary article. There are among the principal merchants several who would no doubt be glad to assist in giving a start to such tradesmen coming to settle among us. Our next article will commence with our resources and their means of development, beginning with Agricultural Industry.—*Nor-West.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



APPOINTMENTS.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased, on the 22nd April, 1867, to approve the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz:

County of Charlevoix, St. Irénée—M. Damase Gauthier.

County of Missisquoi, St. Thomas—Mr. Ira Young.
County of Ottawa, Ripon—Mr. Joseph Sabourin.
County of Shefford, South Ely—Mr. J. B. Lefebvre.
County of Shefford, St. Côme—Mr. J. B. Fafard.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased, on the 31st May, 1867, to approve of the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz:

County of Vaudreuil, Ste Justine de Newton—Mr Angus Campbell.
County of Maskinongé, Peterborough—Messrs Narcisse Fréchette, Prosper Lanoie, Hyacinthe Desjardins, Pierre Desjardins and Gonzague St. Jean.
County of Bonaventure, Isle Bonaventure—Messrs. William Carcand, Thomas E Butlin, J P Lamb, Philippe Leconteur and L. Hennessey.
County of Shefford, St. Valérie de Milton—Mr. Alexandre Dussault.
County of Gaspé, Barre-à-Cheoir—Messrs Jean Baptiste Blondin and John Lafolly.
County of Argenteuil, Gore and Wentworth—Messrs Thomas Evans, William T Christie, Alexander Arnott, William Miller and John Chambers.
County of Argenteuil, Mille Isles, No. Two—Messrs. Charles Moore, James Morrow, Richard McCormick, Solomon Pollock and William Dawson.
County of Argenteuil, Mille Isles, No Three—Messrs. James Day, William Boyd, Richard McCormick, Robert Foard and William Elliott.

TRUSTEES OF DISSIDENT SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased, on the 22nd April, 1867, to approve the following appointments of Trustees of Dissident Schools, viz.

County of Lévis, St. Romuald—Mr. Edwin Marchmont.
County of Megantic, Inverness—Mr. John Gorman.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased, on the 31st May, 1867, to appoint the following Trustees of Dissident Schools:

County of St. Maurice, St. Etienne—Messrs. William G. Hamilton, François F. Roy and John Baptist.

RICHMOND BOARD OF CATHOLIC EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was pleased, on the 20th of April, 1867, to direct that the Richmond Roman Catholic Board of Examiners of School Teachers shall hold its meetings at Danville, in the County of Richmond.

NOTICE TO DIRECTORS

OF INSTITUTIONS CLAIMING AID ON THE GRANT FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION UNDER THE ACT 19 VICT., CAP. 54.

1st. No Institution shall be entitled to, or receive any aid, unless the application therefore and the return be filled within the period prescribed, that it is to say before the first day of August next. No exception will be made under any pretence whatsoever.

2nd. Acknowledgment of the receipt of such application and return will be made immediately to the party forwarding same.

3rd. Any party not receiving such acknowledgment within eight days after mailing the documents, should make enquiries at the Post Office and also at this Office; failing which, such application and return will be deemed as not having been sent in.

4th. Blank forms will be transmitted during the first fortnight in June, to all Institutions now on the list; and Institutions not receiving them during that period must apply for them at this Office.

5th. Institutions not on the list, that may be desirous of making the necessary application and return, can obtain the requisite blank forms by applying for them at this Office.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

School Commissioners and Trustees of Dissident Schools are requested to transmit to this Office, as in duty bound, the names in full of all persons elected by the Ratepayers to fill places connected with the Public Schools in Lower Canada, together with the date of each election, whether such election took place during the month of July or at any other time. As this information is indispensable, parties not complying with the present Notice will be deprived of the grant.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Teachers' signatures attached to Semi-Annual School Reports, should invariably correspond with their names and surnames as given by them to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners from which they obtained the

diplomas authorizing them to teach in the Public Schools of Lower Canada. Non-compliance with this Notice may, in every case, occasion the payment of the grant to be delayed or withheld.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Teacher, aged 23 years, competent to give instruction in English and who is provided with a diploma authorizing him to teach elementary schools, is desirous of a situation. Address Mr. John Gleeson, Ouslow, County of Ottawa, C. E.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA), MAY, 1867.

The Dominion of Canada.

We insert Her Majesty the Queen's Proclamation constituting the Dominion of Canada.

The announcement is made in the newspapers that Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy under the new Constitution. His Excellency is expected to arrive in this country during the latter part of June.

It is also announced that the 1st of July next, the day on which the Confederation act takes effect, will be observed as a public holiday and day of general rejoicing throughout the Royal Dominion.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette*)

BY THE QUEEN, A PROCLAMATION.

"For uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, intituled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after this day those three provinces shall form and be one dominion under that name accordingly; "and it is thereby further enacted that such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of union." We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the 1st day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one dominion, under the name of Canada. And we do further order and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our royal sign manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

For the Province of Ontario:—

"John Hamilton, John Ross, Benjamin Seymour, James Shaw, Adam Johnston, Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, James Cox Aikins, Elijah Leonard, Asa Allworth Burnham, David Lewis Macpherson, Oliver Blake, Walter McCrea, Roderick Matheson, Samuel Mills, Walter Hamilton Dickson, David Christie, David Reesor, William MacMaster, John Simpson, James Skead, George Crawford, Donald Macdonald, Billa Flint, George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec:—

"James Leslie, Joseph Noël Bosso, Jacques Olivier Bureau, Léo Letollier de St. Just, Charles Cormier, David Edward Price, Elzéar H. J. Duchesnay, Joseph F. Armand, William Henry Chaffers, James Ferrier, Thomas Ryan, Asa Belknap Foster, Louis A. Olivier, Charles Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, Léandro Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, Charles Wilson, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight; John Sowell Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia:—

"Edward Kenny, Thomas D. Archibald, John H. Anderson, John W. Ritchie, John Loore, John Bourinot, Jonathan McCully, Robert B. Dickey, John Holmes, Benjamin Wier, Caleb R. Bill, William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick:—

"Amos Edwin Botsford, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Henry Steeves, Robert Duncan Wilnot, Edward Barron Chandler, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Todd, John Ferguson, Abner Reid McLellan, Peter Mitchell.

"Given at our court at Windsor Castle, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and in the thirtieth year of our reign."

God save the Queen.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, we are sure, that the Hon. Mr. Chauveau having completed his official tour in Europe, intended to take his departure from Paris about the 6th June, so that, it is hoped, his return to Canada will now take place soon.

Her Majesty and Confederation.

The following is the extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Tupper, in the Parliament of Nova Scotia, already referred to by us: "The Hon. gentleman has taunted me with having made use of the Queen's name, and he and his friends had stated in a state paper which they sent to the Colonial Office that this measure had been carried by the abuse of our Sovereign's name. The reference was clearly within the constitution and such as is made within the Parliament of England. From the lips of our Royal Sovereign I have heard the warmest approval of union. The Province I represented, had the great honor and distinction of my receiving Her Majesty's command to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace, and upon that occasion Her Majesty congratulated me upon the success which had attended our efforts, and when I expressed the gratification with which her loyal subjects would learn the deep interest she had evinced in this measure, she replied, "I take the deepest interest in it, for I believe it will make them great and prosperous," (cheers.) —Exchange.

Notices of Books and Recent Publications.

HART.—Practical Suggestions on Mining Rights and Privileges in Canada, with an appendix containing the Gold Mining Regulations, &c. By Adolphus M. Hart, Esq., Montreal, John Lovell; 1867. pp 56. This pamphlet will undoubtedly prove of great usefulness, especially at the present time when mining operations engage the attention of so many persons in Canada.

BRUNET.—Catalogue des Végétaux ligneux du Canada. By abbé Ovide Brunet 1 vol. 8vo., 64 pp. C. Darveau, Quebec.

Mr. Brunet is a Canadian naturalist, and his work cannot fail to be appreciated, especially in a scientific view. The following are its principal divisions:

1. The scientific name of each plant is given, together with its common name in the French and English languages.
2. Situation: mountain, hill, plain; and the nature of the soil where each plant is to be met with.
3. Geographical distribution. For this part the author has not

confined himself to his own observations, but has added those of local botanists, principally from Upper Canada, namely Messrs. Macann, Saunders, and Drummond. The MS. journal of Michaud, of 1792, has also been made available.

4. Trees of superior growth: The principal qualities of their wood; the uses to which they are put in this country; their diameter and height; also whether found in groups or isolated.

The prices of the different kinds of wood in the Quebec market are also given, as furnished by Mr. Quinn, Superintendent of Cutlers.

PARKMAN.—France and England in North America. A series of Historical narratives.—Part second. The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century. By Francis Parkman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., Publishers. 1 vol., 8vo; 463 pp.

We have here the second part of a work whose publication was commenced in 1865 and of which a notice appeared in this journal at the time. The narratives in the present volume will be found to contain highly interesting particulars as regards the Indians who inhabited French and British North America at the time to which these particulars refer.

LE COLLÈGE DE NICOLET.—From the Printing Establishment of the *Minerve*, Montreal.—12 mo, 215 p.

In this publication we have a series of memoirs of the men who have contributed to the establishment and support of the College of Nicolet (founded in 1804), with full particulars of the fête given in honor of the directors by the former pupils during the last vacation, and of which we gave an account at the time. The work is from the *Minerve's* printing presses and is very neatly got up.

HACKETT & TYLER.—Plutarch on the Delay of the Deity in Punishing the Wicked. Revised Edition, with Notes. By Professors H. B. Hackett and W. S. Tyler. New York, Appleton & Co., 1867. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 171.

A treatise which combines many advantages for facilitating the study of the Greek language.

