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Papers on Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

1. CIRCULAR TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

SIR,—The 6th section of the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865, enacts, that—

“6. No Grammar School shall be entitled to share in the Grammar School Fund, unless a sum shall be provided, from local sources, exclusive of fees, equal at least to half the sum apportioned to such school, and expended for the same purpose as the said fund.”

In a Circular addressed to the Boards of Grammar School Trustees, in December last, the following paragraph occurs:—

“Relying upon the liberal co-operation of the county, city, town, and village municipalities, and to facilitate, as far as possible, the labours of the trustees, I will make and pay the next year's apportionment of the Grammar School fund, in aid of the Grammar Schools which are conducted according to law, without waiting for the proportionate sums required by law to be provided from local sources; but if these sums, in any instances, are not provided in the course of the year, it will then be my duty to withhold, in all such cases, the payment of any further sums from the school fund, until the deficiency is made up.”

Notice was, at the same time, given of the following Regulation, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by his Excellency the Governor-General:—

“2. After the first day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any thing from the Grammar School Fund, unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin; nor shall any other than pupils who have passed the

preliminary and final entrance examinations, and are pursuing the yearly subjects of one of the two courses of studies prescribed in the Programme, be admitted or continued in any Grammar School.”

It seems just and desirable that ample time should be afforded for a compliance with the law, as above quoted and explained, and that the trustees and municipal authorities should be informed, at the earliest possible period, of the minimum amount to be raised within the year for the purpose in question. It has, therefore, been determined to make the apportionment for the current year on the basis of the work done by the Grammar Schools in 1865.

The following is the section of the Grammar School Improvement Act, which regulates the apportionment:—

“7. The apportionment payable half yearly to the Grammar Schools, shall be made to each school conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certified by the head master and trustees, and verified by the Inspector of Grammar Schools.”

As the trustees have already been reminded, by the Circular above quoted, under the provisions of the new Act there is no apportionment to counties according to population, nor any distinction between senior and junior Grammar Schools.

In bringing this new principle of distribution into practice for the first time, the letter of the law would require large and sudden reductions in the grants to some of the schools (especially the senior schools), as compared with those of the past year or two; but, where that has been the case, I have sought to render the operation of this provision of the law as favorable as possible to the schools and individuals concerned, for the present year.

The grant to your school, for 1866, will be at the rate of per annum, for the period during which it is kept open, with the required average attendance, and conducted according to law; and the smallest sum required to be raised under the 6th section above quoted, within the year, is

It is hoped and expected that, in the course of the year, the system of local municipal support will be so generally adopted and matured as to largely increase the means for the support of Grammar Schools and their Masters. It must be remembered that, in a complete system of public education, the Grammar Schools are only second, if second at all, in importance, to the Common Schools themselves.

Circulars explaining the provisions of the law were sent to the Wardens of Counties, the Mayors of Cities and Towns, and the Reeves of Villages, in November and December last, and a sufficient number of copies of the present circular are sent to you, to enable the trustees, if necessary, to bring the matter again under the notice of the municipal bodies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

2. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at six Stations for MARCH, 1860.

OBSERVERS.—Barrie—Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq; Cornwall—Rev. H. W. Davies, B.D.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq, B.A.; Simcoe—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.; Stratford—O. J. Macgregor, Esq, M.A.

STATION.	North Latitude.		West Longitude.		Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit.				Temperature of the Air.											Tension of Vapour.										
	Eleva- tion.		Above the Lake.		MONTHLY MEANS.				RANGE.			DAILY RANGE.				HIGH- EST.		LOWEST.		WARM- EST DAY.			COLD- EST DAY.			MONTHLY MEANS.				
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	7 P.M.	MEAN.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Greatest.	Date.	Least.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Monthly Range.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp.	Date.	1 P.M.	7 A.M.	9 P.M.		
Barrie	44.25	79.45	...	...	29.1286	29.1286	29.1286	29.1286	27.38	29.60	29.60	29.60	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleville	44.10	77.25	73	...	29.603	29.603	29.603	29.603	29.632	29.603	29.603	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	45.0	74.60	...	...	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	43.13	78.50	...	...	29.707	29.608	29.678	29.684	29.684	29.684	29.684	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simcoe	43.51	80.14	139	...	29.303	29.282	29.303	29.296	29.296	29.296	29.296	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford	43.26	80.58	...	...	28.750	28.750	28.750	28.750	28.750	28.750	28.750	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

α Approximation.

STATION.	Humidity of Air.		Winds. Number of Observations.												Amount of Cloudiness.			RAINF.			SNOW.			A U R O R A S.				W H E N O B S E R V E D.										
	7 A.M.	9 P.M.	SURFACE CURRENT.				MOTION OF CLOUDS.				Estimated Velocity of Wind.				MONTHLY MEANS.			Duration in hrs.			No. Rainy Days.			Depth in inches.			Class.				Days.							
	1 P.M.	7 P.M.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North.	South.	East.	West.				
Barrie	86	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleville	93	86	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	85	75	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	82	78	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simcoe	86	78	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford	86	78	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6 Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane.

R E M A R K S .

Barrie.—On 6th, brilliant Aurora; two distinct arches reaching respectively 30° and 15° elevation, with an interval of 10° between them. Very bright streamers shot up rapidly towards the zenith; the whole slightly tinged with prismatic colouring. Bright meteor passed through aura at 9.20 p.m. moving S.E. 14th, Fog; 19th, the brightest point of aurora about 25° west of north; 20th, heavy hail storm, with lightning and thunder, began 10 p.m. lasting about two hours; great quantity of hail fell; stones not large.

Belleville.—20th, very heavy thunderstorm, lasting about two hours, from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.; lightning very vivid; sleet falling fast during and after storm; depth of sleet and snow 2 1/2 inches. **Cornwall.**—3rd, Fog; 6th, Aurora particularly beautiful; 16th, tremendous storm of wind in the night for about two hours; snow storm set in from N.W. at 4 p.m. on 17th. The observer does not refer to a storm on the 20th. Crows were seen here 3rd February. Observations omitted 25th to 31st.

Hamilton.—3rd, Pigeons announced; 5th, Crows first seen; 15th hail; 20th, during day some rain and hail, and about 11 p.m. violent storm of rain and hail with very vivid flashes of lightning and loud claps of thunder; 31st, return of the Robin (*Turdus Migratorius*) first observed.

Simcoe.—15th, dense fog; 20th, thunder and lightning with hail or rain. **Stratford.**—1st, Crows first seen and heard; 7th, 8th, 9th storms of day, and of various degrees of intensity.

2. *Arches.*—Aros, or zones, formed at various altitudes, between N.E. and N.W., being sometimes the mere boundary of a segment, at other times a dense pillar of light, forming a grand columnar arch, which spans the heavens from east to west. It frequently moves from north to south, usually advancing but little further than the zenith.

3. *Streamers.*—Acute cones or spindles, usually shooting up from an arch, or from a dark smoky cloud, which lies along the northern horizon or rises a few degrees above it.

4. *Corona.*—A circular zone around the pole of the dipping needle, formed of wreaths of auroral vapor, either of pure white or of various prismatic colors, with streamers radiating from the circumference.

5. *Waves.*—Undulations which commonly flow upwards, towards the centre of the corona, along the line of the streamers, but sometimes course along the line of an arch, from east to west.

6. *Auroral Clouds.*—A milky, vapory bank, in the north, the quantity and apparent depth of which afford a prognostic of the intensity of the approaching aurora. These clouds are sometimes of a smoky hue, especially in front, while the margins are luminous.

Art. 13.—We shall find it convenient to distribute the different forms of aurora into four distinct classes.
CLASS I. This is characterised by the presence of at least three out of four of the most magnificent varieties of form, namely; arches,

c 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

streamers, corona, and waves. The distinct formation of the corona is the most important characteristic of this class; yet, were the corona distinctly formed, without auroral arches or waves, or crimson vapor, it could not be considered as an aurora of the first class.

CLASS II. The combination of two or more of the leading characteristics of the first class, but wanting in others, would serve to mark the second. Thus the exhibition of arches and streamers, both of superior brilliancy, with a corona, while the waves and crimson columns were wanting, or of streamers with a corona, or of arches with a corona without streamers or columns (if such a case ever occurs), we should designate as an aurora of the second class.

CLASS III. The presence of only one of the more rare characteristics, either streamers or an arch, or irregular corruscations, but without the formation of a corona, and with but a moderate degree of intensity, would denote an aurora of the third class.

CLASS IV. In this class we place the most ordinary form of the aurora, as a mere northern twilight, or a few streamers, with none of the characteristics that mark the grander exhibitions of the phenomenon."

3. BARRIE GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

We are glad to have an opportunity of saying a few words on the subject of a letter which appears in our columns to day, from the Rev. W. F. Checkley, B. A. as follows:—

"I send you the names of the successful candidates from the Common Schools in this town for scholarships in the Grammar School. The examination took place to-day, and was conducted by myself in the presence of the Reeve, the Chairman and several members of the Board of Trustees, and other gentlemen. I consider the answering to be remarkably good, the more so as the notice given was so very short. As some of those who would have competed were in a Volunteer corps on the frontier, it seemed hard that they should be deprived of their chances of success, and as those who failed were but a short distance behind the others, it was determined, at the close of the meeting to offer three additional scholarships for competition in June next. Due notice will of course be given in the several schools of the day, and of the subjects for examination. Arrangements are, I am happy to say being made for holding competitive examinations for the scholarships lately offered to the schools in the Townships of this County. The first of these will take place very shortly, and I will take care to let you know the result."

Subsequently Mr. Checkley wrote as follows:—

According to promise, I send you the result of an examination for scholarships in our Grammar School, which took place in the Parochial School House on Wednesday last. The competition was limited to pupils from the Common Schools of the Township of Vespra, and strictly speaking, there was but one scholarship to be competed for. The Reeve, however, (J. Sissons, Esq.) wisely, I think, announced his intention of presenting the boy who stood second on the list to the scholarship which the Grammar School Trustees had placed in his hands.

The subjects required in future examinations of this kind will be in *Arithmetic*, proportion, with Vulgar and Decimal fractions; in *Geography*, an accurate knowledge of the Geography of the British Provinces in North America, and the outlines of general Geography. In *English Grammar* the analysis and parsing of ordinary sentences.

The question of education is of the very highest importance and the liberal spirit in which the authorities of our Grammar School have acted, deserves to be fully acknowledged.

We have the best grounds for stating that short as was the time given for preparation, the effect produced upon our Common School by this competition for scholarships in the higher Institution has already been very beneficial, and as its pupils will not only have a longer time to train and prepare themselves for the next struggle, but will also feel sure of being treated with the most absolute impartiality in the lists we may fairly expect a largely increased amount of good to result.

It will be seen from a notice in our present issue that the Grammar School Trustees offer annually a scholarship or free tuition for the space of two years to one boy from the Common Schools of each Township in the County, and that the head master will attend at any place named in the township, for the purpose of holding the necessary examinations. We gather from the letter above referred to, that the offer has been appreciated and that the townships are beginning to act in the matter.

Now independently of the boon thus afforded to boys of ability and industry, whose circumstances might otherwise keep them through life in the back ground, and prevent their talents from being useful to society, there can be no question as to the influence of such competition on our County Schools. Not only will the teachers generally be anxious that their pupils should do well and feel that their own credit is more or less involved in their success,

but the Trustees of each section will be dissatisfied with any Teacher whose idleness or incapacity places his pupils at a disadvantage.

To secure this end still more, certainly we would suggest to the head master of our Grammar School, taking the hint from his own letter, that the names of the candidates in each Township should be published in order of merit with the name of the Teacher, and the number of the sections attached. It would also, we think, be well to ask the local Councils to contribute something, say one-half towards the cost of maintaining the successful Candidate in Barrie. The expense to each Township would be the merest trifle, while the competition between the schools would be rendered much more keen and beneficial.

We observed that at the County School Conventions recently held by the chief Superintendent, the public without one dissentient voice, pronounced strongly in favor of doing away with the present cumbersome and expensive Board of Public Instruction, and of intrusting the examination of Common School Teachers to a smaller, differently selected, and better qualified Board. If the proposed alteration should become law, as we have no doubt it shortly will, we may expect to see a great improvement in the class of teachers employed in our County Schools, and as a necessary consequence, an increased desire for education, and more eager competition for such prizes as are now offered.

Hitherto, the high rate of fees and other causes have prevented our Grammar School from being as locally useful as it might and ought to be, but this state of things has passed away, and with the new law, new responsibilities and duties have arisen; and we are glad to see that by the competitive examinations already spoken of, and by other means the Trustees of that Institution are seeking to increase its usefulness. In the endeavor to accomplish this laudable object it must be admitted that the Trustees of our School are ably and energetically seconded by Mr. Checkley, the head master, whose zeal in the performance of his very onerous and difficult duties cannot be too highly estimated.

No surer or better means for extending the influence of our Grammar School to every other school in the County could be devised, than that of which we have spoken, and we feel perfectly convinced that its efforts to do good will benefit itself, and raise it in public estimation.

The boys selected will represent the best intellect and industry of the Town and County, and it can hardly be, that the head master should fail to sustain and increase the emulation thus created, and to make our Grammar School more useful than it has ever been as an educational centre.—*Northern Advance*.

4. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN HAMILTON AND OTTAWA.

