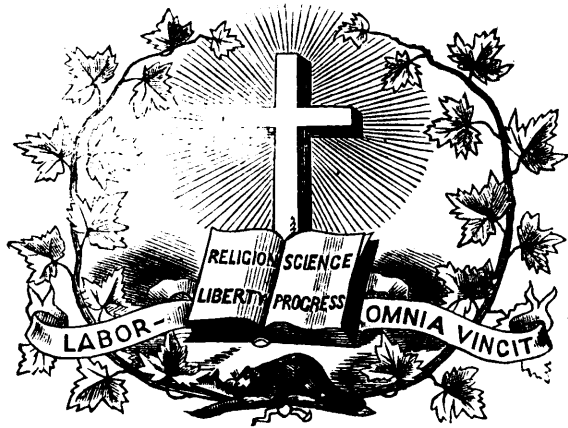


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men, and my younger friends,—Thirty years have passed away since, in consequence of the accidental disability of a worthier person, I was called upon to deliver from this very spot the inaugural address of the opening of this institution. In other words, the College has now lived through one generation of men. At the close of such a term as this we may suitably look back to ascertain how far it has fulfilled or disappointed the expectations of its founders. At first I will refer to the hope they entertained that they would be able to secure for the government, the institution the services of a series of learned, able, and earnest men. This expectation, I venture to say, has been amply realized in the persons successively of Mr. Conybeare, of your old friend Dean Howson, and of Mr. Butler. Further, it was to be an institution having religion for its centre and its base—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and that religion was to be the religion of the Church of England. (Renewed cheers.) That the National Church is not in less esteem now than it was then with the nation, the immense increase alike of her fabrics and of her ministrations may sufficiently show. (Cheers.) That those who guide the fortunes of this college do not desire to change the ground they have occupied from the first can need no proof on an occasion when I know from the Principal himself how much it is desired by them to erect a chapel within the precincts, in order to the more solemn and effectual celebration of the offices of religion (Applause.) But it was also from the first a part of the design that with religious teaching should be combined the practice of religious liberty; that no compulsory lessons or observances should be imposed to hinder the enjoyment, by the entire youth of Liverpool, of the general advantages of the college. (Hear, hear, and cheers. How has this portion of the scheme been found to fare? The kindness of your old, valued, and indefatigable Secretary enables me to answer the question. From him I learn, as well as from the Principal, that no religious difficulty has impeded the working of the plan; that among the pupils of this college, comprehensive with respect to nationality as well as to communion, there were found a short time back, upon examination; Unitarians, Wesleyans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, members of the Greek Church, Presbyterians, and Jews; and that of the whole number of pupils in the three schools of the college not

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Speech on Education at Liverpool College.

On the 21st Dec. last, Mr. Gladstone delivered the prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool College in the presence of an assemblage which crowded every part of the lecture-hall. The platform was occupied by nearly 300 of the most notable of local men of all shades of politics and of various denominations. Mr. Torr, Chairman of the board, presided; and, after a brief introductory address, called upon the Premier for his speech.

Mr. Gladstone, who, on rising, was most enthusiastically received, then said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentle-

less than one fourth were of religious professions distinct from our own. (Cheers.) Nor have the promoters of the college been disappointed in their hope to furnish the people of Liverpool with easy access to the higher forms of education at their own doors, and to strengthen and enlarge their connection with the old universities of the country. The seven hundred pupils on its books afford ample proof of the favour of the community; and the number of able men whom it has sent to these universities indicates the wish of Liverpool to secure for its sons the advantages of what has been commonly termed the higher education. (Applause.) With regard to that old education, I will speak in terms, I hope, of moderation. Here and there we may find a man whose self-training power is such that he can dispense with all applications from without. But these are rare instances indeed.