STEVENS.—*Contes populaires*. By Paul Stevens. 1 vol., 8vo. Desbarats, Publisher. 252 pp. Price \$1.

This is a collection of popular tales, forming an interesting volume. It is written partly in prose and partly in verse, and reflects much credit on its talented author.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—Montreal.

The May number of this review contains the following: *Charles et Eva* (concluded), by Mr. Marmette; *De Québec à Mexico* (continued), by Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice; *Bluette, allons sur l'onde*, (poetry), by Mr. Alfred Garneau; *Le R. P. Felix Bercy* (a biographical sketch), by Mr. de Bellefeuille; *La Mesange à Tete noire*, by Mr. J. M. Lemoine; *Nélida, ou les Guerres canadiennes de 1812*, (continued), by T. L.; *Notice bibliographique*, by J. R.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE, *Revue étrangère de Science et de Littérature*. Louis Ricard, Esq., Editor; Montreal.

This magazine, now deservedly classed among the foremost French Canadian periodicals of the day, continues to give selections from some of the leading journals, reviews, &c. published in France. Its literary merits are fully recognized, and we are sure that so long as it remains under the able management of its present Editor, it will always be taken up with pleasure by all who can command a sufficient knowledge of French to appreciate them.

KNEELAND.—Annual of Scientific Discovery: or the Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1866 and 1867. Edited by Samuel Kneeland, A. M., M. D. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1867. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 370.

The most important discoveries and improvements in the useful and mechanical arts and natural sciences are here given, together with notes on the progress of scientific investigations, a list of recent publications, obituaries of scientific men, &c.

RELATION DU VOYAGE DES RELIGIEUSES URSLINES, de Rouen à la Nouvelle Orleans, en 1727. 1 vol. 8vo. Rouen, 1865.

As the title indicates, this volume gives an account of the mission of the Ursulines of Rouen to New Orleans in the year 1727, and contains many important facts, some of which have never before been published.

Convocation of McGill University.

The annual convocation of this University was held on Thursday afternoon, 9th May, in the Wm. Molson Hall.

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, senior Governor, in the absence of the

Chancellor, Judge Day, presided, and on the dais were Governor, Follows, and Graduates, also Hon. A. T. Galt, likewise the Rev. Dr. Jenkins.

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, after expressing his regret at the absence of the Chancellor, called on the Rev. Archdeacon Leach to open the proceedings with prayer.

The Registrar, W. C. Baynes, B. A., read the minutes of the last convocation.

Fellows were then elected in the different Faculties as follows:—

Faculty of Law: C. P. Davidson, B. C. L.; Professor Torrance, B. C. L.

Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Godfrey and Dr. Trenholme.

Faculty of Arts: Brown Chamberlin, M. A.; R. Leach, M. A. The Venerable Archdeacon Leach, Dean of the Faculty of Arts in McGill College, then read the Honors and Class List.

Mr. Colin Campbell Stewart, of Musquodoboit, N. S., read a brief valedictory on behalf of himself and fellow-graduates.

The following gentlemen then received the degree of M. A.:— Lemuel Cushing, B. A., B. C. L.; R. A. Ramsay, B. A., B. C. L.; D. R. McCord, B. A.; J. R. Dougall, B. A.; C. P. Davidson, B. A., B. C. L.; W. Hall, B. A.; N. W. Trenholme, B. A., B. C. L.; D. Baynes, B. A.; A. Duff, B. A.; L. H. Davidson, B. A., B. C. L.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in presenting them, observed that they well deserved the degree which they were about to receive; and the officers of the Faculty of Arts saw with satisfaction the increasing number who came up for this degree; their doing so showing an augmenting interest in the College and appreciation of the honor.

The degrees both of M. A. and of B. A. were duly conferred by the Principal.

The Rev. Prof. Cornish delivered an address to the graduates, and in so doing alluded to the high value of intellectual culture, and gave words of counsel. It was of importance, he said, that they should form a correct estimate of their powers, and this was one of the acquisitions of a student life. The formation of proper habits of work and correct methods of study were essential, and the University professed to give a wise selection of subjects, tested by the experience of centuries, and calculated to develop and strengthen the powers of the mind. Yet they must ever remain students, the more so as this was an age of progress. This would involve continued labor, but it would have its reward. High moral principle was even more important than wide and deep intellectual culture. Self-reliance commanded respect, and a well regulated ambition was a legitimate and useful incentive. But a University education brought, along with its privileges, duties and responsibilities. It behooved the graduates of this University to strive to extend the benefits of sound learning. Under our new constitution it would be the more necessary to extend enlightenment to the masses, and the prosperity and permanence of the new Dominion would largely depend on the diffusion of a sound and liberal education amongst us. In conclusion, he wished all prosperity, happiness, and success might be vouchsafed to those whom he addressed.

Principal Dawson stated that the only degree, other than ordinary, granted in the past session, was the *ad eundem* degree of B. A. to Rev. O. Fortin, B. A. of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He then proceeded to say:—

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Convocation.—The past session has been one singularly uneventful. We have no great gains to record and no great losses to deplore. Our number of students has maintained itself at its former standard, but, except in the Faculty of Medicine has not increased. Our number of graduates will be somewhat larger than on any previous occasion, though in Arts, owing to special causes, it is this year exceptionally small. In these circumstances I think it my duty to direct your attention, not to the past, but to the future, more especially in connection with the great political change on which this country is about to enter. That change appears to be in its

general character of the nature of a new and more independent national existence, and may therefore be fitly compared here to the removal of the student from the tutelage of his college profession to the position of a graduate, retaining little more than a nominal connection with this University. Whether this country has satisfactorily passed all its examinations,—whether it has gone through a sufficient course of preparatory training to fit it for that diploma of nationality which has been obtained for it at the hands of the mother country,—are questions which I may leave to those who have sought the degree and to those who have granted it. Our concern is with the farther question of the bearing of this change on education, more especially on education in Lower Canada, and more especially still on the higher education with which we are here more immediately connected. These questions I desire shortly to discuss in as plain and practical a manner as possible, in order that the attention of our graduates and of our friends generally may be particularly directed to them. In the first place I would refer to the fact that a weighty additional responsibility is thrown on us in this matter of education. There has been no union of the educational systems of the various provinces. On the contrary in our case there has been disunion. Heretofore we have been at least nominally allied with the people of Upper Canada, now we are separated from them. We stand alone in Lower Canada as an English Minority; and the responsibilities thus thrown upon us relate not merely to the provision of education for our own children, and the perpetuation of the means of instruction to coming generations, but also the example which we are to exhibit to the majority in Lower Canada, and the position which we are to take as helps or hindrances to education in British America in general. On our due performance of the duties devolving on us, depends more than upon any other consideration, the rank which our children and their descendants are to hold in this province, and in the future realm of Canada, to be constituted under the new Act of Union. Nor can we hope that we shall be materially aided either by those of our fellow-subjects who upon religious and national grounds differ from us as to the methods of education, nor by the majorities in the other provinces who naturally look with jealousy and dislike on the assertion of the rights of minorities.—We may next consider the conditions under which our Protestant education is to exist, and the demands made upon us by these conditions. I believe that the provision for general education in Lower Canada, made under the new constitution, is as favorable as the circumstances would permit, after the failure of the amended School Law last summer. I believe they are more favorable than it would have been possible to secure, but for the exertions of leading and influential friends of education in this Province, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Galt, Mr. Rose, and our Chancellor. It is provided that the existing privileges of minorities in the matter of education shall not be diminished, and that under certain circumstances a right to interfere on behalf of minorities shall remain in the hands of the General Government and Legislature. In our case more particularly, it is provided that the same rights as to separate schools which are possessed by the Roman Catholic population of Upper Canada shall be extended to Protestants in Lower Canada. These are important safeguards, which, if fairly and fully carried out, might not only effectually protect our interests, but remove some at least of the existing legal disabilities of Protestants in Lower Canada in regard to education. Their practical effect, however, depends very much on the manner in which they shall be reduced to practice, and this again on the amount of interest which we as a people exhibit in the welfare of our institutions of education. I would especially indicate the following as fairly deserving of notice: 1st, It was in the nature of the case impossible that any constitutional guarantee could be given for the continuance and amount of educational grants. Yet upon this will practically depend in great part the effect of the law. Let us suppose, for example, that while in Upper Canada the present liberal provision for common schools, normal schools, grammar schools, and colleges, should be continued, in Lower Canada these aids, or