The board of School Trustees met last evening and decided on accepting the design of Mr. Rastrick for the new Grammar School building. The design appears to be in all respects a most excellent one, and it reflects credit upon the architect's skill and good taste. The building is to be of red brick faced with white stone of the "French Gothic" order of architecture. The frontage will be 67 feet with a depth of 65 feet. There will be two stories containing several class rooms, as well as rooms for the accommodation of masters and teachers. An advertisement calling for tenders for a suitable piece of land of not less than half an acre in extent, on which to erect the new building, will be found in our advertisement columns.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of our having a really good public school in Hamilton, which shall obviate the necessity which now compels many parents who desire that their children shall receive a sound classical education, to send them away from home.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

How different the spirit in Hamilton to the spirit manifested in school matters in Ottawa. Hamilton already boasts of a School building—the Centre School—which, while being an ornament to the city and a credit to the energy and public-spiritedness of its people, is also well arranged and in every respect adapted for a large school. The classes of the Grammar School are taught in the "Central," but it has been shown that if the Common and Grammar Schools were separated both would prove more efficient. The citizens therefore propose to erect a Grammar School building, at a cost of \$5000; and, as will be seen from the above paragraph, the work will be shortly proceeded with. How is Ottawa—the capital of Canada in reality, and prospectively of British North America—a city nearly as large as Hamilton, as favourably situated for trade, and not more heavily burdened with debt—situated with regard to school buildings. We very much doubt whether parents, teachers, or trustees experience any satisfaction in looking at the unsightly building known as the Ottawa Senior Grammar School; and we are certain that they have no reason to feel flattered in its possession. Both Mr. Inspector

Young and the Chief Superintendent of Education have condemned the building as totally unfit and inadequate for the purpose of a Grammar School; and we believe that one of these gentlemen mooted the question whether, while such a building was used, we are entitled to the Grammar School allowance. Perhaps a stoppage of the supplies would be the best thing which could happen to bring those who should move in the matter of providing better accommodation for the Grammar School pupils, to a proper understanding. The example of Hamilton is worthy of imitation.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

5. REUNION AT THE GUELPH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Guelph Grammar School Reunion was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, when a programme of judiciously selected pieces, were admirably recited by pupils of the Grammar School. The Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, H. W. Peterson, Esq., presided, and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks on the advantages of a reference library for the use of the high schools—to aid in the purchase of which the proceeds of the Reunion were to be devoted—the expensiveness, and consequent rarity of such appendages to our Grammar Schools. A vote of thanks to the Grammar School Masters was moved by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ball. Mr. Dunn, in responding, adverted to the flourishing condition of the School, stating that when he was first appointed to take charge of it, there were only some half dozen studying Latin, while now there were fifty, besides twenty in French and Greek. He spoke well of the pupils, and referred to the advantages that our educational institutions conferred upon all classes—that thereby the poorest man's child had an equal chance with the rich, in rising to positions of eminence and power. He hoped that our youth would be well educated, as no country could be really free without its people being enlightened. He spoke of the loyalty of Canadians at the present crisis, and expressed the hope that the bonds which united us to the mother-land would continue to strengthen with the roll of ages. He hoped and prayed that Canada would continue to flourish, and that our beloved Sovereign should ever reign over a people among whom arts, manufactures, and commerce prospered—among whom the institutions of religion and learning were ever fostered—where the altars of freedom and the temples of the living God were planted side by side; that we might all be characterized by that sublime feeling of patriotism, which, catching its inspiration from Him, and leaving in the distance all grovelling pursuits and desires, will ever prompt to deeds of valor, to very death itself—if the imperilment of our country's liberties—the sanctity of our firesides—should ever invoke our aid. Mr. C. Walker also responded very briefly, and the proceedings closed with singing the National Anthem. It was estimated over 500 persons were present, and nearly \$70 realised toward the purchase of the reference library.—The proceeds of the Reunion were applied in accordance with the following report: The School Management Committee beg to report—That believing a Reference Library a very desirable acquisition for the higher schools, they have pleasure in stating, that the pupils of the Grammar School, under the direction of the Teachers, recently gave a "Reunion" in the Town Hall, with the view of acquiring funds to procure the necessary work; on which occasion nearly \$70 were realized. As the requisite books may be obtained from the Education Office on very favourable terms, if ordered by the Board, the Committee, at the request of the Head Master, recommend that the Chairman be authorized to sign and affix the seal of the corporation to the prescribed form of application for the purchase of books, to the amount of the funds required, that so the laudable object of the Grammar School boys may be more fully realized. As there is at present no accommodation for the orderly keeping of the prospective library at the Grammar School, the Committee recommended that the Board cause one or more book-cases to be erected in one of the school rooms, under the direction of the Head Master, that so the books may be convenient for use, and the library be a permanent advantage to the school. All which, &c.

GEO. PIRIE, Chairman S. M. Com.

The Report was adopted, and the books have been obtained.

6. GREEK AND LATIN AT SCHOOL.

The method of teaching Latin and Greek composition has undergone a revolution. A very short time since, hand-books of these studies were seldom seen. The art of writing with ease in the metres of Horace or Virgil was acquired by showing up, in the first place, a certain quantity of "nonsense" verses, and then, when sufficient prosodial proficiency had been gained, by proceeding to manufacture "copies" of verses on given subjects, passages from the English poets being occasionally set. In the same way, acquaintance was scraped with Greek iambs and anapests. Phrase in both

languages, was taught by original writing on certain themes. Such a system has produced very admirable and elegant scholars; but it may be questioned whether it was ever universally successful. The great objection to giving boys, whose knowledge of these languages is very limited, exercises in original composition, either in Latin or Greek, is, that such a system presents innumerable opportunities for shirking conscientious work. It is a comparatively easy task to collect together a number of trite phrases and hackneyed epithets, and by a little ingenuity to make them applicable to any subject, from Alexander the Great to a game at foot-ball, on which the writer may be required to exercise his imagination and scholarship. Thus, if a boy had very slight knowledge, and no desire to amass more, he might write theme after theme, might compose one copy of verses after another, and receive no real benefit beyond that of acquiring a certain familiarity with meaningless sounds. On the other hand, if he works with a will, he will be enabled to practically apply the words and expressions, with which he has met in the course of the authors, whom he has perused, far better than if he simply does the exercises out of composition manuals. He will gain an ease and elegance of diction, a readiness and correctness in his choice of equivalents for English idioms, which these handbooks could not impart. Their principal merit is, that they impose upon all alike the necessity of increasing their vocabulary, and testing, more than in all probability would otherwise be the case, a knowledge of grammatical rules. We regret that original composition in Latin and Greek is not more practised, and at an earlier age. No harm could possibly be done, even in the case of the younger boys, by subjects being occasionally given in all schools—in some they are now—instead of preserving the round of book exercises unbroken.—*The London Reader.*

7. MASTERS AT THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

At Eton 32 masters teach 806 boys; at Winchester 12 teach 200; at Westminster 9 teach 136; at Harrow 22 teach 481; at Rugby 19 teach 463.

II. Papers on Education in Canada.

1. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

The friends of education throughout the County of Oxford will be pleased to learn that a praiseworthy movement has been commenced, and will be inaugurated next week, in the township, to get up a comparative examination of the common schools within the limits of Blenheim. The movement owes its origin primarily to a suggestion thrown out by Dr. Ryerson in his Annual Report, as to the great advantages of Township and county examinations, in stimulating the intellectual energies of the rising generation, and also of the teachers; but it is to the untiring zeal and activity of the lately appointed local superintendent of Blenheim—the Rev. J. E. Dockery—that we are now enabled to say that the preparations have been completed, and that there is every appearance of the competition being a great success, both as regards the attendance of pupils and the amount of prize-money collected. About two months ago Mr. Dockery took the opportunity of convening the teachers of Drumbo, and of placing the proposition of the Chief Superintendent before them, backing it up at the same time by many forcible arguments of his own. The result was that the teachers (of whom there was a large proportion present) at once entered into the proposal of their superintendent with an alacrity and good-will that augured well for its being carried out in the spirit and manner suggested at headquarters. The teachers and superintendents have held various meetings since, and now they have the satisfaction of seeing their labors nearly brought to a close, and their best hopes realized. During the time that has elapsed since the question of the public examination was first mooted, Mr. Dockery has been indefatigable in his exertions to raise the funds calculated as necessary for providing prizes for the pupils of the 23 schools within the bounds of his jurisdiction. He has lectured on education, or some cognate subject, in nearly all of the schools, taking up special collections for the object in view, and the result is that nearly \$50 has already been subscribed in the different sections, without taking into account the amount of funds that may be taken for admission on the days of examination. This added to the 100 per cent. given by Government on prize-books, will make up a sum of \$100 or upwards to be given in prizes. Subsequently the examinations were held or reported in the *Woodstock Times* as follows:

The competitive examination of Blenheim schools, noticed by us in a former number, came off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last week, the proceedings being protracted a day longer than was anticipated in the programme owing to the great number of pupils brought forward to contest the honors. The weather on the first

two days was cold and disagreeable, though fortunately the roads were good. There was an extraordinary gathering of pupils, teachers, parents and friends from all sections, and during the whole of the protracted examination, the town hall of Drumbo, where the exhibition was held, was crowded to overflowing. The result has been such as to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of the promoters; and if we may judge from the congratulatory tone of the remarks of the examiners, the people of Blenheim have every reason to be proud of their superintendent, their teachers and their children. In every department there was displayed a proficiency that would have done credit to any town seminary; and what gave satisfaction to every friend of education, the equality of the pupils in almost every branch, was such as to render the task of the judges by no means an easy work, showing that the now almost uniform system of teaching in our common schools is producing the most gratifying fruits. In some of the more tasteful and intellectual branches, such as declamation, penmanship and drawing, the appearances made were highly creditable, and enough to show that the teachers in this part of the country are keeping pace with the growing refinement and mental culture which are the certain marks of a country that is rising to its true position as one of the most important belonging to the mother land. We have not space to go into details, but content ourselves, in the meantime, with giving an abstract of the proceedings which have given such wide-spread satisfaction throughout the township.

The following list shows the number of each section and name of teacher of the pupils competing, with the number of prizes carried off by each, including extra prizes given by the award of the chairman for general proficiency:

- Section No. 1.—William Smith teacher. Number of prizes, 32.
- Section No. 6.—George Perry. Prizes, 8.
- Section No. 7.—John Irving. Prizes, 9.
- Section No. 8.—Robert McLeish. Prizes, 11.
- Section No. 9.—John McKay Anderson. Prizes, 4.
- Section No. 11.—John W. McLean. Prizes, 22.
- Section No. 12.—Alexander Fisher. Prizes, 13.
- Section No. 13.—Thos. Allan. Prizes, 44.
- Section No. 14.—M. F. Ainslie. Prizes, 40.
- Section No. 15.—C. Cochran. Prizes, 3.
- Section No. 16.—R. B. Harris. Prizes, 3.
- Section No. 17.—Robert Parsons. Prizes, 9.
- Section No. 21 (Union).—A. C. Orr. Prizes, 2.
- Section No. 25.—John Robinson. Prizes, 20.
- Section No. 25.—Wm. Laughland. Prizes, 4.

Total number of prizes distributed 226, not including the prizes for composition given by the Superintendent. Total number of school sections competing, 15. Average number of prizes to each, 15. The proceedings began at 9 each day, and were carried on to a late hour. On the evening of the last day a grand re-union of pupils, teachers and friends took place, when some excellent recitations and dialogues were spoken, prizes distributed, and speeches suitable for the occasion delivered by Messrs. D. McLean, Izard R. McLean, Secretary, the Superintendent, Messrs. A. Fisher, Ainslie, Smith, &c., teachers, and Mr. R. S. Mann, F. Burgess, and others interested in the meeting. At this meeting also a prize of \$1 each was given by the people of Drumbo to the best grammarians in the township, which was carried off by Hugh Mann, Drumbo, 1st; Emma Brown, Drumbo, 2nd; and Andrew Patullo, Sec. 13, 3, out of 18 competitors. Votes of thanks were awarded by acclamation to the examiners, Superintendent, Secretary, Miss Blackmar, musicians and others taking a prominent part in the competition. At this and other meetings a strong opinion was put forward by the Hon. Mr. Alexander and other speakers as to the desirability of getting up county competitive examinations, which, judging from the great success of this township exhibition, may be expected to be speedily inaugurated.—*Woodstock Times*.

2. THE DEPARTMENTAL MERIT CARDS AND PRIZE BOOKS.*

A teacher, in one of the townships, writes as follows, in regard to the new system of merit cards which were lately prepared under the direction of the Educational Department, and issued by the Depository: "The distribution of the merits, with the prizes in view, has had a most beneficial effect on my pupils, and has worked like a charm in my school."

Another teacher, also, says: "The series of cards which you have issued is greatly admired by all who see them, and is also the means of doing great good among the children."

*The 100 per cent. is allowed on these merit cards in cases where they are ordered with prize books, and a remittance of not less than \$5 sent with the form of application. When ordered in small quantities, the net price must be paid for them; and additional postage stamps should be enclosed, so as to prepay the postage on them, as required by the Post Office Departmental regulations.

In regard to the influence of prize books in the schools, the trustees of a Common school write as follows:—

"We got a package of Prize Books, last year, from your Department, which made a great change in the improvement of our school—it was the best investment we ever made in our school. If you have different books from what you sent us last year, send them, as last year's books are all read by most of the scholars. Please make the best selection that you can."

3. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE TORONTO SCHOOLS.

As an example of the way in which the clergy avail themselves of the facilities provided by the general regulations for giving religious instruction in the schools, we give the following extract from a letter recently published by C. R. Brooke, Esq., one of the Toronto School Trustees for 1865. In Hamilton the Rev. Mr. Geddes attends and gives religious instruction under the same regulations in the schools of that city.

As the law authorizes the trustees to shorten the school hours of any one day as much as they please, arrangements can always be made for giving religious instruction at any hour of the day which may be most convenient in the schools.