I speak now not of the one, but of the million, of those who are greatly dependent on the education they receive, and, as among the million, I affirm that there is no training for the conflicts and toils of life, so far at least as I have seen, which does greater justice to the receiver of it than the old training of the English public schools and universities. (Cheers.) I speak of my own experience and observation in the sphere in which I have lived; but probably there are few spheres, though I will not say there are none, in which the whole making of a man is more severely tested. That my testimony, which is limited, may at least be definite, I will add that I speak of such training in the form in which it existed at Oxford. I am sorry to say, more than forty years ago. This may sound like a paradox, and must be a stumbling-block to those who think that the sole or main purpose of education is to stock the mind with knowledge as a shop is stocked with goods, that the wants of life can be met just like the wants of customers. And, doubtless, one of the purposes of education is thus to furnish materials for future employment; but this is its lower, not its higher purpose. The fabric of the shop takes no benefit, though it may take damage, from the wares which it receives; but the greatest and best use of the information which is imported into the mind is to improve the mind itself. (Cheers.) A more instructive comparison may be drawn between education and food. As the purpose of food is to make the body strong and active, so the main purpose of education is to make the mind solid, elastic, and capable of enduring wear and tear. The studies which are most useful, so far as utility is external to the mind, though they are, on that account the most popular, and though they are indispensable, such I mean as reading, writing, arithmetic, modern languages, or geography, are those which do not most but least for our intellectual and moral training. The studies which have for their main object to act on the composition and capacity of the man will, to such as follow them: with their whole heart, be found to yield a richer harvest, though the seed may be longer in the ground. Yet, I fully admit that the test of a good education is neither abstract nor inflexible. Such an education must take account both of the capacity and of the possibilities of his future calling. All I would plead for is that where there is choice, the highest shall be preferred. "It was our duty," says our best known poet of the day, "to have loved the highest;" and our duty it ever must remain. (Cheers.) In this institution I trust the prerogative of the highest will always be admitted; and around the highest will be marshalled, each in its due order and degree, its numerous and ever multiplying studies, of which every one has an undoubted title to honour in its tendency to embellish or improve the life of man. But indeed there is much to be said and done about education besides determining the controversy upon the relative claims of the different kinds of knowledge.

Quite apart from those claims and those controversies, much, my younger friends, and more than you can as yet perhaps fully understand, depends upon the spirit in which those kinds of knowledge are pursued. And this at least depends, not upon the incidental advantages of birth or wealth, but upon ourselves. The favours of fortune have both their value and their charm; but there is in a man himself, if he will but open out and cultivate his manhood, that which will supply their place in case of need. (Cheers.) Now, as to this important subject, the spirit in which we pursue education, the degree in which we turn our advantages to account, I must say, not of this institution nor of those whom I see before me, but of us here in England, that we do not stand so well as we ought to stand. Our old universities, and the schools of the country, above the rank of primary schools, have the most magnificent endowments in the world. That gentlemen, I am aware, is a reproach which does not attach to you. (Laughter.) It may be doubted whether the amount of these endowments in England alone is not equal to the amount on the whole continent of Europe taken together. Well, what is the result? Matters have mended, and are, I hope, mending. We have good and thorough workers, but not enough of them. The results may be good as far as they go, but they do not go very far. But in truth this "beggarly return," not of empty, but of ill-filled boxes, is but one among many indications of a wide-spread vice; a scepticism in the public mind, of old as well as young, respecting the real value of learning and of culture, and a consequent slackness in seeking their attainment. We seem to be spoiled by the very facility and abundance of the opportunities around us. We do not in this matter stand well as compared with the men of the Middle Ages, on whom we are too ready to look down. For then, when scholarships, and exhibitions, and fellowships, and headships, were very rare, nay even before they were known, and long centuries before triposes and classes had been invented, the beauty and the power of knowledge filled the hearts of men with love, and they went in quest of her from the ends of the earth with ardent devotion, like pilgrims to a favoured shrine. (Cheers.) We do not stand well as compared with Scotland, where at least the advantages of education are well understood; and though its honours and rewards are much fewer, yet self-denying labour and unsparing energy in pursuit of knowledge are far more common than with us. We do not stand well as compared with Germany, where, with means so much more slender as to be quite out of comparison with ours, the results are so much more abundant that, in the ulterior prosecution of almost every branch of inquiry, it is to Germany and the works of Germans that the British student must look for assistance. (Hear, hear.) Yet I doubt if it can be said with truth that the German is superior to the Englishman in natural gifts, or that he has greater or even equal perseverance, provided only the Englishman has his heart in the matter. But Germany has two marked advantages: a far greater number of her educated class are really in earnest about their education; and they have not yet learned, as we, I fear, have learned, to undervalue, or even to despise, in a great measure, simplicity of life. (Cheers.) Our honours, our endowments, what for the most part are they but palliatives, applied to stimulate a degenerate indifference to that existence to which, unfortunately, they bear the most conclusive witness? Far be it from me to decry them, or to seek to do away with them. In my own sphere I have laboured to extend them. They are, however, the medicines of our infirmity, not the ornaments of our health. They supply from without inducements to seek knowledge which ought to be its own reward. (Hear, hear, and