any portion of them, should be removed or greatly diminished; the equality of the minority here with the minority there in respect to educational rights would at once be destroyed, though the law might in other respects remain the same; and while the majority here would be able to fall back upon its rich educational and ecclesiastical endowments, the minority would be left solely to the precarious resource of voluntary contributions. I do not say that this is likely to be the case, but I would invite the attention of the friends of education to its possibility, that any such result may be averted or provided for. Again: we have always maintained that our case is unlike that of the minorities in the other Provinces in several essential respects. Here the majority prefer, on conscientious grounds, a system of education with which their peculiar religious views are so incorporated that we are necessarily excluded from its benefits, while the majorities in the other Provinces cannot justly be said to introduce their religious peculiarities into the schools in a similar manner. Our educational system exists in the presence of a purely denominational system, having all the aid and support given in other Provinces only to public schools properly so called. Here, also, the difficulties are increased by difference of language as well as of religion. This difference was recognized in the bill introduced by the Government in the last Session of the Legislature, and I think we should firmly, but without any offensive imputation, insist on its recognition by the Local Legislature to as great an extent as may appear compatible with the united and harmonious working of our several school systems. In the last place, the guarantees in the Union Bill do not touch the peculiar wants of the Universities and more especially of this University. It is much to be lamented that the framers of this bill had not the courage to place all matters relating to University powers and privileges in the hands of the General Government and Legislature. Infinite mischief may result from conflicts of local legislation on this subject, and from the tending to lower the standard of degrees in consequence of local competition and a limited field of action. All our Universities should have been British American in the strictest sense, all their degrees of national value, all laws relating to the standard and legal estimation of those degrees of national extent. This is a question in which every University worthy of the name is interested, as well as every young man entering into professional life. The authorities of this University considered it their duty to urge very strongly their views in relation to it by petition and otherwise, but apparently without effect. I would now say to all our friends and graduates that no time should be lost in remedying this omission, if we would wish our country to be united and strong in one of its most important interests. In regard to the peculiar claims of this University in connection with the Royal Institution, and what I must characterize as the flagrant breach of faith on the part of both the Imperial and Canadian Governments in failing to fulfil the promise of endowments for the higher education, made more than sixty years ago, and frequently renewed since, the Board has urged its claims again and again without effect; and now we regard the case as finally decided against us, for it cannot be supposed that the Local Government in its comparative poverty will assume debts, however just, which the Canadian and Imperial Governments have found it expedient to repudiate. I can only assure my friends that every possible effort has been made and that the University has nobly and successfully struggled, without any public endowment, to make itself second to none in British America, and that we stand this day in a position to maintain and continue, with our own resources, the duties which we have undertaken. But for the purpose of further extension, and of meeting the growing wants of the country, we must rely on the benefactions of the wealthy friends of education in this country, whose kind assistance has not hitherto failed us. To sum up this matter,—the present crisis demands the careful thought and united exertion of our public men as to the manner in which educational affairs shall be settled in the first meeting of the Local Legislature; and as to the prevention of narrow and injurious local legislation with reference to University matters;

and we are entering on a time when the kind solicitude and liberality of the friends of education will be even more imperatively demanded than heretofore in sustaining our educational institutions. Should the proper spirit prevail in regard to these points, we can have no fears of ultimate success. For myself and the authorities of this University, I may say that we are animated by no selfish motives. From our point of view we can perceive the links that bind together the whole of our institutions of learning, from the smallest common school to the university; and that the unity of educational interest which in the higher aspect of the subject applies to our whole country, and overgroes all its diversities of races, creeds, and local interests. We labor, therefore, to promote these high aims and that unity of action which can alone secure great results, and are ready for these ends to make any sacrifices and to put forth any efforts that may be required of us. (Applause.)

The convocation was then declared adjourned till this afternoon, when degrees in law and medicine will be conferred.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes.

SECOND DAY.

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Senior Governor, again presided, and the proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Venerable Archdeacon Leach,

W. C. Baynes, B. A., read the minutes.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Campbell, then read the record of prizes and honors to students in Medicine.

Dr. Cameron, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, delivered an address of considerable length. He complained of an amendment which had been attempted to be foisted into an excellent act lately passed, and entitled: "An Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada." Had this objectionable amendment become law none of the holders of our degrees could practise in that province unless they submitted to re-examination in the manner directed by the Council, and the injustice of this will be most evident when it is remembered that British degrees and diplomas with qualifications, literary and professional, no higher than our own, are exempted from the operation of this act.

The address was concluded with some excellent practical advice to the graduates.

Professor Torrance, M. A., B. C. L., in the absence of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, read award of prizes and honors to Students in Law.

The degrees having been conferred, Mr. E. A. Baynes, author of the best thesis, read a rather humorous valedictory, which was well received both by the gentlemen on the dais and the general audience.

Prof. Torrance, M. A., B. C. L., delivered an excellent and appropriate address on the subject of oratory, which want of space precludes us from giving.

Principal Dawson then announced that the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and Brown Chamberlin, Esquire. He also stated that 69 degrees had been conferred at the present convocation, a larger number than ever before. 700 had graduated in the University since its foundation. He added that the Professors took a deep interest in the present and future welfare of the graduates, who went from their place with the hopes of their teachers for their highest happiness and prosperity.

C. Dunkin, Esq., M. P. P., in the absence of the Chancellor, had been requested to say a few words. He said there was one matter which had been mentioned by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He had referred to an attack made on the medical faculty of this University, which was indeed an attack upon himself, Mr. Dunkin. It was stated that a certain clause was surreptitiously introduced into the Medical Act of last session. If this were so, then it was introduced by himself, Mr. Dunkin. A special committee of nine members of the legislature was appointed to deal with the matter, four from Upper and four from Lower Canada; the Attorney-General for Upper Canada

having a casting vote, to cheat whom it required a person to get up rather early in the morning (laughter). He himself was the mover of the measure, though at the time the committee heard all that was to be said on both sides of the question, and were ultimately of the opinion that the clause should stand. The construction of the clause was thrown on himself and no one changed a word of it, and he was satisfied the clause was good, in fact a desirable improvement.

The speaker then referred to the present and future position of the University, in view of our changed political condition. The masses, he said, held the idea that they were not so much interested in the universities as in the common schools. This was a gross heresy. In a country like this, where there were no unfranchised masses, it was necessary that the highest education should be open to all. But how could this be done in Lower Canada, wherein we were a minority. We must be prepared to contribute largely. Even in old countries universities could not be made self-supporting, and we in Lower Canada had to sustain an honorable rivalry with universities that had immense advantages in revenue and where the teachers—though the laborer was worthy of his hire—were men that, from their peculiar position, required little for their services, being actuated professedly solely by that highest of all motives, the love of God. These were advantages which the Protestant minority did not possess, and they required that their educational establishments should be liberally endowed, or else they must be content to see them languish. Whatever might have been their prior opinion upon Confederation, there was but one wish,—that it might work well; and all were bound to do their utmost for the success of the experiment. As Protestants, we were in a minority in Lower Canada, though powerful in proportion to our numbers. It was considered that most of the educational demands of the Protestants in Lower Canada might have formerly been obtained, but for our complication of policy with Upper Canada. He had found the leaders of both parties disposed to agree to our demands in a spirit of fairness; but they were, in respect to these demands, tied to the Upper Canada school system, which, it was considered, was bound to run parallel with theirs in concession. It was this Upper Canada entanglement that had prevented Mr. Galt's educational measure from passing in the last session. But in the Local Legislature at Quebec, if we urged our claims earnestly, yet in a conciliatory spirit, he thought we should succeed better than in past years. They must, however, act as well as talk. Their sympathy with Protestant education must be shown by their liberality, and they must especially endeavor to recommend their Universities, by sending out from them students who would do them honor. (Applause.)

The Rev. Prof. Cornish then pronounced the benediction, and the convocation closed.—*Abridged from the report.*

Education in Nova Scotia.

In laying the report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia before Parliament, the Provincial Secretary thus summarized the results obtained under the new laws:

He stated that the Report afforded very gratifying evidence of the progress of the new school system in this Province. In 1866 the number of public schools in operation was, during the winter term 907, or an increase of 144 over 1865; during the summer term 1170, or an increase of 181 over 1865. The pupils registered during the summer term of 1866 were 56,017, or an increase of 12,246 over 1865; during the winter term, 45,131, or an increase of 9,980 over 1865. The estimated number of different pupils attending the Public Schools during 1866 is 71,059. The total number of teachers employed during the winter term of 1866 was 929, and in the summer 1,190, showing an increase for the respective terms of 223 and 337 over those of last year. The amount expended in the Province for teachers' salaries during the school year was \$235,825.67, an increase of \$45,730.28, over the previous year. The sources whence these

salaries were derived, and the amount from each source were as follows:—Province, \$95,339.27; Counties, \$55,258.64; Sections, \$85,227.76. The total amount paid by the Province towards buildings, books, and apparatus, &c., in 1866, was \$7,731.01; in 1865, \$8,175.16, shewing a decrease of \$444.15. The total amount paid by the various sections for buildings, furniture, apparatus and miscellaneous, was \$91,024.31. The increase in the salaries of teachers had one of the most gratifying and significant features in connection with the recent educational reform. We might now reasonably expect that much talent of a good order will seek employment in the work of teaching, and that an increasing number of those who engage in this, one of the noblest of callings, will do so for life. For the term ended April 30th, there were 70 schools which competed for the superior grant, and for the term ended October 31st, 71. Of the former, 54 were successful; and of the latter, 52.

Much has also been done towards organizing County Academies. Every county, except Inverness, entitled under the act to an Academy will soon be in a position to receive the benefits which a thoroughly equipped institution must confer. Inverness does not, for the present, propose to establish an Academy. The Superintendent, referring to the state of education in the city, says:—"The efforts of the Board under the difficulties created by the action of a majority of the City Council in refusing, for a time, to levy the required assessment, happily prevented the public schools from being closed. But for the prompt response made by the Government to their representations, the capital of the Province would have presented the shameful and disheartening spectacle of thousands of children roaming its streets in worse than idleness, while almost every other section of the country was liberally devoting its means and energies to the work of public education."

The Provincial Secretary, having run over the principal facts given in the Report, concluded by expressing his conviction that the people at large would appreciate the action of the Legislature in having taken the great responsibility upon it of dealing energetically with the educational system of the country.

By a further act of this session every inhabitant of Halifax of 21 years of age is subjected to a poll tax of five shillings for support of the schools, and this will give those who pay it a right to vote at municipal elections.—*Exchange*.

Extracts from the School Inspectors' Reports.

Extracts from Mr TANGUAY'S Reports.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI, KAMOURASKA, AND TEMISCOUATA.

In 1853 the number of schools under Government control in this district was 94. There were also one college and one convent. Number of pupils in attendance 2300. In 1863 there were 181 schools, 2 colleges and 7 convents, with 8,823 pupils in attendance.