Of the Toronto Schools Mr. Brooke says,—"It may not be known to every one that for the last fourteen years the schools have been opened and closed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and it is exceedingly pleasing to note the respectful attention of the pupils during these exercises. It may not be generally known that during all this time the ministers of every denomination have had the privilege of going into any of the schools, at stated times, and collecting the children of their particular church into one room for the purpose of imparting such religious instruction as they may see fit without let or hindrance. Not one, I believe, of all the Protestant ministers has ever availed himself of the privilege except Rev. Dr. Burns, [Rev. S. J. Boddy], and lately Rev. H. J. Grasset and Rev. E. Baldwin. Their ministrations have been attended not merely by the children of their own denomination, but, I believe, by the whole school. When Mr. Baldwin went to the Victoria Street school, the pupils were distinctly told that all who did not belong to the Church of England could retire; and what did they do? I am told that every one, without an exception, petitioned to be allowed to remain, and not for once merely out of curiosity, but constantly,—delighted to listen to this exposition of some of our Lord's parables, or of some ancient scripture story. This does not look like sectarian prejudice.

"There are two ways of imparting religious instruction; the one, the dry and unpalatable form of catechisms and written creeds, which is purely sectarian; the other, the pleasant and fascinating form of wrapping up religious doctrine in parable and story, adopted by our Saviour himself. The question has often occurred to my mind: Why do not ministers avail themselves of this great privilege? not certainly because they do not appreciate it; not because they shrink from an acknowledged duty; but because their attention is not pointedly drawn to the subject; because there does not exist any positive and well understood plan."

4. MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA.

The following regulation in regard to Medical Education was adopted at the late sitting of the Medical Council of Upper Canada:

1. That 21 years be the earliest age at which any professional license or degree shall be obtained.
2. That four years' study be required after examination in general education, except as hereinafter provided.
3. That the professional examination be divided at least into two distinct parts; that the first be undergone after two years' study, and the final examination after four years' study.
4. That the professional examination be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*; and that such parts as admit of it be made as practical and demonstrative as possible.
5. That the second examination be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*, and practically so far as may be convenient and attainable.
6. That professional examinations by the various professional and licensing bodies be given due notice of to the Registrar, so that one or more members of the Medical Council may be present.
7. That returns from the various medical school and licensing bodies be made annually, on the first of May, to the General Medical Council, stating the number of candidates who have passed their first, as well as their second examinations; and the number of those who may have been rejected at first and second examinations respectively.
8. No candidate shall be entitled to registration who shall not have attended lectures, for at least three sessions of six months

each, in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of.

9. Candidates for final examination shall furnish testimonials of attendance in the following branches of a medical education, namely: Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine, General and Practical Anatomy, of which two courses will be required of six months each; Chemical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, Practical Chemistry, of which one course of three months will be required.

10. Candidates must also give proof by ticket, of having attended at least twelve months' practice of a general hospital, or that of some other hospital approved of, and certified to.

11. Moreover, no one shall be permitted to become a candidate for examination whose final course shall consist of less than four subjects of six months each.

12. That students shall not be permitted to attend any other lectures, during their first year, than those on the following primary branches, viz:—Final and Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Physiology; nor will the certificates of any teacher, who lectures on more than one branch of medical science be recognized; and more than one lecture each day shall not be delivered by the same person, on these primary branches. The Professor of Surgery may lecture on Clinical Surgery; the Professor of Medicine, and the Professor of Materia Medica may lecture on Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

13. Each candidate to be required to produce a certificate of having compounded medicines for two periods of six months each, or one period of twelve months, in the office of a qualified medical practitioner, in conjunction with which he must produce a certificate of having attended at least six cases of midwifery.

14. Four fifths of the actual teaching days of the session must be attended before a certificate of attendance at said session can be granted, except in cases of sickness.

15. All graduates from recognised colleges in the United States shall matriculate and attend one full course of lectures; and all students shall matriculate and complete a course of study in the college in which they intend to graduate, equivalent to the curriculum required by the Council.

16. That from a student who is a graduate of any recognised University or College, only three years of attendance on Medical lectures shall be required. The primary examination shall consist of the following branches:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany, while the final branches shall consist of Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Chemistry, Hamilton's Outlines of English History to the present time, Schmitze's Manual of Ancient History, embracing Roman History to the death of Nero, and Grecian History to the death of Alexander, and Part I. of Fowne's Chemistry, be the subjects of matriculation examination for students entering upon the study of medicine in addition to the other subjects specified by this Council.

17. The regulation shall not act injuriously as to time in regard to those students who have already attended one or more courses of lectures in any Canadian School, but such shall be allowed them.

5. VICE-REGAL VISIT TO THE GRAND SEMINARY, MONTREAL.

On Monday last, his Excellency the Governor-General, visited by invitation, the College of the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was accompanied by his Excellency Major-General Michel, and a brilliant staff. His Excellency was received, at the grand entrance, by the Superior, and Professors of the College, and conducted to the Examination Hall, where loyal addresses in Greek, Latin, French, and English were presented to him.

His Excellency said in reply that he regretted that he was unable to respond to the addresses which had been presented to him in the several languages in which they were couched—especially at the short notice of a few minutes. He could, unfortunately, only speak his native British, and that not too well, but in that he would return them thanks for their expressions of kindly welcome to himself personally, and their kind wishes for himself and family. He was rejoiced to receive also from the directors and pupils of this large educational establishment the expression of their loyalty to Her Majesty, and of attachment to the free institutions under which they had the happiness to live. He was receiving fresh and most gratifying proofs every day that these feelings of loyalty existed not only in these great educational establishments, but among the whole people of Canada, of every origin and creed. (Applause.) He again thanked them for their kind reception. (Prolonged applause.) "God save the Queen" was then sung, after which the Rev. Principal of the seminary said:

"Your Excellency—Permit me before we leave this hall, to call your attention to the fact that we have here about two hundred young men who are studying literature and natural science, and about eighty who are studying for the church. All are treated alike, without distinction of country and race. We have pupils from Upper as well as Lower Canada, from the other British provinces, and from the United States,—to us political views or status go for nought,—only this—we endeavor to inculcate on all alike the principle of fidelity to the institutions of their own country. To the Americans we say—'Be good republicans when you get back to your homes.' On the subjects of our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, we enjoy faithfulness and loyalty to her. We add that devotion to their country is not only a duty enjoined by honor, but also by conscience. In these principles we rear the young men whose education is entrusted to us, and we hope that you will always find them faithful in persevering in this course of conduct."

Hon. Mr. Cartier spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen,—After an absence of forty years from this institution, I experience much pleasure in finding still here my old master—now the Superior of the College—and you also, who are my fellow students, though I have preceded you by many years. You, gentlemen, perhaps have sometimes (I will not say envied) for a student of the Seminary of Montreal can never have experienced such a feeling, but you sometimes have allowed the position which I occupy to-day to seem to your imagination a high and important one. Well, gentlemen, this high place to which I have attained is not due to my merits. I do not owe it to any ability of my own, but to this reverend gentleman and his valuable instruction." (Applause.)

Before the dispersion of the students for their holiday, they insisted on playing Patrick's Day, and hearing from the Hon. Mr. McGee, who accordingly mounted the steps of the grand entrance, and briefly addressed them. He congratulated them on the good fortune they enjoyed in being inmates of so magnificent a foundation, under the superintendence of the venerable Seminary of St. Sulpice—the true seed-plot of civilization on this island and throughout a great part of Canada. He was glad they had had an opportunity of seeing the Chief Magistrate of Canada among them, and he was equally certain his Excellency was pleased with what he had seen. Without intending any disrespect, he was sure they would all join him in wishing that when his Excellency was in the fulness of time removed from among them, he might be succeeded by a similar order of Moncks. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

III. Education in other Countries.

1. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MICHIGAN.

BY C. B. STEBBINS, ESQ., DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

DEAR SIR,—The school census, taken every year under oath, shows that the present population of Michigan is, at the least, 900,000; and that 150,000 of this number have been added since the commencement of the late rebellion. In 1860 the number of children from five to twenty years of age was 246,684; and the general census taken the same year was 751,110. This, as well as a similar comparison in other years, shows that the school census comprises scarcely one-third of the population. In 1865 the children numbered 298,091; a gain in five years, of 51,407, of which 17,319 was in 1865 alone. This increase has been exceeded in no past year in the history of the State.

Such has been our increase of population—and the increase of wealth has been greater—while a million and a half of our countrymen have been in fierce conflict in the field of a gigantic rebellion. And, though Michigan furnished eighty thousand men for the Federal army (nearly all volunteers), though our expenses of living increased over fifty per cent, our taxes trebled, and a gloom which no human vision could penetrate overshadowed the future, we are not advised that a single school has been suspended at any time, in consequence of the war. On the contrary, the number of towns and cities reporting schools, has increased since 1860, from 649 to 711; the number of districts, from 4,087 to 4,471 and the number of teachers, from 7,970 to 8,776. In the same time—five years—the annual wages paid to teachers increased from \$468,988 to \$719,214; the total yearly resources, from \$728,575 to \$1,239,124; and the value of school houses, from \$1,618,859 to \$2,223,988. The number attending school in 1860, was 193,107; and in 1865, it was 228,260.

About one-third of the amount paid to teachers the past year, was paid in 150 districts—Graded schools—which contained 81,000 children, owned full half the value of schoolhouses, and raised about forty-five hundredths of all the school-resources. Yet, in these

schools tuition is the cheapest, the average paid to teachers being but forty-four and a half cents per month for each one attending school; while in the State—including the graded schools—the average was fifty-one cents. This is because, in the graded schools, the whole number of pupils average sixty-one to each teacher; and in the state at large, but twenty-six. The aggregate expenses per scholar were greatest in the graded schools, because they averaged terms of nine months during the year, while the average in the State was but six and two-tenths months. The latter was never exceeded, and never equalled save in 1860 and 1864.

Some of the graded districts have school-houses that rank among the best public buildings in the country. Detroit has \$200,000 (it should have twice that) invested in school buildings. A few years since Ypsilanti, with a population of 3,000, built a school-house, now nearly paid for, worth \$60,000. There are twenty-eight districts that have expended, by voluntary self-taxation for school building, over \$10,000; twelve, over \$20,000; nine, over 30,000; six, over \$40,000; and five, over \$50,000.

Our means for carrying on the schools are mainly from the following sources:

1st. The interest on the Primary School Fund. This fund is mainly from the sales of one square mile of land in each township of thirty-six square miles, set apart for the purpose when the State was admitted into the Union. These lands amount to over one million acres, not one half of which is yet sold; but the fund is already but little short of two million dollars. It is loaned to the State, and pays seven per cent. per annum.

2nd. A uniform tax of two mills on the dollar of taxable property, amounting the past year to \$288,000.

3rd. Districts can tax themselves annually, not exceeding one dollar per scholar, (and graded schools without limit) for payment of teachers' wages. This amounted to \$178,140 the past year.

4th. Any deficiency in means for paying teachers is supplied by rate-bills, which, the past year, reached the sum of \$90,250. All the above means can be used only for paying teachers.

5th. Districts may vote such taxes as they please, within certain limits, according to the number of children (graded schools without limit), for building and other purposes. There was raised the past year \$375,000.

6th. Tuition of non-resident scholars, amounting the past year to about \$16,000.

7th. The proceeds of fines for breaches of the peace, &c., are appropriated by law to the school libraries. This law is largely disregarded; and not over \$14,000 was reported the past year.

The number of students in the Normal School, the past year, was 255. This school is doing a great work, but can reach only a small part of our teachers; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction annually holds ten to twelve Institutes, of one week each, in different localities. From 1,000 to 1,500 teachers attend these Institutes, free of tuition, and are usually boarded free by the citizens.

The number of male teachers the past year was 1,322; female, 7,476. The proportion of male teachers has been much diminished by the calls of patriotism; and some have feared the schools would suffer in consequence, from the supposed inability of females to govern large scholars. But such persons reason from a stand point of thirty years ago. The fact is, under our school law, the large scholars are more easily governed than the small ones. With the latter, the ultimate governing power must be force; but with the former, the teacher has but to appeal to the district board, which has ample power to subdue or remove any refractory pupil. The existence of this power puts "large boys" on their good behaviour, making its exercise seldom necessary, and a female can rule as well as a Hercules. As to her ability to teach, we are raising up a class fully competent to instruct in any branch pursued in nearly all the schools. Some of the graded schools, where the higher branches are taught, have had female principals whose success has been unquestionable. It is probable that the former proportion of male teachers will never be restored.

Thus the statistics indicate that our schools have enjoyed undiminished prosperity during the late sanguinary war. All our information corroborates this evidence. The reports of the district Directors have improved in completeness and accuracy; and the township Inspectors generally report improvement in discipline, thoroughness in teaching, and general progress.

Equal prosperity has attended our University (now having over a thousand students), our Colleges and Seminaries.

2. COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

The private benevolence of the northern people is doing an immense work in the South, among whites and blacks alike. We gave the other day some account of the colored schools in Macon. The *Nation* this week reports that there were counted in Georgia,

on the 1st of March, 65 freedmen's schools, 98 teachers, 6,767 pupils—an increase over January of 3 schools, 9 teachers, and 198 pupils, notwithstanding the small-pox so interfered with the schools in Macon as to decrease the attendance from 1,222 in January to 818 in February. The last quarter, ending March 1st, has witnessed an increase of 13 schools, 36 teachers, and 2,375 pupils. Last month the freedmen in five localities contributed \$241 toward the support of their schools, and during the quarter seven localities contributed \$4,662. All this in addition to charitable donations to their suffering poor.

There are in North Carolina 100 schools for the blacks, 132 teachers, and, in the month of January, 10,459 scholars, or 2,000 more than in December. They are located in all the principal towns, and are generally regarded with favour. The teachers experience, however, the popular aversion. They and the employees of the Bureau, civil and military, amount to less than two hundred persons—a slender army of regeneration.

The American Missionary Association have now 11 colored schools in the Shenandoah Valley, with 1,800 pupils. In Lexington the collegians and populace together made strenuous opposition to establish one there. In Richmond there are 1,000 blacks attending schools.—*New York Paper*.