cheers.) They do something to expel the corroding rust of idleness—that special temptation to a wealthy country—that deadly enemy in all countries to the body and soul of man. They get us over the first and most difficult stages in the formation of habits of which, in a proportion of cases at least, we may hope will endure and become self-acting. One other claim I must make on behalf of the system of examinations. It is easy to point out their inherent imperfections. Plenty of critics are ready to do this: for in the case of first employments under the State, they are the only tolerable safe-guard against gross abuses, and such abuses are never without friends. But from really searching and strong examinations, such as the best of those in our universities and schools, there arises at least one great mental benefit, difficult of attainment by any other means. In early youth, while the mind is still naturally supple and elastic, they teach the practice, and they give the power of concentrating all its force, all its resources, at a given time upon a given point. What a pitched battle is to the commander of an army, that the strong examination is to an earnest and able student. All his faculties, all his attainments, must be on the alert, and wait the word of command; method is tested at the same time with strength; and over the whole movement presence of mind must preside. If in the course of his after-life he chances to be called to make great and concentrated efforts, he will look back with gratification to those examinations, which more than any other instrument may teach him to make them. General remissness is not the besetting sin of our great town communities—least among them all of Liverpool. Nowhere is the pedestrian's pace more rapid than in her streets; nowhere is his countenance more charged with purpose. We live, ladies and gentlemen, in a wealth-making age. It may surprise you to hear, but I believe it to be unquestionably true, that more wealth has, in this little island of ours, been accumulated since the commencement of this present century, that is, within the lifetime of many who are still among us, than in all the preceding ages from the time, say, of Julius Cæsar. And, again, at least as much of it within the last twenty years as within the preceding fifty. Liverpool has had even more than her share in this great, almost portentous activity. Since I knew her she has scooped four miles of solitary shore into teeming docks; and I am told she is now about to add more miles to these. Out of the mere overflow of her wealth and energy the little hamlets that faced her in Cheshire have grown into a great and populous town district, larger, I believe, in population than she herself was at the commencement of the century. Her opulence has grown, I believe, in still greater proportions than her numbers. If we ask where is this to end, when will this marvellous process be arrested, when will this great flood tide begin to ebb, I for one, know not. I am by no means sure that we are even yet near high water. But with the impetuosity of this galloping career, with the wonderful development of such arts of life as bear directly upon enjoyment, there grow up continually a correlative class of dangers and temptations. "The world is too much with us; late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers." The world, in truth, becomes more worldly. It ties us down to earth by more and stronger cords; and to break them requires bolder and more assiduous effort. If we wish to secure our freedom of mind against the perils that environ it, this is not to be done by renouncing business or by abating energy in its pursuit; it is by balancing that activity with other activities. Yes, it may be replied; we ought to live in the world unseen as well as in the world we see. That is doubtless true, and for many whose opportunities