St. Anne, No. 1.—There were in this municipality, 7 elementary schools and one model school; of these, one appeared to be defective, 4 middling and 3 good. The affairs of the corporation were well managed.

St. Anne, No. 2.—One model school, kept by Miss Gagnon and Miss Aubin, was doing well. The college and the agricultural school were among the best institutions of this class in the country.

St. Onézime.—Four schools, well managed.

St. Pacôme.—Five schools, frequented by 251 pupils; 3 of these schools were making satisfactory progress, and one was inferior.

Rivière Ouelle.—A convent, with 339 pupils.

St. Denis.—Eight well-conducted schools in operation, one of which was a primary school for boys, and one a superior school for girls.

Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel.—This municipality possessed 3 schools, 2 of which were progressive, and one gave unsatisfactory results.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—Besides the convent, there were 6 schools open here, and an academy ably conducted by Mr Lindsay.

St. Paschal.—Ten schools, 2 of which were superior primary schools, one for boys, the other for girls. Number of pupils in attendance, 494. Teachers were poorly encouraged by parents.

St. Hélène.—Five schools, well managed. Attendance 194.

St. Alexandre.—Four schools, 3 of which were progressive and one indifferent. Number of pupils 205. The finances were in a satisfactory state.

St. André.—Seven schools and 260 pupils. Two of these schools had made great progress, and the remaining five, though inferior, were well managed and in a prosperous condition.

Notre-Dame du Portage.—Four schools, 3 of which had improved, the fourth was inferior. Number of pupils 125.

St. Antonin.—Three schools with 128 pupils. Very little progress.

St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup.—Six schools, 4 of which were well taught and 2 very indifferently; attended by 196 pupils.

St. Edouard.—Two schools, one of which was under the able management of a pupil of the Laval Normal School. Attendance 201. Finances not quite satisfactory.

St. Modeste.—Two schools, 75 pupils. The school of District No. 2 was good, that in No. 1 defective. The ratepayers were well disposed.

St. Arsène.—Two schools in a very prosperous condition, and 4 doing well. Number of pupils 245. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties creditably.

St. Georges de Cacouna.—Six elementary schools attended by 220 pupils, and a boys' model school attended by 50 pupils; besides the convent in charge of the Sisters of Charity, with 84 pupils. Schools Nos. 1, 2, and 7 had made remarkable progress, but the other three elementary district schools were very inferior.

St. Jean-Baptiste de l'Île Verte.—Eight elementary schools, with 341 pupils. A superior school for girls, attended by 78 pupils, and one for boys by 60. In four districts the progress made was very perceptible, but in three others the results were not satisfactory. The finances were well managed.

Trois Pistoles No. 1.—Five elementary schools and 280 pupils. A convent under the direction of the nuns of the *Congrégation*, with 58 pupils. The school in charge of Miss Ansbrow was well conducted, the other four were little advanced. The school affairs were well administered.

St. Fabien.—Five schools attended by 225 pupils. Two of these schools were doing well, but the remaining three made little progress.

Bic.—Five schools, 236 pupils. The schools in charge of Miss Bernier, Miss Rouleau and Miss Bélanger were kept on a proper footing, the other two, though inferior, were doing well-enough. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties satisfactorily.

St. Germain de Rimouski.—Eight schools, 6 were well conducted, and 2 made little progress. Number of pupils 292. Ratepayers well inclined. Finances in an embarrassed state.

Rimouski (village).—One convent, 130 pupils; one industrial college, 140 pupils. Both institutions were in a most prosperous condition. The affairs of the school municipality were well managed.

St. Anaclet.—Two progressive schools and one rather backward. Pupils attending, 160. Assessments were in arrear.

St. Luce.—Eight schools, 288 pupils. But one school gave satisfactory results. Finances in a very bad state. The secretary-treasurer discharged his duties ably and with punctuality, but the collection of the assessments was attended with great difficulties.

St. Octave de Métis.—Three schools, only one of which had made any progress. Number of pupils 176. Finances were in prosperous condition.

Métis.—Three schools, 74 pupils; one of these schools had very few pupils, the other two made progress.

Township of McNider.—This municipality had only been erected for three years, it however possessed three schools, which were well conducted, the attendance numbering 128 pupils. Much was due to the zeal and activity of the secretary-treasurer.

St. Ulric de Matane.—There was but one school in this municipality. The school law was carried into effect only this year. Another school was to be opened soon.

St. Jérôme de Matane.—Four schools, 209 pupils. The schools conducted by Mr Fiset and Miss Marquis were progressive. The other two were very inferior. Affairs were well administered.

1864.

The schools in my inspection district made slow but regular and constant progress. I derive most pleasure from the fact that they are better appreciated. Everywhere their advantageous effects are acknowledged; they give additional value to the adjacent property. Those who cannot read no longer acknowledge it without blushing.

St. Anne de la Pocatière, No. 1.—This municipality contains eight schools under control, and one independent school. Three hundred and thirty pupils attend these several schools, the average attendance being 230 only. Two of them are very good, five satisfactory and two of inferior character, and even insufficient. The female teachers of

these latter were to be replaced by others at the end of the year. Altogether the result of the year is satisfactory.

The rates are paid tardily, and consequently the corporation is far from being able to meet its engagements. This year, however, the new system of prosecution has been put in operation and the finances are in a comparatively satisfactory condition, although there remained a balance of £44 3s. 5^d. against the municipality; at the close of the school year.

By assessments and monthly rates \$627 60cts. have been levied in the municipality. After paying all expenses, there was a balance of \$226 to the credit of the corporation. The accounts are kept with great exactness and there is no fault to be found except with the tardiness with which payment is enforced, a tardiness attended with fatal consequences. I have not hitherto succeeded, despite my repeated recommendations, in getting a single schoolhouse built within the whole extent of the municipality. Thirteen prizes were awarded during the year.

St. Anne, No. 2.—This municipality is possessed of the fine college of St. Anne, attended by 250 pupils, a convent by 134, and an elementary school by 17, forming a total of 431 pupils; the daily attendance being 405. The college and the convent are both universally esteemed, and this fact demonstrates better than I could do, how highly the education which the youth of both sexes receive in them is appreciated and how well they supply the wants of this important part of the country. The beauty, salubrity and picturesque character of the environs, contribute in no small degree to the interest which is felt in these institutions.

Here also the rates are very tardily paid; so much is this the case, that at the end of the school year a balance of \$90 was still owing on the year 1862-63, and \$234 on the year 1863-4. Yet the corporation is well disposed and is composed of educated men who are friendly to instruction. This laxness in payment proceeds from the idea that it is not obligatory to pay until the end of the school year, and this idea is the result of an old practice which obtained when the law was first put in operation in this parish.

The secretary-treasurer keeps his books and accounts well. The result of the year's instruction is satisfactory. Eleven prizes were awarded during the year.

St. Onézime.—In order to meet last year's deficit, the number of schools in this municipality has been reduced to two. The teachers received—one only \$32 and the other \$40, from this it may be gathered that their ability was not very remarkable. There is no ground for surprise if the pupils made no great progress. The children show little diligence and are ill-supplied with books, paper, &c. It is difficult to exact more from this municipality when we take into consideration the limited means of the majority of the rate-payers and the heavy burthens which they have had to bear for some years. The accounts of the corporation are faithfully kept and would give a balance in favor of the corporation if all arrears were paid up.

St. Pucône.—The five schools in this municipality have been attended by 249 pupils; the average daily attendance has been 164. Three schools have produced satisfactory results; the other two have been unsatisfactory and ill attended. The school corporation is well disposed, and does what lies in its power to apply the money at its disposal in a useful manner. The collection of assessments is a little in arrear, although comparatively satisfactory, considering the limited means of a large number of the rate-payers. Ten prizes were awarded.

River Ouelle.—This municipality contains seven elementary schools, a model school and a convent, the whole attended by 355 pupils, the daily attendance being 291. One school only has proved insufficient; all the others have produced good results, and some have even made good progress; of this character are the schools kept by Mr. S. Côté, and the Misses Letellier and d'Auteuil. The working of the law in the parish of River Ouelle is deserving of praise, and were it not for the delay in the payments of the assessments, I should say that everything is going on well. The school commissioners are intelligent and sincerely desirous of the promotion of education. The convent gives as great satisfaction as formerly; the number of pupils attending it demonstrates the high esteem in which it is held by the fathers of families. It is to be observed that nearly all the pupils in this institution including both boarders and day scholars are children belonging to the parish. Indeed the adjacent parishes of St. Anne and Kamouraska, have also their boarding schools. I have therefore only to regret that the collection of the assessments is so slowly effected, and to state that the state of affairs is owing to too great indulgence on the part of the commissioners, for nearly all the ratepayers are in easy circumstances. I awarded 17 prizes. The accounts are carefully kept.

St. Denis.—This municipality supports eight schools under control, these are divided into six elementary schools, a model school for boys, and a superior school for girls the whole attended by 359 pupils,

the daily attendance being 245. The eight schools are classed as follows: two, very good; four, good; and two in a condition of mediocrity. Altogether the result is satisfactory, and this parish is one of those deserving of the highest praise, both on account of the diligence of the pupils and the progress made, and of the special interest which every rate payer both poor and rich, takes in the progress of his children, and in the good working of the law. The schools kept by the Misses Dumais, Belanger and Dionne, are all that can be desired and might be cited as so many model schools.

The finances of the corporation are in a satisfactory condition, and give proof of a degree of energy and goodwill on the part of the secretary-treasurer and the members of the corporation, which is not met with often enough, even in the case of well disposed municipalities. Nineteen prizes were awarded during the year.

Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel.—The three little schools in this parish, in which there are few farmers in easy circumstances, have been attended by 152 pupils, the average attendance being 86 only. The progress has been what might be expected from pupils wanting in diligence and lacking books. Altogether, however, the result is satisfactory, and amply repays the sacrifices made to obtain it. The yearly rates have been paid with tolerable regularity; the arrears which are still due date back several years. Six prizes were awarded.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—This municipality has a convent conducted by the ladies of the congregation, and attended by 75 pupils; a model school, attended by 75, and five elementary schools, of which three are good and two inferior. These several institutions are attended by 330 pupils, the average attendance being 232 only. I regret to have to call attention to the fact that the five elementary schools have been irregularly attended, and that therefore the progress made has been small, except in that kept by Miss Alp. Marchand. The other teachers are also not wanting in good-will and ability, but the want of diligence on the part of their pupils and of books, has prevented their obtaining better results. The convent and the model school supply the wants of the locality, and are appreciated as they deserve. The classes of these two institutions have been attended by 250 pupils. The new secretary-treasurer appears to me to be active and a man of orderly habits, able to maintain the finances of the corporation in a state of equilibrium. Eleven prizes were awarded during the school year.

St. Paschal.—This municipality has a primary superior school for boys, attended by 58 pupils, a primary superior school for girls with a like number of pupils, and eight elementary schools, attended by 476 pupils, the daily attendance being 257 only. The superior school for girls, conducted by Miss Lafebvre, has made great progress; that conducted by Mr. Peltier is also not unworthy of praise. Six elementary schools are well kept, two only being unsatisfactory. Schoolhouses have been built in nine sections. That erected during the year for numbers one and two, is spacious and tastefully built.

The finances of the corporation are in good condition. The blame which I feel justified in ascribing to the rate-payers, is in relation to the apathy which they exhibit as to the progress made by their children. They appear to attach no importance to their diligence at school.

St. Hélène.—The five schools in this parish have been attended by 216 pupils, the average attendance being 121 only. It is enough to say that there is little diligence among the pupils, and that therefore the progress made has been small. Yet in the schools conducted by the Misses Lafrance, Gagnon and Souey, remarkable progress has been made. One of the five schools in the municipality was suppressed at the end of the school year, in consequence of the smallness of the number of pupils attending it. The books are well kept and the commissioners are well disposed.

St. Alexandre.—There is in this parish a model school placed under the management of Miss Vézina, and attended by 72 pupils of both sexes. Six elementary schools altogether attended by 202 pupils. Satisfactory progress has been made in the model school and in three of the elementary schools. The other schools have been inferior and insufficient. The teachers of these three schools were to be dismissed at the end of the school year. The average attendance at the schools has been only 189 out of a total of 274.

The finances of the corporation are in a tolerably satisfactory condition. The collection of the school rates is effected with punctuality. In general, the subjects of instruction are absolutely elementary. The result of the year is below the average, notwithstanding the good disposition of the corporation.

St. André.—The eight schools of St. André have been attended by 300 pupils, the average attendance being 232. I have to make mention of notable progress in the model school kept by Miss Thériault, and also in that conducted by Miss Philomène Lagacé. Satisfactory progress has been made in four other sections, and but little in the last two, where but little diligence has been displayed by the pupils. Altogether the result of the year in relation to the matters

taught, has been satisfactory. St. André is one of the parishes in which the parents best understand the duty of bringing up their children well. So much, at least, would appear to be shown by the special interest which each father of a family exhibits in regard to everything connected with education. The subjects taught are more numerous and more special than those taught in most municipalities. The board of commissioners, presided over by a man skilled in the art of teaching, appears to me to be animated by the best spirit. Its advice, as well as its example, seems to have a very good effect upon the rate-payers. A praise worthy spirit of emulation prevails among the teachers. All wish to distinguish themselves, and have at heart the effectual performance of the important duty of forming the minds of the children intrusted to their care.

The account books and the minutes of the proceedings of the corporation are well kept, but the state of the finances exhibits a tardiness in the collection of the rates which is prejudicial to the satisfactory working of the law, and the interest of the teaching body. The proper measures had been taken previous to my last visit, to bring about another state of affairs. Altogether, however, I am satisfied with the results of the school-year in the parish of St. André.

Notre Dame du Portage.—Four schools are in operation in this municipality, of which three are on a good footing. But little progress has been made in the fourth, for want of diligence on the part of the pupils. The average attendance at the schools has been 82, the total number of pupils being 112.

The accounts and minutes are regularly kept, but the collection is tardily carried out. On the whole, however, the law works effectually in Notre Dame du Portage, and the corporation direct their whole attention to the proper performance of the duties imposed upon them by the law.

St. Antonin.—This municipality had three schools in operation, attended by 114 pupils, the average attendance being 62. The progress made is satisfactory and the teachers have done all that could be expected from them, taking into consideration the lack of diligence on the part of the greater number of their pupils and the other disadvantages against which they have to strive. The rate-payers, as well as the school commissioners, give evidence of good will. The finances are in a satisfactory condition, and the law works well.

St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup.—This municipality contains six schools, attended by 185 pupils, with an average attendance of 132. In two sections, very good progress has been made; another has produced ordinary results, and no progress at all has been made in the remaining three. The fault lies in the apathy of the parents, who only send their children to school during one half of the year. The books are well kept.

St. Edouard.—This municipality had a model school for boys under the management of a pupil of the Laval Normal School, attended by 66 pupils; and the convent of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd, where there were 86 pupils. In both these institutions, the progress made was very remarkable, and the result of the year may be considered good. The course of instruction there imparted includes, French, English, drawing, the elements of literature, and vocal and instrumental music. The two institutions are tolerably well provided with what is needful. The law works well in this municipality.

St. Georges de Cacouna.—This municipality contains a convent, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and attended by 82 pupils; and six elementary schools, together, attended by 215 pupils; forming a total of 297 pupils. The daily attendance is 216. In three schools, good progress has been made; in two others, the result has been passable. There is room for improvement in the sixth. The convent continues to give full and complete satisfaction, and receives in return a degree of patronage which is constantly increasing. More distinguished female teachers have been brought up at this institution than at any other in my district. Arithmetic is here taught with unusual success, and the same is the case with the art of letter-writing. The residence of strangers in this parish during the summer season, is in no small degree prejudicial to the pupils, for at that period, those who do not work on the land, seek employment from the strangers, and the schools are deserted; a few young children are the only attendants. It is difficult to remedy this evil. Apart from the convent, none of the schools of this locality are attended with sufficient assiduity, except during the winter season. The corporation does everything in its power to enforce the law. The accounts of the municipality are well kept.

St. Arsène.—The six schools of this parish are attended by 290 pupils, with an average attendance of 192. Three of these schools are in a prosperous condition; two are pretty well kept, and one may be classed as middling. On the whole, the result of the year has been satisfactory. The accounts of the corporation are kept in an unexceptionable manner. The contributions are paid with punctuality. The only com-

plaint I have to make against this municipality is the smallness of the salaries allowed to the female teachers, such as Miss Roy, Miss Virginie Gagné and Miss Marie Dumond, and its opposition to the establishment of a model school. It is true that in the majority of the schools the subjects of study prescribed for model schools are taught, and the rate-payers do not suffer in any way; but the female teachers are obliged to do a larger amount of work. Besides, the division of the schools under control into model schools and superior schools for girls, would reduce the number of pupils in each, and they would derive more benefit from the teaching.

St. Modeste.—This municipality has but two schools, attended by 68 pupils, with a daily attendance of 44 only. The school in section No. 1 has given a good result; that in No. 2 is middling. The law works well. It is much to be regretted that difficulties, which have quite recently arisen, should have presented the establishment of a third school in a locality very remote from the schools now open. The finances are in a prosperous condition.

St. Epiphane.—This is a new municipality in which the law has been put in operation for the first time. The two schools established in this locality are attended by 136 pupils, with an average attendance of 95. All these pupils, with the exception of two or three, were learning the alphabet when the schools were opened, and at the end of the year 28 read, fluently, 73 read very well, and 45 were learning writing. Some of them were learning grammar and arithmetic. Here, as elsewhere, the older pupils lose time in sowing-time and harvest. On the whole, the result has been satisfactory. It would be necessary to establish more schools, to meet the wants of this municipality, which is of considerable extent and has a fair prospect of future prosperity; but the means of the corporation did not permit them to do anything more this year. One additional school would not suffice, and would give rise to fresh complaints; and yet the municipality is unable to establish a large number. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the secretary-treasurer discharges his duties with integrity.

St. Jean Baptiste de l'Île Verte.—In this municipality there are 11 schools in operation, ten of which are exclusively for Île Verte, and one a joint school for St. George's and Île Verte. These schools are attended by 455 pupils, with a daily average attendance of 269 only. Five of these schools are well kept; one is middling, and the five others are below mediocrity. The superior school for girls continues to give satisfaction to the parties interested.

What is needed in this parish is not so much the good-will and application of the teachers as a proper appreciation of the instruction afforded in school. Many of the parents look upon the school as injurious, useless or at all events a superfluous institution. From this idea originates the want of assiduity on the part of the pupils in attending school, as well as the want of books, paper, &c. And unfortunately, many inhabitants of this parish, who through their position, education and influence, might propagate sounder ideas, isolate themselves, and seem to entertain but a barren sympathy for the education of the children of the people. The corporation is animated with a proper spirit, and struggles with all its strength against the prejudices of the rate-payers. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the accounts are well kept.

St. Eloi.—Of the six schools in this parish, three are good; two are inferior, but strictly speaking passable, and the sixth has produced no good result. The mistress in charge of the last was discharged immediately after my visit. The six schools are attended by 253 pupils. In three of the sections there has been very little assiduity on the part of the pupils. On the whole, I must say that progress is slow in this parish, and that the parents exhibit a painful degree of indifference for everything connected with education. On the other hand, I must admit that the corporation are well disposed, and that they discharge their duties as well as they can. The course of instruction, for the majority of the pupils, is limited to reading, writing, orthography and religious instruction. The secretary-treasurer keeps the books of the corporation in the best of order.