3. EDUCATION IN MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian seeks to promote the education of the whole people, of which he proposes that the Government shall undertake the secular part leaving the religious part to the clergy; but, inasmuch as the latter have hitherto neglected their duty, they are enjoined to begin now. The following account of the Emperor's remarkable manifesto, is part of a letter from Mexico in the *New York Times*:—

"Maximilian's recent communication upon education to his Minister of Public Instruction, begins by expressing a desire that the public instruction may be on a level with that of the first nations. Education must be open to all, public, and, with respect to elementary education, gratuitous and compulsory.

"Superior education (secondary) must be so arranged as on one hand to offer to the middle classes of society a proper general education, and on the other hand the course of studies must be so arranged as to serve as a base for elevated and professional instruction.

"For elevated and professional education he considers special schools are requisite. What in the middle ages was called a university has become a word without a meaning.

"Now we come to the rock on which so many governments have split, and which he must be a good pilot to escape. I mean religious education; this he declares to be a thing which belongs to every one's conscience, and the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful is it to its mission. He continues: We have freed the church and consciences, and I wish to insure to the former the full enjoyment of its lawful rights, and entire liberty in the education of its priests without any interference of the State. But, says Maximilian, a part of the church's duty is religious instruction, in which, unfortunately the clergy hitherto have scarcely taken any share. The parish priest is, therefore, ordered to give such instruction according to the books adopted by the government.

"Strict public examinations, the formation of Normal schools, and the employment of distinguished professors, both Mexicans and foreigners, are the concluding topics of the letter."

4. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART IN ENGLAND.

The vote for public education this year is to be £693,078 for Great Britain, and £325,583 for Ireland, an increase of £8,813 in the latter vote, and a decrease of £12,326 in the former. The number of day scholars individually examined in England under the revised code, in the year ending the 31st of August, 1864, was 523,713 out of 794,387, the average number attending the schools visited, or 66 per cent. The number of night scholars individually examined, out of 25,981 attending, was 15,627, or 60.14 per cent. The percentage of failures was as follows:—In reading, 11.87 per cent.; in writing, 13.98; in arithmetic, 23.69. In Scotland, where also the inspection and examination of schools has been conducted since March, 1864, according to the revised code, the percentage of failures was, in reading, 10.89 per cent.; in writing, 28.6; in arithmetic, 33.4. The percentage of day scholars in England over ten years of age to those over six was 39.49 upon the whole number examined; but the children who were both over ten and presented for examination above Standard III., was only 16 per cent., and who passed without failure only 11.12 per cent. of the whole number examined; these two last percentages are slight improvements over the corresponding ones in 1863, which were 14.18 and 10.09 per cent. The estimates for day scholars in elementary schools in

England in the financial year 1865-66 is for 897,513, at 9s. 3d. each. The calculation is based on the actual average number (844,222) in attendance in aided elementary schools in the year 1864, with 5 per cent. allowed for increase up to the end of 1865, and 5 per cent. again for the three remaining months of the financial year. The grant per head in the year ending 31st August, 1864, was 9s. upon the average number in attendance, against 8s. 1d. in 1863, and allowance is now made for a further increase, as the schools become better prepared for examination. The estimate for night scholars is 40,000 at 7s. 6d. In the elementary day schools visited by Her Majesty's inspectors of schools in Great Britain in 1864, 1,133,291 children were found present; the number in 1863 was 1,092,741. The number of certificated teachers actually serving in aided schools was 10,136 in 1863, and 10,809 in 1864; of assistant teachers 461 in 1863, and 688 in 1864; of pupil-teachers 14,180 in 1863, and 12,161 in 1864. The number of students in training colleges was 2,701 at the end of 1864; the number resident for 1865 is about 2,493. The estimate contains charges for 64 inspectors of schools, and 20 inspector's assistants, the same last year. The next vote in this class of estimates is of £161,841 for the Science and Art Department—an apparent increase of £26,259, but in part it is merely matter of account. In 1864 6,831 persons were instructed in science and navigation schools and classes; and there were 110,680 students taught in schools of art at a cost of nearly 6s. 9d. per student. Among the items in the vote for art schools are £3,000 to be granted to schools for the labouring poor, and £5,000 in respect to artizans attending night classes; there is also a sum of £2,500 for maintenance of students sent to the national art-training school from local schools, the allowance ranging between 20s. to 40s. a week to each student.—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

5. EAST INDIA UNIVERSITIES.

Every year the number who flock to the schools and colleges, and aspire to university honors, increase in India, but especially in Bengal. A few weeks ago the enormous hall of the fine new post office in Calcutta, built just over the Black Hole, was crowded with the university candidates as only the examination-rooms in China are filled. There were 1,500 candidates for matriculation at or above the age of 16, and 447 undergraduates of two years standing for the little go. The following week there would be 120 aspiring bachelors of arts, besides masters of arts, and those who seek professional degrees. But among the would-be bachelors there is not one Mussulman. The Bengalese everywhere predominate in the proportion of four-fifths of the whole.

IV. Papers relating to various countries.

1. MR. SEWARD'S OPINION OF CANADA.

At the present time it may be opportune to reproduce the views on the future of British North America, expressed by Mr. Secretary Seward, in a letter to an Albany newspaper. These views were formed before Mr. Seward became a Cabinet Minister; but the wily Secretary still keeps them in mind, for by his policy of commercial coercion he seeks to secure the annexation of Canada while it is yet young and "incurious of its future." The attempt, however, is too late for success:

"Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada, or, to speak more accurately, British America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition or development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent, from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf, a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire.

In its wheat fields in the West, its broad ranges of the chase at the North, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its invaluable fisheries, and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the elements of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be; and, therefore, when I look at their extent and resources, I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent, as they are already self-

maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the domination of slave-holders, which prevails in, and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia in the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a Russia civilized and Protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority, they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the southern latitudes.

"The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial, and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble states out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.

"I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over this stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the pole remain for ever shining, for ever increasing in splendor."—*Montreal Gazette.*

2. THE POWER OF THE EMPIRE.

Great Britain is to-day the richest country in the world; her ordinary home revenue in time of peace is \$350,000,000, which she could double if necessary, without increasing her debt and without inflicting upon her people a burthen of taxation which they would be unable to support. At the present time she has an army of regulars, Volunteers and Militia of 450,000 men, unequalled the world over in drill and efficiency. She has at her command manufactures and arsenals capable of turning out any amount of warlike material, while in case of war she could, by resorting to conscription put an army of a million of men into the field in a very short time. She has a navy of eight hundred vessels of war and 80,000 seamen and marine to man them, exclusive of the Naval Reserve. And in the event of a war for the maintenance of her power upon this continent, an army of 100,000 men could be brought across the Atlantic, while as many more were thrown upon the Pacific coast from India, and her armed cruisers would fill every sea, for without any difficulty 800 or 1,000 vessels might readily be added to her already formidable navy.

At the commencement of the century with half her present population and one fourth of her present resources, she stood alone against the greater part of Europe and the United States, all bent upon her destruction. The spirit of the nation which came triumphant out of that mighty conflict is as strong and unconquerable now as it ever was. The British race of to-day are worthy of their fathers; they love their country as dearly, and prize the honour of the British nation as highly, as the men who won at Waterloo, at Trafalgar, at Vittoria and at Queenston Heights. Lovers of peace and of the blessings which flow from it, should the call to arms be sounded, they would rally like their fathers did around the same unconquered flag, and teach their foes a lesson as to the power and resources of that empire, which a few foolish men are seeking to subvert.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

3. PROGRESS OF QUEENSLAND.

The progress of this colony, the separate existence of which only dates from 1859, appears to be very satisfactory. The last available census in January, 1864, showed that the colony had then a population of 61,467 persons. Of these 2878 were employed in agriculture, 7693 in pastoral pursuits, and 14,919 in domestic duties, while 17,293 were "under tuition." The origin of the 61,467 inhabitants is thus given:—Born in Queensland, 9592; born in other Australian colonies and New Zealand, 7205; born in Great Britain and other British dominions, 38,185; born in foreign countries, 6485;—total, 61,467. The whole number of paupers or persons receiving public support was only 222. The revenue increased to £390,823 in 1863, while the imports in that year were valued as £173,263, and the exports at £1,888,381. Although Queensland is the youngest of the Australian settlements, her population amounted at the close of 1863 to 61,467, while that of New South Wales was returned at 378,934 in 1863, and that of South Australia at 140,416, &c.

4. THE MAROONS OF JAMAICA.

A Jamaica writer to a London paper thus speaks of the "Maroons" in a late letter:—

These people of Jamaica, who formed Her Majesty's allies in the late insurrection, are of Coromantes descent, and represent the ori-

ginal inhabitants of the island. "Maroon" means "hog hunter," and was given to the slaves of the Spanish colonists of 1655, who (the slaves), on the invasion of England, fled to the mountains and supported themselves by robbery and boar-hunting. They skulked about the skirts of the out-lying plantations and murdered stragglers, and at night set fire to cane pieces and out-houses. A regular war was undertaken against them in 1730, during which they were headed by a famous chief named Cudjoe. It lasted four years, and presented some of the most curious features of which war admits. The Maroon chiefs used to station themselves in glens—called, in the West Indies, "cockpits"—inclosed by nearly perpendicular mountains and rocks, and only to be entered from a narrow defile. Here, when an enemy was expected, they planted themselves on the ledges of the rock on each side, and fired on them as they advanced in single line. So harassing were hostilities of this kind that in 1738 and 1739 regular treaties were made and concessions given to these brave savages. Land was yielded to them, and a jurisdiction bestowed on the chiefs which constituted an *imperium in imperio* in the island. This state of things, modified now and then by new regulations, continued till near the end of the last century, when the influence of the French Revolution (acting on the West Indies just as that of the American revolution is acting now) produced the great Maroon war of 1795. Jamaica was then governed by a distinguished soldier—Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcarras—who conducted the struggle to a satisfactory conclusion. At that time the common negroes did not, as a general rule, join the rebellion, while now it is they who rise and the Maroons who remain firm to Her Majesty's Government.

5. EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favour of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Kkokand and Samarcand, before they turn back.

6. PERIODICALS IN THE NEW ITALIAN CAPITAL.

It is calculated that 31 periodicals have transferred their seat of publication from Turin to Florence, where at the present moment 64 serials exist, giving employment to about 1500 persons in the printing houses only, without counting the individuals indirectly contributing their part to the production of the smallest leaf of printed paper.

V. Correspondence of the Journal.

1. REMARKS ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Journal of Education:

In the last (February) number of the Journal, I notice that Mr. R. Blackwood, in his remarks upon Grammar, expresses a desire that some other teachers would give their experience on this topic. With him, I am of opinion that, if our teachers would write more on these subjects, it might lead to more uniformity in the method of teaching them, and be productive of good results; with this object in view, I venture to give my experience in dealing with the items which he mentions.

First, with regard to the rule, "One verb governs another in the infinitive mood," I fully agree with Mr. B., in doing away with the infinitive mood in English, and terming this construction a *verbal noun*, but cannot conceive that they can all be governed according to any single rule, for these verbal nouns are found in all the five cases of the noun, except the possessive; for instance, in the expression, "To be; or, not to be; that is the question;" the verbal nouns, *to be*, are in the *independ. case*; or, verbal noun independent. Then, in the sentence, "To obey is to enjoy;" *to obey* is in the *nominative case*, and *to enjoy* in the *predicative case*, after the intransitive verb *is*. Again, in the sentence which Mr. B. gives ("Forget not to do good"), *to do* is evidently in the objective case, governed by the transitive verb *forget*; also, in the sentences, "I was about to tell thee;" "He was about to send a flood;" "That all men are about to live," &c.; the verbal nouns *to tell*, *to send*, and *to live*, are in the *objective case*, governed by the preposition *about*. When not found in the above positions, they always express the *cause* or *purpose*, or the *end* of a previous action, and are the *object* of the preposition *for*, either expressed or understood, because the word *for* always introduces a complement of *cause* or *purpose*. Such is the way in which I teach my classes, and other teachers

with whom I am acquainted adopt the same method, as being the easiest for children to acquire, because when they have learned the cases of nouns, they have overcome all the difficulties (if there are any) of these *verbal nouns*.

Although, in teaching children, I include all the verbal nouns which express the *cause* or *end* of a previous action, under the government of the preposition *for*; as, "He stood up *for to read*;" "Winter comes (for) *to rule* the varied year." Yet, when the end of a previous action is expressed by the verbal noun, it would be more in accordance with reason to term the particle *to* a preposition and the accompanying word a verbal noun, in the objective case, governed by it; as, "He forced him *to retire* into Gaul;" and, in this case only would I separate them.

Next, with regard to the participle, I teach my pupils that they are all (both imperfect and perfect) derived from verbs, and partake of the nature of the verb and some other part of speech. Sometimes they partake of the nature of the verb and a *noun*, in which case they are *verbal nouns*, and have all the cases of the verbal nouns mentioned above; for instance, take the four sentences, (1.) "Generally *speaking*, the weather is fine;" (2.) "*Sinking* wells is laborious work;" (3.) "Seeing is *believing*;" (4.) "I could not avoid *submitting*;" "They had *conquered* the enemy;" "Health is improved by *exercising* the body." In the above sentences, (1.) *Speaking* is in the independent case; (2.) *Sinking* is in the nominative case to the verb *is*; (3.) *Believing* is in the predicative case after *is*; (4.) *Submitting* is in the objective case, governed by the verb *avoid*; *Conquered* is in the objective case, governed by the preposition *by*. All other participles partake of the nature of the verb and an adjective; as, "The sun was *rising* in the east;" "Wright was *respected*;" where *rising* is a verbal adjective belonging to the noun *sun*, and *respected* a verbal adjective belonging to the noun *Wright*. All participles are, therefore, either *verbal adjectives* or *verbal nouns*.