are small it is sufficient; but for this great community, whose opportunities are large, though true, it is not the whole truth. The entire nature of man is the garden which is given him to cultivate. We cannot as a nation, or as individuals, be well, if we do not provide for the soul as well as the body. But neither can we be well if we do not according to our means, provide for the mind as the soul. That is the principle enshrined and represented in this institution, as it is in every ancient university and college, and it must be in every institution which aspires to superintend and promote anything that deserves the name of the higher education. And why should not Liverpool—why should not commerce—afford a field favourable to art, literature, and science, as much as to philanthropy and religion? Half a century ago the name of this town stood high with respect to mental cultivation. There is nothing in the pursuits of the merchant that ought to preclude the pursuit of mental refinement. The day's work is not so long, nor the anxiety so constant, as to wear out the whole stock of energy that a vigorous English nature can command. In Greece, the state which took its place at the head of literature and philosophy and art was noted for its encouragement of trade. The best products of Sicily and Italy, of Cyprus and Egypt, of Lydia and Pontus, and every other country, flowed, says Xenophon, into the markets of Athens, which ruled the sea. Hither, says Thucydides, come the products of all the earth; and Pericles and Alcibiades were not ashamed of superintending extensive manufactories which they owned. In Florence, the true Athens of modern times, many of the nobles were among the most conspicuous merchants. And when Holland took the place of Italy at the head of the commerce of Europe, art and science and learning walked in the noble train of liberty, and the University of Leyden, founded in memory of the heroic efforts of her citizens in their struggle for freedom, took its place, even in that little country, among the very foremost of the Universities of Christendom. We now speak with deserved respect and gratitude of the learned labours of Germany; but those who observe the German names and German firms which have established themselves in the commercial communities of England will readily understand that no country is making advances more marked than theirs in the path of enterprise. If, then, as I am persuaded there are, among you, my younger friends, those who, destined to the pursuits which have made this great emporium famous, have in tasting of the cup of knowledge acquired the desire for longer and deeper draughts; if one of you can say with Virgil of his Muses, "Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore," there is no reason why he should regard the beginning of business as the end of culture; but let him rather resolve that, though it be but in fragments of his time, he will woo his studies with a life-long love. (Cheers.) And now forgive me if, using the melancholy privilege of age, and addressing some words specially to you who are still so young, I seem to assume that in youth you may learn more rapidly from others some lessons which you would acquire at greater cost and more slowly for yourselves. To each and all I would say that God hath sent no one of you into the world without a work ready for him to do, and faculties wherewith to do it. What this work is, reflection, or parental guidance, or a kind of instinct may have told you. If it has not yet been discovered in its specific form, you have only to follow this one rule—do your best, try to make the most of all your faculties; "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do," says the wise man, and in like manner whatsoever thy mind findeth to do, "do it with thy might." You would with justice think meanly of a boy, who did not, at cricket, or football, or any

other sport, try with all his heart to win or do his part towards winning. Is there not something wrong—I would almost say something base—in our standard of action if, while bone and muscle are thus developed, and most properly developed, to the uttermost, the mind is allowed to wither and to dwindle for want of manly exercise? You, who have successfully shown your disposition to excel, I congratulate cordially on your success. But that success would be a misfortune and a snare to you if you rested in it; if, to use a homely expression, you went to sleep upon it. It is like the meal which the traveller enjoys upon his way, but the purpose of which is to strengthen him for his further journey. The prize is good, but the efforts made to gain the prize are far better. (Cheers.) What is most valuable in these competitions is the defeated share with the conquerors. Nay, further yet, one who is defeated after a hard and bracing struggle gains more in the true work of education, the strengthening of his mind, than the easy winner who canters in without exertion. (Cheers.) And such defeat, in a mind of true British temper, only strengthens the resolution, which never in the long run fails to try yet more manfully next time. For, do what you will, your life, because it is a human life, will be a trial.

“So it is willed above, where will is power.”