Trois Pistoles, No. 2.—The nine schools of municipality No. 2, of Trois Pistoles, of 350 pupils, with a daily attendance of 217 only. Unnecessary to say that there has been but little assiduity displayed by the pupils, and that in consequence but little progress has been made. An exception must nevertheless be made in favor of the schools kept by Miss Philomène Lebel and Miss Damon, which have surpassed my expectations in the results produced. These two teachers have great skill in teaching. The course of instruction is limited almost entirely to reading, writing, orthography, and religious instruction. Some of the children of this parish, however, exhibit a remarkable degree of talent. There is no opposition to the working of the law; the assessments are regularly paid, and the small salary allowed to the school-mistress is paid regularly. All that is needed is a greater assiduity in the attendance of the pupils, and higher salaries

to attract and encourage competent teachers. The accounts of the corporation are faithfully kept, and the finances of the corporation are in a satisfactory state.

Trois Pistoles, No. 1.—There are five schools under control in this municipality, besides the convent of the *Dames de Jesus Marie*. The total number of pupils frequenting these five schools is 371, with an average attendance of 240. The convent gives the same satisfaction as heretofore. The school conducted by Miss Ainsbrow is highly successful. Three other schools have given a tolerably good result, but the fifth has been inefficient. On the whole the progress attained has been satisfactory. The establishment of a model school for boys, who are so numerous in the church section, would be an improvement which has long been understood and desired by all those amongst the rate-payers who are not wholly blinded by passion or ignorance. And yet the school corporation are still only discussing the point.

St. Simon.—The six schools in St. Simon are attended by 276 pupils, with an average attendance of 199. In three sections the progress made has been very satisfactory, but not equally so in the other three. On the whole, there is reason to be satisfied with the results of the past school year. The state of the accounts is satisfactory and generally speaking, the organization of the schools is on a good footing. The accounts are well kept by an able and reliable secretary-treasurer.

St. Mathieu de Rioux.—This municipality has but two schools, but steps are being taken for the establishment of a third in a locality remote from the schools already established. The progress made in these two schools is satisfactory. They are attended by 98 pupils, with an average actual attendance of 67. The books of accounts are well kept.

St. Fabien.—This municipality has five schools in operation, 205 scholars, and an average attendance of 164; all these schools are good. The school in section No. 2 is crowded; it would be necessary to divide it into a model school for boys and a superior school for girls. The muster of children is large enough to justify the division, and the means of the corporation are more than sufficient for the purpose. The accounts are well kept, but the collection of the assessment is made in rather a dilatory manner.

St. Cécile du Bic.—The six schools of Bic have been attended by 248 pupils, the average number being 180. In four of the sections the schools are good; in the two other they are middling. I am happy to state that this municipality is one of those in which the most gratifying progress is made. A degree of emulation prevails among the teachers which produces the very best results. The subjects of study are, it is true, few in number, but, on the other hand, they are well learned and, what is more, well understood. The accounts of the corporation are in the hands of a competent and reliable secretary. The assessments, as in the majority of the municipalities under my inspection, are paid in a dilatory manner. On the whole I am satisfied with the municipality of Bic.

St. Germain de Rimouski.—There are in this municipality seven schools, six under control and one independent. There are 264 pupils, and the daily attendance is 177. Two of these schools are good and well kept, one passable, and four very inferior. Many of the parents exhibit indifference, the children lack assiduity; and, worse still, they need books, paper, etc. It has been found necessary to close two schools in order to equalize the expenditure with the revenue. The accounts are in the hands of a competent secretary, who will, in a few years, succeed in reestablishing order and making up the deficit left by his predecessor.

Village of Rimouski.—The Industrial College of Rimouski is a good and useful institution, conducted with ability and energy, and gives great promise for the future. The classes have been followed by 115 pupils, with an assiduity and an ardour which were not relaxed for a single moment, a proof that the parents understand the value of this institution. The progress attained evinces the good management of the professors, and steady application on the part of the pupils. In proportion as its resources increase, the establishment is improving. The course embraces the various branches of a good commercial and industrial education. The convent, attended by 115 pupils, produces the most happy results in this municipality. Education in the institution is on the same footing as in other institutions of the same class.

St. Anaclet.—The three schools of this municipality have made little progress. The number of pupils is 156, but the regular attendance at classes scarcely reaches 75. The zeal of the teachers is thrown away; it is rendered useless by the apathy of the parents who attach no importance whatever to the assiduity of their children in attending school. The affairs are in good order and well managed.

St. Luc.—This municipality supports six schools, attended by 226 pupils, with a daily average of 194. Three of these schools are good, two middling, and one entirely worthless. The teacher of the last

was obliged to retire at the end of the school year. I regret to state that there is but little zeal for education among the majority of the rate-payers of the municipality. The children are seldom sent to school, they get but few books and little paper, and the rates are grudgingly paid. Such being the ideas of the parents, I need not say that the children make no progress. The collection of the rates was considerably in arrears at the period of my last visit.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Mr. Valade, School Inspector, accompanied by several school commissioners, paid a visit lately to the Montreal Commercial Academy, which is under the direction of Mr. U. E. U. Archambault aided by two assistants and an English teacher. This school was attended during the year by over one hundred pupils. The course of instruction includes reading, in French and English, writing, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping by single and double entry, algebra, the elements of geometry, history, geography, commercial correspondence, and the elements of literature. This establishment, which was opened for the first time about six or seven years ago, has attained to remarkable prosperity, the number of its pupils having so much increased that the commissioners were forced this year, for want of room, to refuse admittance to some thirty applicants from the country.

—A recent bequest of five thousand dollars, by Mr. Leonard W. Jérôme, one of the wealthiest and most fashionable gentlemen of New York city, to his *alma mater*, Princeton College, N. Y. has attracted much attention from the American press, because of the singular purpose to which the annual interest of the sum set apart is to be appropriated. It is to be awarded annually as a prize to the "first gentleman" of his class. In a letter to the Reverend John Maclean, President of the College, Mr. Jerome thus explains the motives which prompted him.

"I know you are surprised, dear doctor, at the novelty of the bequest, but you will be still more so when I tell you that you are the cause of it. I have not forgotten the remark you made upon a certain occasion to my class; 'Young gentlemen, with all your gettings, I advise you to get a little manners.' I am right, then, to offer a premium to carry out your views. I think the most pressing necessity of Young America just now is the article you recommend. We have plenty of science, and are pretty well up considering our years, but our manners, I must say, are rather rough. If the trifle I offer you shall have the effect to stimulate the young men under your charge to improvement in this respect, I shall feel that I have done them and the country service."—*Exchange.*

Bishop's College, Lennoxville.—The Rev. R. Walker, M. A., has been appointed rector of the junior department of Bishop's College. Mr. Walker was a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, took a first class in Mathematics, and a first in the Natural Sciences, and is now one of the professors at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. His testimonials and the recommendation of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, by whom he was selected from a large number of candidates, exhibit him as a gentleman in no way unworthy to be the successor in office of the Bishop of Quebec and the lamented late rector, the Rev. G. C. Irving.—*Id.*

St. John's College, Red River.—We learn from a correspondent that there are now twenty-eight students in the College and Collegiate School together. Ten of these are students of Divinity—three exclusively so—and seven attending the classes both of the Theological College and Collegiate School. Among the latter are three Indians who give every promise of future usefulness in proclaiming among their heathen countrymen the unsearchable riches of Christ. Some of the youths in the Collegiate School belong to families settled in the Red River district, others are the sons of gentlemen in the employment of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, in the interior of Rupert's Land. There is every appearance of the institution being highly appreciated as the means of offering a sound religious and secular education to the youth of the North West Territory.—*Echo.*

—Education is the vexed question in Australia as well as in Canada. In New South Wales, as soon as a limited form of self-government was established, great efforts were made to raise up an efficient educational system. A university was built in Sydney at a cost of £100,000 (\$500,000), and amply endowed. An annual sum of £20,000 is voted for the support of a grammar school. These results could not, however, be obtained without, at the same time subsidizing denominational colleges. The primary educational system had, on account of the sectarian feeling of a part of the colonists, to be divided and placed under two boards of management, the one termed Denominational, the other National, between

which the government grant was apportioned according to the numbers attending the schools. The Denominational board divided its share of the money among denominational schools, which were practically irresponsible. Government inspection was unknown among them.

The franchise was recently extended so as to become nearly resident manhood suffrage, and very soon after murmurs against the waste and incompleteness of the two systems, found expression in the House of Assembly, and the cry arose for a complete national scheme. About six years ago, a bill brought in by the ministry was thrown out because of its unsatisfactory nature, and since that time the question has lain dormant until revived by the present administration. They have brought in a measure, the essential features of which are briefly as follows:—

It dissolves the existing boards, and establishes a new "Council of Education," to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, together with the Colonial Secretary, for the time being, who is *ex-officio* President. The five members will hold office for the term of four years, but may be removed by the appointing authority. They are to be entrusted with the expenditure of all money voted by Parliament for elementary instruction, and will have authority to establish public schools; to grant aid to certified denominational schools; to appoint and remove teachers and school-inspectors; and to frame regulations for the performance of their own duties under the Act,—for defining the course of secular instruction; the training examination, and classification of teachers; the examination of scholars; and the discipline to be observed.