In treating the participle in this way, we simplify the verb; and, instead of making six tenses, we only have the three divisions of time into which it is philosophically divided. No doubt, in the sentences which Mr. B. quotes, the sense would not be lost by making two propositions, but it would materially change the construction, and the participle would no longer be a participle; it would be much easier to leave the constructions as we find them, sanctioned by good usage; and, in the sentence which he quotes ("The sun rising; darkness flees away"), call the noun *sun* the nominative case absolute, and the participle *rising* a verbal adjective belonging to it. His next sentence ("Having been there before, he knew the road well") is more simple, the imperfect participle *having* being a verbal adjective belonging to the pronoun *he*, and the perfect participle *been* a verbal noun governed by *having*.

With the remaining item, which he mentions, there can be no difficulty; if the words are in the same construction, they are the same part of speech; and, otherwise, they are not; for instance, "It moves *slowly* and *silently*;" in this example, *slowly* and *silently* are in the same construction, and are both adverbs, modifying *moves*; but, if I say "It moves very slowly;" here *very* and *slowly* are not in the same construction—*very* being used to aid the word *slowly* in expressing an extended signification, and is only an *auxiliary* adverb belonging to *slowly*; the same applies to adjectives; as, "A *more* powerful king," where *more* is an auxiliary adjective belonging to *powerful*; but, if the word modifies both the *adjective* and a *noun*, the construction is different again, and the word is a *secondary* adjective, e.g., "A *talented* young author; his *sole* remaining joy;" here *talented* belongs to *young author*, and *sole* modifies *remaining joy*. Such examples as these are frequently met with in our reading lessons; and children can see the difference in construction, and I have found this mode of dealing with these items to be readily caught by pupils who have been unable to learn or understand them in any other way.

Putnamville, Dorchester,
March 17th., 1866.

H. M. COOPER.

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 28.—THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE BOWEN.

We record the death of the Honorable Edward Bowen, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada. He was born at Kinsale, Ireland, on the 1st December, 1780, and had consequently attained the venerable age of upwards of 85 years.

He was named Attorney General for Lower Canada a short time after he was admitted to the bar, and was only thirty-two years of age when elevated to the bench on the 3rd May, 1812. Since that time, that is for almost 54 years, he has been a member of the

judiciary, and was probably the longest in office of any judge in the British dominions. In 1849 the deceased was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court which he held up to his death. He was a member of the Legislative Council in 1823, and was president of that House in 1837. In fact, Mr. Chief Justice Bowen may be regarded as one of the last of the "old family compact" celebrities of bureaucracy, who wielded such extensive power previous to the era of responsible government. He was a man of considerable acuteness, and though his temper was somewhat keen and manner occasionally abrupt, was nevertheless a thorough gentleman, generous and humane in disposition.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the deceased judge some years ago, in recognition of his long services in the history of the country. For a few years he has been prevented by increasing infirmities and a painful malady, from an active participation in the duties of his office, and his death has been expected for a few weeks. The courts adjourned this morning out of respect to his memory.—*Quebec Mercury*.

No. 29.—COLONEL WILGRESS.

Colonel Wilgress was born at Ethan, Kent, 1781; entered the Royal Artillery in 1797; went on foreign service immediately; returned from the Cape, 1803; in 1806 went out to South America, under General White Locke, where he served with the celebrated Sir Alexander Dixon, who remained his friend to the last. He returned to England to be cured of his wounds; after which, in 1810, he returned to the Cape of Good Hope, and there served until 1819. His health failing, he was employed in England up to 1826, when he left the army, and resided 5 years in Edinburgh, where he became interested and actively employed in the religious work of the day, particularly in connection with the Military and Naval Bible Society, of which he was Secretary: of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, attending to its committee meetings, and contributing largely to its funds. In 1834 he came to Canada, when he was at once identified with the various religious societies, and was one of the earliest promoters of the French Canadian Missionary Society, of which he became president, and remained so to his death, presiding at the last annual meeting but one. He was the confidential friend of Major Christie, who made him one of the trustees of the churches he had endowed and built in this country. He was also a warm friend of the poor around him, for he not only aided them by his means, but visited them in their homes, and during their sickness read to them, and ministered to their spiritual wants.—*Gazette*.

No. 30.—REV. MR. SYNNOTT, LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The reverend deceased was a native of the parish of Mooncoin, county Kilkenny, Ireland. Though not old, yet at an age when most young men dream but little of the Church in connexion with the sacred ministry, his dreams and the warm feelings of his heart turned towards her. With the advice and under the council of wise directors, he resolved finally to dedicate his person, his services, and his talents to God's holy altar. With this view, he finished an exact course of preliminary studies in Ireland, embracing humanities, logic, and metaphysics, and in the year 1851, at the invitation of Mgr. de Charbonnell, then Bishop of this diocese, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, in order to acquire the theological training that is necessary to fit the young clerical aspirant for the becoming discharge of the sacerdotal functions. The reverend deceased was ordained priest in 1854, was attached to the Cathedral in the capacity of curate for a few years, and endeared himself to all who shared his acquaintance by the kindness of his nature, the urbanity of his manners, and the exact and conscientious discharge of his priestly office. In 1855, Father Synnott was promoted to the parish of Orillia, North Simcoe, where almost all remained to be done. But in a brief time, under the divine blessing, coupled with his own untiring energy, Father Synnott witnessed a complete renovation of his parish. For the last few years M. Synnott acted as Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township.—*Freeman*.

No. 31.—RECENT CANADIAN DEATHS.

—COLONEL CRAWFORD was born during the struggle for American Independence, and living in the stirring times of the Irish rebellion, and during the tragic events of the first Napoleon, he readily assumed his share of duty incumbent upon every loyal subject. In 1820 he emigrated with his family to this country from the County Down, Ireland. He resided a short time in Lachine, subsequently made his way to Cobourg, and from there in 1830 to Peterborough. He bought land and settled in the Township of Douro, about seven miles above here, where he erected a saw-mill, the first erected in the Township. Here he encountered some of the privations and trials incident to backwoods life. Some time after he purchased

land in the Township of Smith, and lived on it till he removed into Town in 1848. In 1849 under the Baldwin LaFontaine Government he was appointed Crown Land Agent. This office he held for ten or eleven years, until it was removed to the back country.—*Review*.

—LIEUT. COL. MATHESON, whose decease was noticed in our last issue, was born in the town of Wexford, Ireland, on the 8th March, 1783. When fifteen years old his father and several other relatives were murdered by the rebels—his father being "piked" on the bridge of Wexford. He then joined the 13th Regiment of foot and served with them on what was called the "secret expedition" to Ferrol and other places on the coast of Spain, after which they went with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt. He was in the three first actions in Egypt and escaped with a slight sabre cut. Gen. Sir John Francis Cradock took him up the country with him as his Orderly Sergeant. He was present in the actions on the Nile and at the surrender of the French at Grand Cairo—accompanied the General on board the Northumberland man-of-war to the Islands of Elba and Malta, where he joined the Commissariat Department as Clerk. He was at the taking of the Islands Martinique and Guadeloupe, and in 1813 was transferred as Sergeant-Major to the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, and served with them against the Americans in every engagement during the last war—1812 & 13. On the Regiment being disembodied in 1816, he was appointed Clerk to the Military settlement at Perth. On the opening of the Rideau Canal Colonel By appointed him Lock-master on it, where he remained till his decease—with the exception of the outbreak in 1837 & 38, when he was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the Queen's Borderers at Brockville. During the whole of his checkered life of 83 years, all but 12 days, of which he spent twenty in the army, seven in the Quarter-Master General's Department, and upwards of thirty-three as Lock-master on the Rideau Canal—he was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Leeds Provincial Militia.—*Smith Falls Review, C. W.*

—MR. THOMAS THOMPSON was an old Peninsular hero. He was a pensioner of the 1st Royals, aged 84 years, at Esquesing. Mr Thompson was a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and enlisted in the Donegal Militia at an early age. He served two years in that regiment, through the Irish rebellion of 1798, and afterwards in the 1st Royals. During his military service, he was in four expeditions, twenty general engagements, and upwards of one hundred skirmishes. He was compelled to serve three months in French prisons, having been taken prisoner. He received five wounds, three of which were received at Waterloo. Was at General Moore's retreat, at the battle of Corunna, and at Flushing, which he took. He next went to Portugal, under the Duke of Wellington; his regiment was at the battles fought in Portugal and Spain during the Peninsular war. He was also at the battles of Almeida, Fuentes D'Onore, Toulouse, Vimeira, Vittoria, Badajos, and St. Sebastian, and assisted in driving the French troops into Paris. Afterwards his regiment was called home, and when Napoleon I. effected his escape from Elba, he was sent out on the fourth expedition—to fight the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, where he received three painful wounds; one in the temple, one in one of his eyes, and a sword-cut on his head. All those were quite visible, and he carried them to his grave. He emigrated to Canada in 1831, and served his country through the disturbances of 1837 and 1838. He settled in the township of Esquesing in 1831, where he resided until his death, and was highly respected.

—DR. THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON, one of our most prominent citizens, who died in the 56th year of his age, having been born in Napanee, in 1810. He was elected Mayor in August, 1844, and served for a year and a-half. His appointment as Police Magistrate dated as far back as 1847, which office he filled for nearly nineteen years. He was always considered a just and faithful public servant, performing the duties of his office without fear, favor, or affection, more particularly during the troublous period of the late American war, during which his duties were very arduous.—*Kingston News*.

No. 32.—THE REV. JOHN KEBLE, M. A.

The Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," and other beautiful religious metrical compositions is dead. Mr. Keble was born in the year 1792, and was consequently 74 years of age when he died. He obtained high honors at Oxford, and was appointed Professor of Poetry. His beautiful Morning and Evening hymns have obtained a place in almost every hymn book, more especially is the evening hymn commencing with the words—

"Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if thou art near."

familiar to most of our readers. He was Vicar of Hurley for more than 30 years, and on the 6th instant was buried in the beautiful little church which was built out of the profits of the "Christian

Year." A large number of distinguished clergymen and lay men were present at the funeral, among whom were the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Pusey, and Sir William Heathcote, Bart. The coffin was a plain oak one, with the name and age of the deceased upon it, and the words "*In Jesu obdormivi*," an assurance which none can doubt.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

No. 33.—THE REV DR. WHEWELL.

We learn by the last arrival from England that the distinguished Professor and Scholar, Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, died on the 6th inst. He was distinguished for his wide and varied attainments, and his published works contain valuable treatises on Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Mathematics, as well as the Natural Sciences, though he will be best known as the author of the "*History of the Inductive Sciences*," published in 1841, and "*The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*," published a few years after. He endowed Trinity College with almost royal munificence. Some seven or eight years since he built, at his own expense, a hall for the reception of some of the overflowing students of Trinity, who had been compelled to live in lodgings for want of rooms in College; and at the time of his death, he had commenced still larger works by way of addition to the former building.

No. 34.—MISS FREDRICA BREMER.

The Stockholm papers announce the death of Miss Fredrica Bremer the celebrated Swedish novelist. Miss Bremer was born in Abo, in Finland, in 1802. After spending several years in Norway and Stockholm as a teacher, she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Her first novels, *The President's Daughters* and *The Neighbours*, had a great success, and were translated into most of the European languages. Miss Bremer travelled extensively, and visited France, Germany, England, America, Italy, and the East. She has left many warm friends in this country.

No. 35.—THE HON. JARED SPARKS.

This eminent historian died at his residence at Boston, on Tuesday of last week. He was born at Willington, Conn., May 10, 1787. In his early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade until he acquired sufficient means to educate himself at Harvard University. After graduating, he studied theology at Cambridge; and in May, 1819, was ordained minister of a Unitarian congregation in Baltimore. He then purchased the *North American Review*, and edited that publication for seven years with marked ability. Subsequently he became McLean Professor of History at his *Alma Mater*, and in 1849 President, which latter office he resigned in 1852. Mr. Sparks was a voluminous writer, especially of works of history and biography—all of which are characterized by thorough research, candid and dispassionate criticism, and accuracy and simplicity of style. Among his numerous works may be mentioned "*The Writings and Life of George Washington*" (12 vols. 8vo.); "*The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*" (12 vols. 8vo.); and the "*Works of Benjamin Franklin, with Notes, and a Life of the Author*" (10 vols. 8vo.) President Sparks retained to the last, the freshness and feelings of youth, in a remarkable degree. He was active in benevolent enterprises; and, having a vivid remembrance of his early life struggles, was ever solicitous to aid, with kindly words of encouragement and advice, all worthy young aspirants for literary fame.—*New York Observer*.

VII. Miscellaneous.

1. THE DYING GIRL.

I am dying, gentle mother;
Lay me where the lilies grow—
On the margin of the river,
Where the waters gently flow.

I am dying, dearest father;
You will grieve for me awhile,
With the faith of a believer,
You will soon look up and smile.

I am dying, dearest sister;
Ere another morn shall come,
I shall greet my sainted brother
In his far'off happy home.

I am dying, dearest brother;
For my sight is growing dim;

Tell my brave true-hearted lover,
That his Annie prayed for him.

I am dying, dearest mother;
Cut a ringlet off my hair,
Give it to my absent brother,
Bid him strive to meet me there.

I am dying, dearest father;
Place implicit faith in God,
You, with my dear grieving
mother,
Bow submissive to his rod.

I am dying, gentle sister;
Jesus bids my spirit come,

In his arms I'll cross the river
To my fair eternal home.

I am dying, noble brother;
Life hath many joys for thee,
But I know that my Redeemer
Hath a home prepared for me.

I am dying, gentle mother;
Oh! what ecstasy is mine,
I shall see my dear Redeemer,
On his breast I may recline.

I am dying, dearest father;
I shall dwell with God above,

With the angel throng I'll gather
Chanting joyful songs of love.

I am dying, sister, brother;
Give to me your last fond kiss;
We shall yet meet one another
In that realm of sacred bliss.