And this world-old truth seems, as the world grows older, to grow more vividly and pointedly true with the ever growing strain and noise and haste and waste of life. Trial cannot be escaped by flying from it; but it may be conquered by facing it. (Cheers.) On an occasion like this, I should not have desired, even before those of you, my younger friends, who are on the threshold of active and responsible manhood, to dwell in a marked manner on the trials you will have to encounter. But the incidents of the time are no common incidents; and there is one among them so obstructive that youth cannot long enjoy its natural privilege of unacquaintance with the mischief, and at the same time so formidable, that it really requires to be forewarned against the danger. I refer to the extraordinary and boastful manifestation in this age of ours, and especially to the year which is about to close, of the extremest forms of unbelief. I am not about to touch upon the differences which distinguish and partially sever the Church of England from those communions by which it is surrounded, whether they be of Protestant Nonconformists, or of those who have recently incorporated into the Christian faith what we must suppose they think a bulwark and not a danger to religion, the doctrine of Papal infallibility. For handling controversies of such a class, this is not the time; I am not the person, and my office is not the proper office. It is not now only the Christian Church, or only the Holy Scripture, or only Christianity which is attacked. The disposition is boldly proclaimed to deal alike with root and branch, and to snap the ties which under the still venerable name of religion unite man with the unseen world, and lighten the struggles and the woes of life by the hope of a better land. (Cheers.) I will not pain and weary you with a multitude of details. But no reference ought to be made lightly to such a subject as this, and to show that I have not referred to it lightly, I will allude by name to a single writer and one who is not a British writer—to the learned German, Dr. Strauss. He is a man of far wider fame than any British writer who marches under the same banner. He has spent a long life in the promotion of what, doubtless, he thinks a good cause; and I mention him with the respect which is justly due not only to his ability and knowledge; but to his straight-

forward earnestness, and to that fairness and mildness towards antagonists in argument with which, so far as I have become acquainted with his works, he has pursued what I believe to be an ill-starred and hopeless enterprise. He has published during the present year a volume entitled, “The Old Belief and the New.” In his introduction he frankly raises the question whether, considering the progress which culture has now made, there is any longer a necessity to maintain religious worship in any form whatever. “Why,” he asks on behalf not only of himself but of a party in Germany for which he speaks, and for which he claims that it best answers to the state of modern thought, “should there be a separate religious society at all, when we have already provision made for all in the state, the school, science, and fine art?” In his first chapter he puts the question, “Are we still Christians?” And after a detailed examination, he concludes, always speaking on behalf of modern thought, that if we wish our yea to be yea, and our nay nay—if we are to think and speak our thoughts as honorable, upright men, our reply must be that we are Christians no longer. This question and answer, however, he observes, are insufficient. The essential and fundamental inquiry with him is, whether we are or are not still to have a religion? To this inquiry he devotes his second chapter. In this second chapter he finds that there is no personal God, that there is no future state. The dead live in the recollection of survivors—this is enough for them. After this he has little difficulty in answering the question he has put. “A religious worship ought to be abolished. The very name of divine service is an indignity to man.” Therefore, in the sense in which religion has been heretofore understood, his answer is that we ought to have no religion any more. But proceeding, as he always does, with most commendable frankness, he admits that he ought to fill with something the void which he has thus made. This accordingly he proceeds to do. Instead of God, he offers to us the All or Universum. This All or Universum, he tells us, has neither consciousness nor reason; but it has order and law. He thinks it fitted to be the object of a new and true piety, which he claims for his Universum, as the devout of the old style did for their God. If any one repudiates this doctrine, to Dr. Strauss’s reason the repudiation is absurdity, and to Dr. Strauss’s feelings he says it is blasphemy. These are not the ravings of a maniac, nor are they the mere dreams of an imaginative, high-wrought enthusiast such as Comte appears to be; they are the grave conclusions, after elaborate reasoning, of a learned, a calm, and, so far as form is concerned, a sober-minded man who in this very year has been commended to us in England by another apostle of “modern thought” as one of the men to whose guidance we ought, if we are wise, to submit in matters of religious belief. I would not, even if I had the capacity and the time, make an attempt in this place to confute them; for I have no fear that by their exhibition they will attract or beguile you. (Hear, hear.) Neither do I search for the hard names of controversy to describe them, for they best describe themselves. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Neither can I profess to feel an unmixed regret at their being forced thus eagerly and thus early into notice; because, it is to be hoped that they will cause a shock and a reaction, and will compel many who may have too lightly valued the inheritance so dearly bought for them, and may have entered upon dangerous paths, to consider, while there is yet time, whither those paths will lead them. (Loud applause.) In no part of his writings, perhaps, has Strauss been so effective as where he assails the inconsistencies of those who adopt his premises, but decline to follow him to their conclusions. Suffice it to say, further,