A public school may be established where there are at least twenty-five children who will attend regularly from the commencement. In districts where it is not practicable to found a public school, itinerant teachers may be appointed; and in thinly-populated districts, private schools may be assisted. Denominational schools, not more distant than five miles from, and not nearer than two, to any public school, and having at least thirty children, may be certified, being subject to the public-school course of secular instruction. In the public schools, four hours a day are to be devoted to secular instruction; and a portion of the day, not less than one hour, is to be set apart, when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of that persuasion. "Secular instruction" is held "to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical and polemical theology." The teachers are to be paid by fixed salaries, increasing with the number of their pupils, and no child between five and fourteen will be excluded from inability to pay the fees.—*Montreal Daily Witness*.

— According to a compilation in the last number of the *Yale College Courant*, the aggregate number of the undergraduates in the regular academical course of the various New England Colleges is, 2,234, and including the numbers of the professional and scientific departments, the number is 3,508. The order of magnitude in the institutions is as follows: Harvard University, 961 students; Yale College, 709; Dartmouth, 248; Bowdoin, 232; Amherst, 225; Brown University, 190; Williams College, 196; Wesleyan University, 131; University of Vermont, 127; Holy Cross College, 120; Boston College, 70; Trinity, 59; Tufts, 55; Colby University, 54; Middlebury College, 52; and Norwich University, 40. Divided by classes, the students rank as follows: Seniors, 449; juniors, 484; sophomores, 608; and freshmen, 693. Of the professional schools connected with the colleges, there are five of medicine, with 593 students, two of law, with 188; and two of theology, with 45. The aggregate number of students in the colleges has been steadily increasing from 2,067, in 1807 to 3,508, in the present academical year. As in the number of students, Harvard leads in the number of volumes in her library, which is reported at 168,000. Yale has 77,500; Dartmouth, 40,000, Bowdoin, 32,300; Amherst, 30,000; and Williams, 22,000.

— This institution (the Lachute college) was visited by the Government Inspector of Schools on the 18th ult., and the students were minutely examined by him in the presence of the directors of the college and many others, and received from him the highest expressions of approval. The subjects of examination consisted of Greek, Latin, French, geography, scripture history, British and Canadian history, English grammar and parsing, dictation, Euclid, arithmetic, and reading. Much praise was given to the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves, as well as to their writing, map-drawing, and compositions, which were exhibited in the room. The Inspector, in addressing a few words, said:—"The college is in a high state of efficiency, and is doing a great and good work for Lachute and neighborhood." The proceedings, which occupied the whole day, closed by the college choir performing several vocal selections, which they rendered with precision and taste. Prizes were awarded to the following students: Male department, Mr. G. H. Christie and Mr. George Hills; female department, Miss Alice Robinson and Miss Lilly McGibbon. This college was incorporated by Act of Parliament about ten years since, and is supplying a really sound education at a very small cost. Any young man can there receive an excellent classical or commercial training, fitting him for the university, professional, or mercantile life, while the beauty and well-known salubrity of the situation, and easy distance from Montreal, make it a very desirable place for boarders. G. H. Drewe, Esq. (of Oxford University), who has had many

years' practical experience in England, is principal of the institution, and is giving great satisfaction; and, under his enthusiastic management, the college bids fair to occupy a prominent position among our educational institutions. We can heartily and cordially recommend it to the notice of the Montreal public. A scholarship of \$50 will give a pupil four years' education, free of college fees; and board can be had at from \$7 to \$11 per month in the village close to the college.—*Cor.*

Education in England and Wales.—The progress made by England in the education of her youth is thus stated by Mr. Hunt, late Registrar of the Royal Commission on Education as follows:—In 1803 the number of day scholars relatively to the population was 1 in 17½; in 1818, 1 in 17¼; in 1833, 1 in 11¼; in 1851, 1 in 8.36; and in 1858, 1 in 7.7 or 2,535,462. In France the scholars are as 1 to 9 of the population; in Holland as 1 to 8.11; and in Prussia as 1 to 6.27. Putting the ordinary school life at 6 years, 2,655,757 were to have been expected to be found attending school. The actual number was only 120,305 less.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Dean Milman presided at the anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund in London on the 15th May. In the course of the proceedings he reviewed the present position of English literature. He said: English books were read, and English authors were known, not only on the banks of the Thames and the Severn, the Trent and the Forth, but of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi and the Ohio, and on all the seabords of the vast continent of Australia, of the Orange river, and of the streams which washed Southern Africa, of the Ganges and of the Indus, and perhaps he might say of the Yellow river of China. The authorities of the custom-house, he dared say, took little account of the statistics of literature or of intellectual progress, but when a ship from England arrived at Boston, or New York, or Sydney, or Melbourne, and perhaps Hong Kong, the inquiry was not what calico had they got from Manchester or Glasgow, or what hardware from Birmingham, or what cutlery from Sheffield, but what had they got from Albermarle street and Pater noster Row—what new historical volumes had been published, and new works were there by Dickens, or Trollope, or Bulwer? or what more abstruse work or essay by Mr. Stuart Mill or the Duke of Argyll? or what new essays were there on the history and progress of language by Professor Max Muller, or what works of science by Sir John Herschel, or Mr. Tyndall, or Professor Owen.

The English boasted of being great founders of colonies, but he maintained that the great conquerors, because their conquests were the most durable and most beneficial to mankind, were the authors of England, and their conquests were not confined to the dominions of England, but extended over the whole civilized world. Shakespeare was a greater conqueror than Alexander, or Cæsar or Napoleon. Why, there was not a library from California to Labrador, or New York to Westminster that had not the works of Shakespeare on its shelves. But while some authors were successful and got their reward, there were others who were not able to continue the contest with the vicissitudes and misfortunes of life. He would say nothing of the uncertainty of the public tastes, of the shifting of fashion, of the variation in the wind of popular judgment, nothing of those to whom originality was at once their glory and their misfortune, men who were before their age, who spoke a language unintelligible to their age, and who, in consequence, left behind imperfect structures out of the materials of which others who followed built magnificent and famous edifices. Without saying anything of these, he asked them to consider how many there were whose hopeful career was suddenly cut off by some of the inevitable calamities of life. It was such men as those who received the assistance of the society—assistance which was never given except the claimant was a man of literary merit but which had been extended to men of whom literature was proud, and on these grounds he thought the society worthy of continued and extended support.—*Exchange*.

ARTS INTELLIGENCE.

— Among the works of art sent to the Paris Exhibition from this country is a fine painting by a French Canadian artist, Mr. Bourassa. The subject is the apotheosis of Columbus. There are sixty-five figures represented, the surface of canvas covered being four hundred and fifty feet, or twenty-five feet by eighteen.

— On the 20th of May Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone of the Hall of Arts and Science at Kensington, London. The ceremony was one of the regal magnificence, and her Majesty was received with a genuine outburst of enthusiasm. An immense crowd attended. The musical performances were as perfect as the Royal Italian Opera company could make them. The Prince of Wales, as chairman of the committee, read an address to the Queen. Her Majesty replied very briefly, and was back at Windsor early in the afternoon.—*Exchange*.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

— At the third annual meeting of the Entomological society held at Quebec, the President spoke of the progress made by this society and of its success during the past year. The committee of management submitted a very satisfactory report. The number of members enrolled was twenty-one.

— The Report of Progress from 1863 to 1866, has just been issued by the Geological Survey. It is a book of 321 pages, and contains nine different reports regarding the geology of different parts of the province. Five of these are written by Sir W. E. Logan, Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Richardson, the permanent officers of the Survey, and the remaining four are by Messrs. Michel, Macfarlane and Bell, who do not seem to have been employed for more than one season. The following table shows the number of pages contributed by each of these gentlemen to the Report of Progress, and the number of pages written by each of them annually is also given as a sort of index to the quantity of work done:

	Total No. of pages.	Annual No. of pages.
Sir W. E. Logan.....	25	8
Mr. Richardson.....	44	15
Dr. Hunt.....	123	41
Mr. Michel.....	29	29
Mr. Macfarlane.....	72	72
Mr. Bell.....	15	15

From this it will be seen that among the regular officers of the Survey, Dr. Hunt has displayed the greatest amount of diligence, while on the whole the comparison is much in favor of the occasional explorers employed by the Survey. When it is remembered that there is a large staff of officials connected with the Survey, besides those above mentioned, we cannot feel at all impressed with the amount of work done in three years towards the delineation of the geological structure of the province. With regard to the quality of the work done the following seem to be the principal results brought out by the reports in the volume before us: Sir W. E. Logan divides the Quebec group into the Lévis, Lauzon and Sillery divisions: again promises the geological map of the Eastern Townships, minutely describes the "Eozoon Canadense" and refers to some occurrences of iron ore and plumbago in Buckingham and the adjoining townships. Mr. Richardson also subdivides the Quebec group, and describes some copper mines occurring in it, and gives a list of the copper locations in the Eastern Townships. Mr. Michel shows that with proper appliances the gold of the Chaudière could be made to pay. Mr. Macfarlane gives minute descriptions of the character and association of the rocks of Hastings and Lake Superior, which, however, to judge from the foot-notes appended to his reports, do not seem to have met with the full approval of the Survey officials. He describes iron, lead and copper mines, in both regions, and gives valuable hints regarding the manufacture of iron, and the development of the mineral resources of the North shore of Lake Superior. Mr. Bell, besides describing the geology and minerals of Grand Manitoulin Island, gives notes regarding its soil, trees, climate and productions. Dr. Hunt contributes numerous assays of gold ores, describes minutely the mineral veins in the Laurentian region, enters into the geology of the petroleum and brine-springs—giving analysis of the latter; experiments on the porosity of building stones, and refers to the applications of peat. His report is highly interesting and exhaustive, and, on the whole, this report of progress contains much of scientific interest and value. It is, however, strange that Mr. Billings, the paleontologist of the Survey, gives no report on the new fossil of the Laurentian rocks, and this fact would lend support to the rumor which affirms that he does not believe it to be a fossil.—*Abridged from the Daily News.*

— At the fourth monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, Mr. H. G. Vennor presented a catalogue of the birds noted on the Great Manitoulin Islands, and accompanied it with a few observations on its physical features. Having given a brief topographical description of the Island and a sketch of its geology, some of the silicified fossils of the Clinton group from the neighborhood of Lake Manitou were exhibited; also photographs of glacial groovings and scratchings on rocks on the south shore of the island. The following are extracts from the notes then read:

"From the village of Manitouaning, a fair portage road or trail leads off to the first and largest lake on the Island, Lake Manitou, or the Lake of the Great Spirit. The portage is about three miles in length and runs through fine open woods, comparatively free from under-brush. For the information of any who may hereafter visit the Great Manitoulin, I may state that no canoes are to be had on any of the interior lakes of the island, and that it is not unusual to paddle for days on these, without even meeting with an Indian family. Consequently all canoes and Indians required have to be procured either at Little Current or Manitouaning. . . . Manitouaning Bay is ten miles long, and reaches to within two and one-half miles of South Bay, on the South side of the Island, thus nearly cutting off the unceded portion of the Island.