I am dying, father, mother;
Do not bid your darling stay;
Hark! I hear my heavenly father
Calling me from earth away.

By ANNIE E. T.

Goderich, Jan. 20, 1866.
—*Clinton New Era*.

1. ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN—HOW SHE SPENDS HER TIME.

The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, in proposing the toast of "the Queen" lately in Scotland, said:—

"It is a remarkable thing, as it has often appeared to me, how ill-informed many persons are on the practical working of that constitutional government under which we live. Many of you may, perhaps, recollect that, some years ago, in consequence, of a remarkable political incident, some explanations were made in the house of Commons upon this subject, and it really appeared almost as if many persons in this country then learned for the first time that the Sovereign of England is not, and never has been, a mere puppet, a mere nominal Sovereign; that the sovereigns, of this country do take, and are expected to take, an active personal share in that government which is conducted in their name. Now, gentlemen, I think it a circumstance worthy of observation, and which ought to be known to all the people of this country, that during all the years of the Queen's affliction, during which she has lived necessarily in comparative retirement, she has omitted no part of that public duty which concerns her as Sovereign of this country; that on no occasion during her grief has she struck work, so to speak, in those public duties which belong to her exalted position; and although we may hope and earnestly trust that time may yet enable the Queen to do many things which hitherto she has not been able to do, yet I am sure, that when she re-appears again, as I trust she may some day do, on more public occasions, the people of this country will regard her only with increased affection, from the recollection they will have that, during all the time of her care and sorrow she has devoted herself, without one day's intermission, to those cares of government which belong to her position as Sovereign of this country."

The Dundee *Advertiser* gives an account of the Queen's late visit to the Duchess of Athole at Dunkeld:—The Queen terminated what must of been to her a very pleasant sojourn at Dunkeld, and the inhabitants of the picturesque little town appreciated the honor which her Majesty conferred on them by obedience to her commands that no noisy demonstration should take place during her stay: The last morning her Majesty remained at Dunkeld was, however, in many respects the most interesting she had passed since her arrival. The Queen went through the town, made calls on several merchants, favoring them with many small orders, and having purchases packed up and taken away with her; but her goodness of heart could not have been better manifested than when she stated she would plant a tree at Dunkeld house before she left as a memorial of her visit. Mackie, the head gardener, was commissioned to procure a plant. A fine specimen of cedar atlantica, about two feet high was obtained. Her Majesty, about a quarter to 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Princess Helena, came out to the grounds, and having had a spade handed to her, placed the plant in the earth, and placed the soil around it. Handing back the spade to Mr. Mackie, Her Majesty said, 'I think that will do.' She then retired to the house again. On Thursday night a general order was issued in the town, by the direction of Her Majesty, that the whole of the inhabitants would be admitted within the grounds to witness her departure. Long before the hour appointed for the royal guests to leave, the walks leading to the house were densely thronged, and the main entrance of the north end of the town was literally besieged. There could not have been less than three thousand persons present, and the decorum and loyal spirits which prevailed were very becoming.

"On Friday morning, about ten o'clock, the duchess's own phaeton—a very fine carriage, drawn by four grays, with outriders—was brought up to the entrance to the house. The Queen afterwards made her appearance, dressed in a black riding habit, and the Princess Helena, who was with her, was similarly attired. The whole guard who had watched the house, which consisted of eight men, was drawn up in front of the principal doorway; and when Her Majesty made her appearance, she bowed in recognition of their services.

But before she took her seat in the carriage, her eye alighted on a veteran whose appearance she thought she recollected. It is now twenty-two or twenty-three years since. Her Majesty, accompanied by the late Prince Consort, paid a visit to the late Duke and now Dowager Duchess of Athole, and on that occasion guards kept watch as they did last week. A man named William Duff—a stalwart Highlander of about six feet—in the employment of the Duchess, and who was a comparatively young man at that time, had been engaged as a guardsman. The Queen on her first visit received several photographs of this giant, and when she saw him on Friday she was convinced that he was the same individual who had acted as one of the guardsmen. She beckoned that she wished to speak to him, and Duff walked up to her, and conversed with Her Majesty for a few minutes. It was expressly understood that no demonstration should take place at any part of the crowd until the carriage had passed, but then the hurrahs were loud and continuous. Her Majesty kept bowing first to one side of the approach and then to the other, and again and again the shouts of the assembled spectators were heard as the royal carriage neared the main entrance. At the gateway the crowd was very dense, and their feelings were evinced in the most striking manner. Not content with vociferous cheering, and all sorts of good wishes were expressed for the safe journey of the party, and loud calls of 'Haste ye back,' and 'Welcome back,' could be heard ringing in the fervid chorus. For several miles along the road many spectators had gathered and their kindly greetings were not overlooked by Her Majesty, who kept acknowledging them as they were made. The Queen proceeded in the carriage of the Dowager Duchess of Athole, as far as Croftan Loan, where were to be post-horses in readiness to take the royal party on to Kindrogan. At Kindrogan it was expected that the Duchess would take leave of Her Majesty and return to Dunkeld, and that the Queen and the Princess Helena would ride over the hill on ponies, and afterwards drive to Balmoral." The Queen, on her recent visit to the Earl of Dalhousie, remained one night at his seat, Glenark, and on the following morning planted two specimens of the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and two Scotch firs, as a memorial of her visit. Her Majesty was, as usual, dressed in deep mourning, and rode a "dark brown and black pony." The Princess Helena also rode, and wore a blue habit.

3. THE QUEEN AS A CATECHISER.

Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches Sunday-school and Bible-class for the benefit of those residing in the palace and its vicinity. The Archdeacon of London, on one occasion, was catechising the young princes, and, being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, said to the youngest prince: "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly in the catechism." "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us the catechism."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

4. PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN TO HER GRANDSON PRINCE VICTOR.

Her Majesty has presented to her Royal grandson, Prince Victor, a most splendid baptismal gift. It consists of a statue of the Prince Consort in silver, and stands 3ft. 2½ inches in height. His Royal Highness is in a standing position, with gilt armour, copied from the figure upon the tomb of the Earl of Warwick in Warwick Cathedral. He is represented as Christian, in the "Pilgrim's Progress," and around the plinth on which the figure stands is the verse from Timothy, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." Behind the figure, and resting upon the stump of an oak, is the helmet of Christian. The shield of the Prince rests against the stem, and near the trees are the white lilies of Purity which are usually introduced into the pictures of the Pilgrim. Immediately beneath the plinth, and in front of the entablature of the pedestal, is the inscription:—"Given to Albert Victor Christian Edward, on the occasion of his baptism, by Victoria R., his grandmother and godmother, in memory of Albert, his beloved grandfather." In the panel below, and over the Royal arms, is the verse:—

"My rose of Love with tears I laid in earth,
My Lily! Purity, hath soared to heaven;
But faith still lives, and sees in this new birth,
How both once more to cheer my soul are given."

On the panel on the side, over the Queen and Prince Consort's arms, is the verse—

"Fight the good fight he fought, and still, like him,
Oberish the flowers of Purity and Love;
So shall he, when thy earthly joy grows dim,
First greet thee in our Saviour's home above."

On a third panel, and over the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is the verse—

"Walk as he walked, in faith and righteousness;
Strive as he strove, the weak and poor to aid,
Seek not thyself but other men to bless;
So win like him a wreath that will not fade."

Beneath the front panel, over the figures "1864," are inscribed, in large-sized letters, the prince's names, Albert Victor Christian Edward; and in an oblong panel, "Born January the 8th, baptised March 10th." Looking to the front of the work, a figure of Hope stands at the right side, one of faith, on the left, and behind, or in the third niche, is a group of Charity, each of oxydised silver. At the side of each figure and group there are lilies in enamel. Upon the frieze over the figure of Faith are the words, "Walk as he walked in—Faith," the last word being inscribed beneath the figure.

In the same manner, in connection with the figure of Hope, are the words, Strive as he strove in—Hope;" and over the group of Charity, also in enamel, are the words, "Think as he thought in—Charity." Over Faith there is a lily of purity; over Hope the water lily, having appropriate reference to the baptism of the young prince; and over the group of Charity, and resting upon the top of the niche, there is the lily of the valley,

The front panel contains in the centre the Royal arms of England, surmounted by the crown. The left side, as you look at the panel, has the arms of the Prince of Wales. The mottoes of each shield are thrown into flowing ribbons. The entire treatment of this group is in a fanciful and allegorical style. Just beneath the Royal shield is a white lily bending down, over a broken rose, with, upon, the background (of the rose) the word "Frogmore." To the right of the Prince of Wales' shield there is a figure of an infant boy looking up at a full blown rose, which stands erect upon a perfect stem, with, beside it, a white lily, and immediately over the baby figures a bunch of snowdrops, emblematic of youth or spring. This entire group is enriched by the rose, thistle, and shamrock, tastefully introduced to form a background. The arms of the Queen in one shield, dexter; and in a second shield sinister, are the arms of the Prince Consort. The panel is filled, as the front one, with a tasteful arrangement of the rose, thistle and shamrock. The remaining panel is filled in the same manner, but with dexter, the Prince of Wales' arms, and those of Denmark sinister. The design is by Mr. H. Corbould. The figures were modelled by Mr. W. Theed, and the work has been executed by Messrs. Elkington & Co. The inscriptions were written by the Queen herself. The verses are by Mrs. Prothero, the wife of the rector of Whippingham.

5. THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

An English paper tells a little story of the Princess Alexandra, which admirably illustrates her domestic habits, her amiable disposition, and kindness of heart. Crossing the hall of Marlborough House late one afternoon a few days before Christmas, Her Royal Highness observed a young girl of singularly delicate and refined appearance, waiting and also standing, though evidently fatigued and faint. The Princess kindly told her to sit down, asked her errand, and discovered that she had brought home some little garments which had been ordered for the children, and which the Princess, who is much interested in sewing machines, and understands their merits, had desired should be made on the Grover and Baker Machine. Interested in the modest, intelligent appearance, and gentle manners of the girl, Her Royal Highness desired her to follow her to her room, which she did, without the remotest idea who the beautiful, condescending lady was. After an examination of the articles, the Princess asked who it was that had executed the work? The girl modestly confessed that she herself had done most of it. The Princess said it was done very nicely, and finally drew from her protegee the simple facts of her condition: how she had an invalid mother, whom she was obliged to leave all alone while she went to a shop to work; how the fashionable rage for the Grover and Baker sewing had suggested to her to become a finished operator on the Grover and Baker machine, with the hope, oh! how very, very far distant, that some time she might own a machine of her own, and be able to work at home and earn something more than bread for her poor sick mother.

The Princess rang the bell, ordered a bottle of wine, some biscuits and oranges to be packed and brought to her; meanwhile she had asked the wondering, bewildered child, for she was little more, where she lived, and taken down the address upon her tablets with her own hand. She then gave her the delicacies, which had been put into a neat little basket, and told her to take them to her mother.

On Christmas morning, into the clean apartment of the invalid mother and her astonished and delighted daughter, was borne a handsome sewing machine, with a slip of paper on which were the words—"A Christmas Gift from Alexandra."—*Guelph Herald*.

6. THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

Those who have traversed the plains of Mexico have seen the cactaceæ family. The cactus has an ungainly leaf, fat and thick, and full of thorns, so that when men see it growing they say, "It is a clumsy and hateful thing, that is ugly to look upon, and that pierces you when you touch it." Wait! When at last that plant, which grows in arid places, where hardly any weed will grow, with thick and succulent leaves, and a tough skin, which stands almost without root through the whole year—when at last, it has come to the point where it is developed, is there in the whole kingdom of beauty a blossom that is for exquisiteness of form and tint equal to the cactus blossom? It is the very perfection of beauty growing out of the very emblem of homeliness. As it is with the vegetable kingdom, so it is with many developments of the divine kingdom. God's providence looks like a cactus leaf—like an arid plant growing uselessly in the wilderness. But wait till the blossoms, and see how glorious is its beauty. The Lord himself has been declared to be a root out of dry ground, in whom was no form or comeliness; and yet, out of this has blossomed the infinite glory of the Saviour and Brother which makes us children of the common Father. The glory of the world, and the wealth and beauty of it, are not enough to illustrate the fulness of the meaning of that one word which the Lord's prayer begins with, and which every man on earth may utter—"Our Father."