that these opinions are by no means a merely German brood. There are many writers of kindred sympathies in England, and some of as outspoken courage. But, in preparing yourselves for the combat of life, I beg you to take this also into your account, that the spirit of denial is abroad, and has challenged all religion, but specially the religion you profess, to a combat of life and death. I venture, however, to offer you a few suggestions, in the hope that they may not be without their use. You will hear in your after-life much of the delight and duty of following free thought; and, in truth, the man who does not value the freedom of his thoughts deserves to be described as Homer describes the slave—he is but half a man. Saint Paul, I suppose, was a teacher of free thought when he bade his converts to “prove all things”—(applause)—but it seems he went terribly astray when he proceeded to bid them “hold fast that which is good.” (Renewed applause.) He evidently assumed that there was something by which they could hold fast; and so he bade Timothy to keep that which was committed to his charge. Another apostle has instructed us to “contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints.” (Applause.) But the free thought of which we now hear so much seems too often to mean thought roving and vagrant rather than free, like Delos, according to the ancient legend, drifting on the seas of Greece without a route, a direction, or a home. (Loud applause.) Again, you will hear incessantly of the advancement of the present age, and of the backwardness of those which have gone before it. And truly it has been a wonderful age; but let us not exaggerate. It has been, and it is, an age of immense mental as well as material activity; it is by no means an age abounding in those minds of the first order, who become the great immortal teachers of mankind from generation to generation. (Applause.) It is an age which has tapped, as it were, and made disposable for man, vast natural resources; but the mental power employed is not to be measured by the mere size of the results. To perfect that marvel of travel, the locomotive, has not required—and musicians will understand what I am about to say—has perhaps not required the expenditure of more mental strength, application, and devotion than to perfect that marvel of music, the violin. (Applause.) In the material sphere, the achievements of the age are splendid and unmixed. In the social sphere they are great and noble, but seem ever to be confronted by a succession of new problems, which almost defy solution. In the sphere of pure intellect I greatly doubt whether posterity will rate us as highly as we rate ourselves. (Applause.) But what I most wish to observe is this, that it is an insufferable arrogance in the men of any age to assume what I may call airs of unmeasured superiority over former ages. God, who cares for us, cared for them also. In the goods of this world we may advance by strides; but it is by steps only and not strides, and by slow and not always steady steps, that all desirable improvement of man in the higher range of his being can alone be effected. Again, my friends, you will hear much to the effect that the divisions among Christians are such that they render it impossible to say what Christianity is, and so destroy all certainty in religion. But if the divisions are remarkable, not less so is the degree of their unity in the greatest doctrines that they hold. (Applause.) Well nigh 1500 years—years of a more sustained activity than the world had ever before seen—have passed away since the great controversies of Christendom concerning the Deity and the Person of the Redeemer were, after a long agony, determined. As before that time in a manner less defined, but adequate for their day, so ever since that time, amid all chance and change, it is a mere matter of fact to state that more,

ay, many more, ninety-nine in every hundred Christians have with one voice confessed the Deity and incarnation of our Lord as the cardinal and central truths of our religion. (Loud applause.) Surely there is some comfort here, some sense of brotherhood, some glory due to the past, and some hope for the times that are to come. On one, and only one, more of the favourite fallacies of the day I will yet presume to touch. It is the opinion and the boast of some that man is not responsible for his belief. Lord Brougham was at one time stated to have given utterance to this opinion, whether truly, I know not. But this I know—it was my privilege to hear from his own lips the needful and due limitation of that proposition. “Man,” he said, “is not responsible to man for his belief.” (Applause.) But, as before God, one and the same law applies to opinions and to acts, or rather one and the same law applies to inward and to outward acts—for opinions are inward acts—many a wrong opinion may be guiltless because formed in ignorance, and because that ignorance may not be our fault. But who shall presume to say there is no mercy for wrong actions also, when they, too, have been due to ignorance and that ignorance has not been guilty. The question is not whether judgments and actions are in the same degree influenced by the condition of the moral motives; but if it is undeniable that self-love and passion have an influence upon both, then, so far as that influence goes, for both we must be prepared to answer. Should we in common life ask a body of swindlers for an opinion on swindling, or of gamblers for an opinion upon gambling, or of misers for a description of our duty as to bounty? And if in matters of religion we allow pride and perverseness to raise a cloud between us and the truth, so that we see it not, the false opinion that we form is but the index of that perverseness and that pride, and both for them, and for it as their offspring, we shall be justly held responsible. (Applause.) Who they are upon whom this responsibility will fall it is not ours to judge. These laws are given to us, not to apply presumptuously to others; it is enough if we apply and enforce them honestly against ourselves. (Applause.) Next to a Christian life, my friends, you will find your best defence against reckless novelty in speculation, in sobriety of temper and in sound intellectual habits. Be slow to stir enquiries which you do not mean patiently to pursue to their proper end. Be not afraid to suspend your judgment long, and upon many things, or to feel and admit to yourselves how narrow are the bounds of knowledge. Do not too readily assume that to us have been opened royal roads to truth, which were heretofore hidden from the whole family of man; for the opening of such roads would not be so much favour as caprice. If it is bad to yield a blind submission to authority, it is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight. Eschew a servile adherence to the past, yet regard it with reverence and gratitude, and accept its accumulations, in inward as well as outward things, as the patrimony which it is your part in life both to preserve and to improve.—Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amidst loud cheering, which continued for several minutes.