"The waters of Lake Manitou are beautifully clear, and abound in fine fish—such as Black-bass, Salmon and Brook-trout, White-fish, and Perch.

"At the extreme Western end of this lake the Indians cross by a portage to another large lake called 'Mindemooya' or 'Old Woman's Lake'; here canoes have also to be portaged,

"The whole of this portage is strewn over with very fine Clinton fossils. The cliffs around this lake lie at some distance from the shores, so that we were not much surprised at finding a belt of good and well timbered land, between these cliffs and the shores. On such land we noticed large crops of corn and potatoes. From the middle of the lake rises Mindemooya Island, which is said to be much infested by snakes. Farther westward we have another large lake called Kagaweng, and numerous smaller ones generally distributed over the island.

"Oil wells were being successfully worked at Wequemakong by the Great Manitoulin Oil Company. The oil from this locality is of the finest description. An office has been opened in Montreal in connection with this Company.

"On the interior lakes the bald-eagle and fish-hawk were very numerous; the former bird apparently living by the toiling of the latter species. Ruffed-grouse, Spruce-partridge and Wild-pigeons were very numerous all through the interior of the island. The islands in the lakes swarmed with the Silvery and Black-backed gulls, while the waters resounded with the cries of the Loom. The Whip-poor-will might always be heard along the rocky shores and particularly near the mouth of rivers."

On the whole, the reader remarked that the Great Manitoulin presented many advantages to the settler; for although perhaps one third of the island was of a rocky and consequently barren character, the remaining two thirds contained land of the finest description, covered at present either by Indian crops, or splendid hard-wood forests, which have yielded large quantities of maple sugar—generally at the rate of 1,000 lbs per acre. Mr. Vennor concluded by expressing a hope that ere long we might be able to hear of this great Manitoulin Island as being the home of the white settler, where he might be seen surrounded by waving fields of grain, and possessing not only the comforts, but also the luxuries of life.—*Canadian Naturalist.*

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The death of the only son of the late Sir Louis H. Lafontaine while yet a little child, extinguishes one more baronetcy, leaving but one remaining, we believe, in Lower Canada, and only one other, in the Upper Province. The little Sir Louis was, we understand, a child of great amiability, and of a character which won for him many friends. A large concourse of people followed his remains to the grave yesterday, thus paying a further tribute to the memory of his father, and manifesting regret at this utter wreck of the hope that the name and honours of the great Lower Canadian chieftain should be perpetuated by his descendants.—*Montreal Gazette.*

— We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Eugène Méthot, at the Quebec Seminary, on Wednesday (17th April, 1867), at the age of 30 years. The Rev. gentleman, who had been some time ill, was the son of the Hon. Mr. Méthot, was ordained priest on the 17th Dec., 1864, and was a very promising young clergyman.—*Daily News.*

— Bishop Timon, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, whose death was announced yesterday, was widely known throughout Canada, in many parts of which he occasionally officiated. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was consequently 71 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he was engaged in business, but having a strong desire to become religious he was received by Bishop Roseth, of Missouri, into St. Mary's College, Perryville, in that State. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, when there were only three Roman Catholic churches in that city—one English and two German. The great zeal and energy with which Bishop Timon discharged the duties of the see is shown by the fact that there are now nineteen churches of that denomination in the city, the cathedral, of which Bishop Timon was the projector, being one of the finest edifices of the kind in the United States. There are also many charities which owe their existence to his fostering care, and the people of his faith in the city number now nearly 60,000. The deceased prelate was greatly respected in Buffalo by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. Although earnest in his religious belief he was tolerant of the opinions of others and never wilfully gave offence to any. He was a traveller in the prosecution of his benevolent labors, and during his life visited Europe no less than ten times, as well as many other parts of the world. He was attended during his last illness by Bishop Lynch of Toronto, and Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton.—*Exchange.*

— William Price, Esq., of Wolfe's field, died recently. He had attained a ripe age, the greater portion of which was spent in carrying on business in Canada. The operations of the firm of which he was so long the head, in the manufacture and shipment of the great staple of the country, have, for many years, been of the most extensive description. To his spirit of enterprise and energy is wholly due the progress made in the development of the resources of the vast and picturesque region known as the Saguenay district. His name is indelibly connected with the opening up of those branches of industry which have attracted a population to its shores, and the increase of which cannot fail, ere long, to lay open the whole of that

immense tract of country to the fertilizing influence of civilization. Every intelligent visitor to the Saguenay, however brief his stay, must have been most favorably impressed with the immense number and extensive nature of the undertakings with which the name of the Price firm is connected. To the activity of the head of that firm, now removed by death from our midst, the country is indebted for the inception of those enterprises which have furnished the means of earning a livelihood to so many. Now here will the intelligence of his demise be received with more sincere regret, than among the hurdy population of the Saguenay district. Mr. Price was, emphatically speaking, a gentleman of the old school—courtesy and frankness being two of the most marked traits of his character. He was an excellent type of the true British merchant—honorable and straightforward to the utmost degree. He leaves several sons, who are now carrying on the business of the firm—one of these, the Hon. David E. Price, M. L. C., represents Laurentides division in the Legislative Council.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Tribute to the Memory of the Canadian Volunteers who fell in the Action of 2nd June, 1866.—An appeal to the public has been made by the Committee for this tribute. It has been decided to erect a monument on a suitable site, and it is desired if possible to lay the foundation stone on the anniversary of the action in the present year. We understand that the monument is to be set on a terrace earthwork forty feet square, and between four to five feet high; total height of monument when finished to be about thirty-five feet. The first or lower base to be of fine dressed limestone thirteen feet square, and the remainder of the monument, with the exception of the statuary and reliefs, to be native sandstone, clearly cut and polished. In a large panel on the front of the block, immediately on top of bases, will be an alto-relievo in Carrara marble representing as nearly as possible the action at Ridgeway, and on the panel opposite or back of the monument, a wreath of oaks and laurel will be cut in bold relief, the two side panels being reserved for inscriptions. Garlands of laurel are also shown hanging from the trusses on the four corners of the die. Immediately above this, resting in a niche on each of the four faces, there will be a life-size figure in pure Carrara marble, those on the front and back being female figures of "Grief" and "Resignation," in easy and graceful attitudes, after special original models; and those on the sides will represent Canadian volunteers in proper military positions. Above this and on the last block there will be a shield draped with the national colours in bold relief. The shield will contain a monogram of the regiments to which the men belonged, the whole to be finished with a colossal figure of Britannia resting on the shield, and holding a wreath of laurel in the left hand, trident in the right. We have seen a cut of the monument, which promises to be very handsome.—*Montreal Gazette*.

— At the anniversary of the London Missionary Society, the venerable Rev. Mr. Ellis, in giving an account of his visit to Madagascar, said that in the draft sent out from England of a proposed treaty of amity and commerce between England and Madagascar, there occurred those remarkable words:—"Queen Victoria asks, as a personal favor to herself, that the Queen of Madagascar will allow no persecution of the Christians." In a treaty that was signed a month before he came over, there occurred these words:—"In accordance with the wish of Queen Victoria, the Queen of Madagascar engages there shall be no persecution of the Christians in Madagascar."

Model of a French Canadian Village.—The College of St. Anne, at the request of J. C. Taché, deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared, in relief, an accurate plan of the village, with the church and college, to be sent to the Paris Exposition. This is a good idea. Perhaps Upper Canada would get up for the same exposition a back-woods village, with the stumps in the streets and gardens, and the inevitable store, mill, blacksmith's shop, and school-house.—*Witness*.

— The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1867 draws an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one grand-duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate, and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are now 41 states in Europe, against 59 which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the 19 Grand Dukes and Dukes and Princes of 1867 will be much less ducal and princely than the 32 who ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior states of the world. Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,968,000; France, 4,620; Prussia, 29,781. Sardinia, expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. Our Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,616. The principal states that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands. Such are the changes of half a century; how will Europe and the world look half a century hence?

— The Paris correspondent of *La Minerve* says that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred,) on the occasion of his visit to the Canadian Department of the Paris Exhibition, took great interest in the models of yachts exhibited by Dr. Wells, of Quebec.—*Exchange*.

Canada at the Paris Exhibition.—*La Minerve* states that a first-class gold medal has been awarded to the Abbe Brunel's magnificent collection of woods, that the jury refused to examine Dion's Fire Alarm apparatus, and the spiritometer. It further states that Dr. Painchaud's rake was taken before a jury who seemed to pay it much attention, and that General Dix, U. S. Minister to France, had evinced a desire to acquire it.

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