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

—VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The exercises in connection with the close of the late session of the University of Victoria College have taken place during the past week. *The Examinations.*—The examinations in connection with the University and Grammar School classes were exceedingly satisfactory. So close, also, had been the competition between two members of the Freshman Class for the "Alumni Scholarship" of \$50, that extra written and oral examinations were ordered, still farther to test the abilities of the contestants. It was finally decided to give \$30 to A. L. Russell, and \$20 to W. Kingston, the two rivals who stood so nearly together. In law, we have been informed by one of the examiners, that the answers of Mr. W. H. Lowe, B.A., of Bowmanville, were exceedingly creditable. On Sabbath evening, the Baccalaureate Discourse to the members of the Graduating Class was delivered by the President, the Rev. S. Nelles, D.D. The Rev. gentleman took as his text, II Corinthians, x. 4 and 5,—more especially the last clause of the 5th verse, "Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." The closing remarks to the Graduating Class were at once affectionate and solemn. The subject was presented to them as a class, and their great work in regard to the union of reason and faith, as they entered upon the more active duties of life, plainly pointed out. It was the parting advice of the chief officer of the University to those about to be sent forth from its walls, and was exceedingly faithful and appropriate. The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention. *Lecture on Italy.*—On Monday evening the Rev. Robert Ferrier, M.A., of Montreal, delivered a lecture on Italy. The lecture consisted of reminiscences from personal recollections, and was exceedingly interesting. *Alumni Association.*—On Tuesday evening, Byron Britton, Esq., B.A., delivered the annual lecture before the Alumni Association, of the members of which we were pleased to see a considerable number. The subject chosen was "Success," and the lecturer handled it in such a manner as to give great satisfaction to his attentive audience. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association took place immediately after the lecture, at University Hall. After the transaction of some other matters of business, the following members were appointed office-bearers for the current year:—President, C. C. Cameron, B.A., M.D., Port Hope; 1st Vice President, A. R. Bain, B.A., Cobourg; 2nd Vice President, Rev. D. G. Sutherland, B.A., Oakville; Secretary, H. Hough, B.A., Cobourg; Treasurer, D. W. Dumble, B.A., Peterborough; Managing Committee, the Graduates residing at Cobourg, Mr. J. W. Kerr, B.A., being convener. Rev. N. Burwash, B.A., Hamilton, was appointed Lecturer for 1867. On Wednesday afternoon the annual Convocation was held at Victoria Hall. The large hall was, as is usual on such occasions, literally crowded, a very large number being obliged to stand. The Rev. Dr. Nelles, the President, took the chair at half-past 2 o'clock, and upon the platform were seated the members of the Faculty of Arts, and representatives from the Faculties of Law and Medicine. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. R. Jones, after which the following orations were delivered, and degrees conferred:—Latin Oration, J. H. Rogers; Greek Oration, C. W. Stickle; Valedictory

Oration, S. H. James. *Degrees:* B.A.—Josiah H. Rodgers, Gold Medallist; Charles W. Stickle, Silver Medallist; Alexander Hardie, Theophilus Hartley, Simeon H. Jaues, Harvard C. McMullen, Jonathan Pettet, Samuel Wallace. M.A.—J. J. Maelaren, B.A., Gold Medallist of 1862; N. Bigelow, B.A., W. M. Elliott, B.A., W. S. Downey, B.A., M.D., George Young, B.A., M.D.—Robert Edmundson, (*ad eundem.*) John McKeown, John Coventry, George A. McCallum, Jonathan McCully, Edward Benson, Harry Vaux, Thomas D. Keffer, C. Newland Trew, Robert B. Clark, Samuel L. Hughes, John Munson, J. Widmer Rolph, John Barr, George W. Ling, Thomas Wylie, Charles E. Bonnell, Charles A. Jones, Edward L. Atkinson, David L. Walmsley, Edward Oliver, James W. Smith, Nelson Mulloy, Milton Youmans, Peter J. Muter, Samuel McDonald, J. S. Douglas, Robert H. Bigger, Eli Y. Barrick, Edwin H. Gates, James H. McGregor, William H. Oliver, William F. Savage, Thomas W. Vardon, Samuel Moore, William S. Christoe, Josiah B. Johnson, Thomas R. Buckham, John B. Mills, D. W. McMurchy. After the conferring of the Degrees, Professor Geikin, of the Medical Faculty, delivered an interesting and impressive address to the Graduates in Medicine. The following medals and prizes were then awarded:—Prince of Wales Gold Medal, Josiah H. Rogers; Prince of Wales Silver Medal, Charles W. Stickle. The Ryerson Prize: Scripture History, George K. Creighton. The Webster Prize: First English Essay, Samuel Wallace. The Hodgins Prize: First in Metaphysics, Alexander Hardie. Literary Association's Prizes: First in Elocution, W. H. Rowsom; second, S. Wallace. Best English Essay: W. H. Rowsom; second, S. H. Jones. The Gold Medal was presented by the Rev. Dr. Green; the Silver Medal, (worn by a Cobourg boy,) by Dr. Beatty, Mayor. The Rev. John Laing presented the Ryerson Prize, W. Kerr, Esq., M.A., the Webster Prize, and Dr. Lavelle, the Hodgins Prize. The Rev. Dr. Nelles presented the Literary Association's Prizes in Elocution, the Rev. Dr. Madden its First Prize in English Essays, and the Rev. R. Ferrier the Second. Appropriate addresses were delivered at each presentation. At the close of the presentations, His Worship the Mayor, at the call of the Rev. President, proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a hearty good will, the band playing the National Anthem. After the band had ceased playing, the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. R. Jones, and this very interesting Convocation was thus brought to a close. In stating that the *Conversazione* on Wednesday evening was the most successful the Association has ever held, we but echo the sentiments of all whose opinions we have heard expressed. From year to year these gatherings have appeared to increase in interest; but the late one, for the perfection of its arrangements and the excellence of the various departments of the entertainment, certainly surpassed all its predecessors. Thus ended the exercises of another epoch in the history of Old Vic. Another company of young men has been sent forth, their education, as far as college life is concerned, completed, and their intellectual preparations for the more active duties of life brought to a close. We are sure we only write the pure prayer of each heart in that vast assembly on Wednesday afternoon, when we wish for them that success and happiness which the rigorous discipline to which they have been subjected, added to their own natural qualities, have fitted them to achieve and enjoy.—*World.*

—VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The Calendar of Victoria College, for the sessions of 1865-6, has just been issued. From this we are pleased to learn, that notwithstanding the "hardness of the times," the institution is still in a prosperous condition. There have been entered in various departments, during the session, the names of two hundred and eighty-two students. Of those 52 are Undergraduates in Arts, 83 Specialists, 61 Matriculants, 127 Students in Medicine, and 9 in Law. The University and Grammar School classes at Cobourg are now in a very efficient condition. The Matriculation and University Courses have been somewhat extended: and it is now believed that Victoria College offers advantages not surpassed by any institution in the country, while the thorough training which her students receive makes her diplomas at least of equal value with those of any other University. May she long continue to prosper in her noble work.—*World.*

—QUEBENS UNIVERSITY.—There was a large attendance on Thursday afternoon at Convocation Hall, to witness the conferring of degrees and prizes upon students in the faculties of Arts and Theology. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Principal Snodgrass, the minutes of the last convocation meeting were read by the Registrar, Rev. Professor Murray, and confirmed. Then followed the distribution of prizes to the most successful students in the various departments of the two faculties named. A report from the Senatus was read, recommending the conferring of the degree; also a recommendation from the Law Faculty, that

the Degree of LL. D. should be conferred on the Rev. George Romanes, of London, England. Both recommendations were unanimously agreed to when the Scholarships for the last Session were announced, after which the ceremony of laureation took place, and the usual oath was administered to each of the graduates. The Degree of LL. D. was also conferred on Rev. George Romanes. The Principal said that in addition to the Degree conferred on him, another Degree, that of D. D. had been resolved on the recipient being Rev. John Geddie, of Nova Scotia, whose missionary exertions on the Island of Aneiteum, one of the Islands of the Hebrides, had been crowned with triumphant success. The natives of the entire Island had been brought to a knowledge of Christianity by the unceasing and zealous endeavors of Mr. Geddie, who had also translated the Scriptures into their native language, to which fact his great success was mainly attributable. The Principal stated that only one competitor had appeared for the prize to be awarded by Mr. John Carruthers for the best Essay on Petroleum Oils, and it was still deemed advisable to hold the prize over for future competition. He also stated that a prize had been awarded to Mr. Nathan F. Dupuis, the writer of one of the essays received in competition for the Ottawa Prize on the question of "The advantages and responsibilities of our connection with the mother country." The competition, he said had been good, and he had read the essay which was just found to have been written by Mr. Dupuis after it had been selected by the judges, and had fully concurred in the judgment they had rendered. The Montreal prize of \$40 for the best essay on "The Didactic in relation to the devotional element in the Lord's Prayer," was awarded to Mr. Robert Jardine, M. A., B. D., of Brockville. The customary address was delivered to the students by the Rev. Principal, and was followed by the Valedictory Address of the Students to the Professors, Mr. Robert Jardine having been chosen to deliver the latter. Rev. Professor Murray, by desire of Rev. Principal, addressed the students briefly, bidding them farewell on behalf of the Professors, and expressing a hope that the acquirements they carried with them from the College might redound to their future well-being. The Principal announced that the prize essays and Scholarships to be competed for next session would be the same as those at the session just closed, with two exceptions, that of the "Hardy Scholarship," of \$50 and the "Leitch Memorial Scholarship." The latter was made up by subscriptions of the friends of the late Principal Leitch in Scotland and Canada, but the arrangements were not yet completed, and there would only be a partial amount this year; next and future years it would be \$70. Both these are to be open scholarships. The Principal, then, with the consent of the Senate, announced the following University Prizes:—1. The Kingston Prize of \$50 for the best essay on "Confederation on its bearings upon the Commercial Prosperity of the British North American Colonies." Open to all students. 2. The Montreal Prize of \$40 for the best essay on "The Sabbath, in its Mosiac and Christian Aspects." Open to all students of Theology. 3. The Toronto Prize of \$40 for the best essay on "The Oratory of the Ancient Greeks and Romans." Open to all students in Arts. 4. Church Agents' Prize of \$25 for the best essay on "The Scriptural Argument for Presbyterianism." Open to all students in Theology. *Election of Fellows*—Faculty of Arts,—Mr. N. F. Dupuis; Faculty of Law Dr. Romanes; Faculty of Theology Mr. Robert Jardine. The Rev. Principal closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction.—*Farther Degrees Conferred*.—Faculty of Arts, M. A., Rev. James Y. Cameron, M. A., Henry Edmison, B. A., Donald Fraser, B. A., Robert Jardine, B. A., William McCleunan B. A. B. A.—Nathan F. Dupuis, Peter C. McGregor, Evan C. W. McColl, Robert Chambers, Francis H. Chrysler, William Caldwell, Peter McLaren, Samuel Eakin, Charles F. Ireland.—*Kingston News*

—MCGILL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—The annual Convocation was opened yesterday. The Chancellor, the Hon. C. D. Day, LL.D. presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Reverend the Vice-Principal of McGill College. The Minutes of the first day of last Convocation were read. Convocation then proceeded to elect the Fellows in each of the Faculties as follows: *In Arts*—B. Chamberlain, M. A., B.C.L., and R. A. Leach, M. A., B.C.L. *In Medicine*—W. Sutherland, M.D. and R. Godfrey, M.D. *In Law*—W. B. Lambe, B.C.L. and F. W. Torrance, B.C.L. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts then read the Honour and class list. *FACULTY OF ARTS: Honours, Prizes and Standing Graduating Class.* The Medallists. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bethune, and Mr. Browne were called forward, and received their medals from the Chancellor. The Diplomas of Honours were then handed to the Honour men by the Dean of Faculty. Messrs. Anderson, Watts, Bethune, Tabb, Perigo, Browne, Wilson, Grandy, Chipman, McLeod, Hartt, Morrison, and Beckett were called forward, and,

having made the requisite declaration, received the degree of Bachelors of Arts. Messrs Bancroft and Mac-luff were also admitted to the degree. Mr. McLeod then delivered the Valedictory on behalf of his class. Prof. Hatch, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Morrin College, then read the following list of those who had passed to the degree of B.A. with Honours. Mental and Moral Philosophy—First rank—Messrs Scott and Wotherspoon equal, Mr. Cassels—Second rank—Mr. N. W. McLean, Mr. Theophilus H. Oliver. These gentlemen then received the degree of B.A., after which Mr. Wotherspoon read a valedictory on behalf of his fellow-graduates from Morrin. The following Bachelors of Art were then announced by the Dean of Faculty of Arts, McGill, to have complied with the regulations, and to be entitled to the degree of M.A., viz.: The Rev. James Davidson, and Messrs George Ross and R. J. Wickateed; and those gentlemen having made the necessary declaration, were admitted to the degree.

The DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS (the Ven. Archdeacon Leach,) then addressed the Graduates. He remarked upon the fact that the present convocation was one deserving more than usual notice, on this account, that they had a larger number of Graduates than ever before. And he was glad specially to notice this, inasmuch as this was an indication of a growing taste for an appreciation of Academical learning in the community. He desired to recognize the good work in the same direction done by other collegiate institutions in Lower Canada, not only those affiliated with this University, but Bishops' College, Lennoxville, as well, which he regretted was not also affiliated. They recognized the work these had done, as assisting themselves and the cause of University education generally. It was urged sometimes that the learned professions are too crowded, but he argued against this as a fallacy—at least the learning which fitted them for the practice of those learned professions was a benefit to the recipients themselves, and to those with whom they were brought in contact. One thing he thought noteworthy and to be regretted, that so few even of those who came to receive a University education seemed to have developed their literary tastes—to have properly cultivated their fancy and sensibility. Perchance this was owing to the purely practical tastes of parents in this new country, busied with the getting of a living. But he thought it was a pity that youth were not taught to appreciate the beauties of Milton and Shakspeare—nay, that children were not encouraged to learn parts of Tennyson, as well as hymns. He next addressed the Graduates in a few happy words of advice, and concluded with a compliment to Principal Dawson, who, more than any other person, had since he came among us urged forward by his untiring exertions the cause of academic education. Rev. Dr. Cook Principal of Morrin College, next addressed the Convocation. He had been long connected with McGill University. Not long after he came to this country he was named one of the Board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and continued to act thereafter upon it with the late Bi-hop of Quebec, and others—most of whom had passed away. When the Board was reorganized, and properly made up of men resident in Montreal, he of course ceased to be upon it, but his interest in the Institution had not ceased, and when Morrin College was recently affiliated, he was glad of the opportunity to renew his connection. And he should be lacking in courtesy if he did not take that opportunity to recognize the promptitude and kindness with which Principal Dawson and the Chancellor had acted in the negotiations for this affiliation, how they had exerted themselves to remove all difficulties in the way. He heartily concurred also in what Dr. Leach had said with regard to the labours of the learned Principal of McGill—the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Of Morrin College he would not say much. It had no very large resources, and the English population near it was so small that they could not expect for many years to come, to have many students. It was well to do heartily at once what they could do, to have higher aims, to look forward to a still higher standard of education in the future, especially more support both from public and private benevolence. What the friends of the cause had most to dread was the apathy of the general public and the desire manifested by rich men to take their sons at the earliest practical moment from their teachers, and place them in their country houses. There is excuse for the poor perhaps that they should set their children to earn their livelihood at the earliest moment—but none for the rich—of whom there must be many in a great town like Montreal, where one saw on every hand signs of great wealth and abounding prosperity. They had it on the highest authority that a man's life does not consist in the abundance of that which he possesses. Next after high principle and upright conduct, intellectual culture should be prized before all else. Nothing was so calculated as such culture to prevent men from giving way to low tastes

oftentimes bred of indolence or vacuity of mind. The citizens of Montreal had been generous in their donations to the University; but the best aid they could give it would be to send their sons here, and so increase the numbers of those having an interest in University education. The Rev. Doctor concluded with some advice to the undergraduates.

The VICE CHANCELLOR then announced that the Corporation had conferred the honorary degree of L.L.D. upon H. H. Miles, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Professor Miles had for many years taught with eminent ability in that Institution, his connection with which, he regretted to hear, was about to cease. This University desired in this way to recognize his long and faithful labours in the cause of education in Lower Canada. The Corporation had also conferred the honorary degree of M.A. upon Mr. Daniel Wilkie of Quebec, Senior Master in the High School there, and Secretary to Morrin College. He also had been long engaged in promoting the causes of the higher grade of education in Lower Canada. And he might remark here, that the University felt it its duty to be more and more chary of conferring its honorary degrees, more especially this of M.A. It was not impossible that it would cease to be done in this latter case. But there had been circumstances attendant upon our condition in Canada, just emerging as it were from a rudimental condition in respect of academic education, which seemed to call upon the University to recognize in some such way the preliminary or preparatory work done by educators in the midst of many discouragements. For these reasons, as well as for the ascertained merit and learning of the recipients, these degrees had been conferred. He congratulated the friends of the University on the large numbers of graduates in Arts this year. It was the largest they had yet had, and they were not, for special reasons, likely to have for two years to come so many again. After that he hoped to see the numbers again reached and maintained, if not surpassed. And he was glad to say that the men sent out this year, were in all respects such as the Professors could wish them. They were to be congratulated not on their numbers alone but on their attainments. They were glad to welcome the first graduates from Morrin College. They hoped they would annually have a like pleasure; and he also hoped that next year another affiliated College, St. Francis, would send up men for the intermediate examination. One of the most distinguished of the McGill graduates had been named Professor of Mathematics there, and they had also secured a competent teacher of the Natural Sciences. He had felt very much moved and gratified by the kind and unexpected compliments paid him by the Rev. Vice-Principal and Rev. Dr. Cook. To him it was a pleasure to have worked with men so true and earnest as those with whom he had been associated. When he looked back upon the work they had accomplished, it seemed, notwithstanding several failures and drawbacks, a great one. And to such a work he would cheerfully devote the remainder of his life as he had given the last ten years. It should be the hope and ambition of all of them to make this continue in the future the greatest University of British America.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. Campbell) then read the prize list of that faculty as follows. The total number of students in the past session has been 178. From Canada East, 93; Canada West, 72; New Brunswick, 8; Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 3; Newfoundland, 1; United States, 4. The number of students who have passed their primary examination for the M.D., C.M. degree, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and botany or zoology is 39. The following are the names of students presented for the degree of M.D., George Ross, M.A., Samuel Campbell, Alexander Falkner, Edmund O. Walsh, Edmund Longley, William Fuller, John McCurdy, Thos. D. Laney, James A. Knowles, John Corsan, Julius Leavitt, Charles E. Hickey, James B. Hall, Rufus S. Parker, Alexander R. Ferguson, Alexander Anderson, Charles H. Cooke, William Wakeham, Alex. C. Savage, James Hayes, Phillip Burrows, Benjamin F. Burch, Emery Allard, John Bell, M.A., Jas. O'Leary, Jonas J. G. Harvey, James C. Irvine, Charles S. Parke, George Duncan, Thomas Gendron, Benjamin S. Wilson, John Adsetts, James T. Halliday, Charles E. Graham. The following gentlemen passed their examination, but are not of age. Their degrees will be conferred next meeting of Convocation:—

William Gardner, Patrick Robertson, David M. Cassidy. The Medical Faculty prizes consist, first, of the Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean, and two prizes in Books, for the best Primary, and best final graduation examinations. Second, the Holmes Gold Medal is awarded to the Student who, being of the graduating class, and having passed the Final Examinations, shall have prepared a Thesis

of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the Medal. George Ross, M.A., was the successful competitor for the Medal. William Gardner gained the Prize for the best examination in the final branches, and Clinton Wayne Kelly for the best examination in the primary branches. Professor's Prize in Clinical Medicine, John McCurdy. Prize in Natural History, Botany—O. H. Clarke, and A. A. Henderson. Practical Anatomy, Demonstrator's Prizes. Senior class—For general excellence as a practical anatomist and for punctuality of attendance, prize awarded to Mr. A. E. Spohn. Students who deserve honourable mention as good practical anatomists—Messrs W. H. Fraser, C. W. Kelly, L. B. Powers, —Roddick and J. Quarry. Junior class—The prize is divided between Messrs Octavius H. E. Clarke and Thomas J. Alloway. Both of these gentlemen deserve credit for their care and painstaking in this department of their studies. Students of the first year, who deserve mention for diligence and attention are Messrs G. J. Bull, A. L. Wilson, F. D. Lueas, and C. J. Hamilton. Mr. Ross was then called forward, and received the Holmes Gold Medal, the Chancellor expressing a hope that he might prove as good a man and as devoted to science and the duties of his profession as the late Dean of Faculty, whose name the medal bore. Dr. Ross, we may also mention, was Chapman Medallist, of the year in which he graduated in the Faculty of Arts. The Dean of Faculty then delivered the prizes to the prize-men. The graduates were then called up, and having made the required declaration, received formally the degree of M.D., C.M. Dr. Hickey then delivered the valedictory on behalf of the new graduates. Professor Fraser then delivered a very excellent parting address on behalf of the Faculty to the new graduates. Adverting to the prospects before them, he told them that the medical profession neither offered to those who pursued it the great gains of commerce or the distinctions won at the bar, or in the army, but it did afford the means of most extensive usefulness, of largely benefiting their fellow-men. To that end he urged on them the duty of preserving their own health and cultivating their minds. He specially dwelt on the evil effects of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants as robbing a man of his usefulness in his profession. He advised all those whose means permitted to go to the great medical schools of Europe ere settling down to practice. He pointed out the need to keep pace with the progress of science. He urged upon them the need of strict integrity, with reticence and patience in dealing with the sick, of the rule of doing to others as you would wish to be done by in dealing with their brethren in the profession: and finally, as their chief public duty, the promotion of sanitary reforms; pointing out how much might be done for their fellow men in this direction.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law (Prof. Abbott) then read the list of prizes and of graduates in that Faculty, as follows:—John Alex. Bothwell, Christopher Benfield Carter, Henri Jules Tachereaux Duchesnay, Pierre Nagel Duprat, William Owen Farmer, Christophe Alphonse Geoffron, Edwin Ruthven Johnson, R. A. Ramsay, Emery Robidoux, William Rose.

Mr. Bothwell was then called forward, and Professor Abbott complimented him upon the fact that having been Logan medallist in the Faculty of Arts, he now carried off the highest prize—the Elizabeth Torrance Medal—(founded by John Torrance, Esq.) in the Faculty of Law. He regretted the medal had not arrived, and that, therefore, Mr. Bothwell could not on that occasion receive it from the hands of the Chancellor. He felt called on, therefore, thus publicly to compliment him on having won it. And he would add this also, that the future career of one who had won so much distinction in the University would be watched hereafter with no ordinary interest by his late teachers and others. The Graduates being then called forward, made the required declaration, and the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law was formally conferred upon them. Mr. Geoffron then delivered the valedictory on behalf of the graduates, and Professor Laflamme the parting address on behalf of the Faculty.

The Vice Chancellor then briefly addressed the Convocation, alluding with gratification to the fact that the number of students in the past year had been larger than ever before, viz. 314, or with those of the affiliated colleges, 350. The number of graduates also was larger, being this year 66. And it was gratifying to know that the largest per centage of increase was in the Faculty of Arts. Another noteworthy feature in the results of this year's work was, that out of 7 honour men, 6 were sent up by the High School. Heretofore the students from the country districts had often won the greater number of places. Again, out of five medals this year, four had been carried off by High School boys; and the medals in the two professional faculties had been won by men who had graduated with

honours in Arts, taking medals in that faculty also. Here was another proof of the advantage of the more thorough preparatory studies of the college, even in competition for professional eminence. The Vice Chancellor next alluded to the fact that at last, after fifteen years of anxious labor, the Governors had utilized and rendered productive all the estate bequeathed by the late Hon. James McGill for its foundation, except what was absolutely needed for the college itself. Their administration of that estate was proof to all who might be willing to entrust them with further funds, that they would also be well used. There was much more needed, either from private beneficence or public means; and a public man could in no way earn more enviable distinction than by using his influence to wipe off the reproach that the government and Parliament of the Province had given nothing for the endowment of academical institutions in Lower Canada. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the graduates and students respecting the development of their minds beyond the comparatively narrow range of studies they had hitherto pursued. The proceedings were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Professor Cornish, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

— **MCGILL UNIVERSITY.**—The lists of the University in the present session of 1866 show 58 students in Law, 174 in Medicine and 79 in Arts; or, after deducting a few entered in more than one faculty, 306 students in all. This number does not include the students matriculated in the University, but studying at the affiliated colleges of Morrin and St. Francis. There are, in addition, 250 pupils in the High School, 66 teachers in training in the Normal School, and 314 pupils in the Model School of the Normal School. There are thus in all 986 persons directly receiving instruction in connection with the University. Of these, no less than 203 persons are not resident in Montreal, but resorting thither from various parts of British America and the United States for education. These numbers furnish a satisfactory indication of the high reputation and extended usefulness of the University, and afford matter for congratulation and thankfulness to its friends, while they should encourage renewed exertion and greater liberality on its behalf.

— **LOWER CANADA SCHOOL LAW.**—An important decision has recently been given by Mr. Justice Sicotte, in reference to the School Law in Lower Canada. The question in dispute was the right of non-residents to apply the taxes payable upon their property to such schools as they might select. —Heretofore the point has been a disputed one, Judge Short having decided against the right, and Judge Coursol in favor of it. The question is one of great interest to Protestants in Lower Canada, many of whom own large quantities of land in the Townships, and who desire to devote the taxes accruing on them to the support of the dissentient schools. Indeed so strong was the feeling on the subject that one of the points demanded by the Protestants, in the proposed new School Bill, was that non-residents should have the right to apply their school taxes as they pleased. In the case brought before Mr. Justice Sicotte, the Roman Catholic view was argued by Mr. Huntingdon, a Protestant and former Solicitor General for Lower Canada, and the Protestant view by Mr. Laberge, a Catholic, formerly member for Iberville, and since that time a temporary Judge. The ground taken by his Lordship was that in the contemplation of the law, everyone who pays taxes in a locality is "an inhabitant," and therefore entitled under the school Law of Lower Canada, to make such appropriation as he pleases of his school taxes.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

— **IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—The Rev. Mr. Beausang collected \$3,367 during his visit here for the Catholic University of Dublin. The *Ulster Observer* commenting on the fact states; "it is only right to add that the Catholics of Canada were generously aided in their contributions by several liberal Protestants, comprising some of the first statesmen of the Province and some notable public and private men."

— **SUCCESSOR TO DR. WHEWELL.**—The appointment of the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M. A., as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, void by the death of Dr. Whewell, is gazetted.

IX. Departmental Notices.

COMMON SCHOOL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA.

A copy of the last edition of the Common School Manual for Upper Canada, is supplied gratuitously to all new School Sections in Upper Canada. To other Sections the price is thirty-five (35) cents, inclusive of postage, which is now payable in advance.

All Local Superintendents retiring from office, are required by law to hand over to their successors the copies of the School Manual furnished to them by the Department, and all other official school documents in their possession. Extra copies of the Local Superintendent's Manual can be furnished for fifty (50) cents, including postage.

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34 BOOKS ALREADY PUBLISHED. 6 NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

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The following Books, published in Canada, by JOHN LOVELL, have been approved and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction for use in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada: LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY; by J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY; by ditto. HISTORY OF CANADA, AND OF THE OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA; by ditto. NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, adapted to the Decimal Currency; by J. H. SANGSTER, M.A., M.D. ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, in Decimal Currency; by ditto. ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON ALGEBRA; by ditto. PHILOSOPHY OF GRAMMAR; by T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

The Publisher respectfully calls attention to the subjoined School Books. It will be seen that the Prices have been reduced, so as to place them within the reach of all the School in the country.

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IN PRESS:—SIMPLE EXERCISES IN MENSURATION. By the same.

IN PRESS:—RUDIMENTS OF GRAMMAR. By T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

Use of American Geographies Illegal.

According to previous notice, the Council of Public Instruction has withdrawn its sanction to the use of Morse's Geography in any of the public schools of Upper Canada. Hereafter it will not be lawful (after the copies now in actual use in any schools are worn out) to use either Morse's or any other American geography in the Grammar or Common Schools of Upper Canada. A violation of this order, in any case, will subject the school concerned to the loss of its share in the Grammar School Fund or Legislative School Grant, as the case may be.—*Journal of Education for Upper Canada*.

Lovell's Books at the London and Dublin Exhibitions.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.—The Jury of the International Exhibition held in London, in 1862, report: "The Colony (Canada) produces many of its own school books, among which may be mentioned 'Lovell's General Geography,' a trustworthy and attractive manual, remarkable for its clear arrangement, and for the fulness of its illustrative and statistical contents."

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

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March 28, 1866.

[3 in. m.m.f., n.p.]

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