Criticism in School.

Must teachers be professional and practical fault-finders? It must be confessed that the effect of teaching upon the character of those engaged in it, is, generally, to develop and sharpen a disposition to find fault. This disposition would seem to be the “original sin” of some natures; and the possessors, not content with being “sinners by nature” have rendered themselves much more so “by

practice." In books and lectures teachers are told to awaken a spirit of criticism among their pupils, as the surest method not only of teaching them what is correct but of calling their attention forcibly to their own mistakes, and of developing the power of that anticipative adjustment of language and thought by which they can so control and guide their speech that the words shall "fall aptly in their own fit places." So, a means of attaining the result, after an exercise in reading or mental arithmetic, the teacher says, "Any corrections?" Half a dozen uplifted hands, and twice as many glistening eyes indicate the eager interest these "swift witnesses" take in the matter, and their readiness to convict the offender, who, though embarrassed by the hum of exultation gathering around him, has had no alternative but to go on, furnishing more and more occasion for jubilation to the multiplying legion of rejoicing critics. When opportunity is given to various pupils to unburden themselves, we hear little else than the stereotyped phrases, "Didn't speak loud enough," "Read too fast," "Didn't speak distinctly," "Didn't repeat the question," "Didn't say 'therefore,'" etc.; every one seeming to think it a duty to find some fault.

Is this productive of good? We would not banish criticism from the school-room. It is a very efficient instrumentality, and we would give it a large place in every exercise, the devotional exercises only excepted. But criticisms should be made at a proper time and in a proper manner. They should be so made to teach self-control, and cultivate a kindly spirit on the part of those who notice and note the errors. Therefore it may be well for the teacher not to call on those pupils who have shown greatest delight at the discovery of faults, but on those who would feel a little reluctance in performing the duty. Indeed, pupils should be trained to habits of such perfect self-control that they will not indicate, until called on, that a mistake has been noticed. Then, instead of always asking for corrections, would it not be well that the good points should be called for? If the pupil has done anything well, has avoided any common, though trivial blunders, let attention be called to the fact and due credit given. Let the teacher's approving smile, tone and manner show greater interest and satisfaction in excellences noticed than in faults discovered.

Let the teacher study to commend. We would not encourage that facile spirit of commendation that praises everything; but we would exhort teachers themselves, to cherish and cultivate in their pupils, a disposition to approve and commend. Condemn, of course, when any good result can be obtained by condemnation; but make it evident to all that you delight in giving approval, and that "judgment" is your "strange work." By so doing you will encourage the timid, confirm the doubtful, restrain the presumptuous, disappoint the curious, and leave in the minds of your pupils a memory embalmed with fragrant recollections. Try it, teachers; not only in your recitations, but in the government of your schools. Keep your eyes and heart open for the things in your pupils that you can approve, commend and praise, and mention them at the close of school. Let what you approve be approved heartily, and let that be your only comment, for the time, on what you do not approve. Faults must often be pointed out; but let it be done at such times and in such a manner as to evince and promote sympathy for shortcomings, rather than rejoicing over them. The love of right must dominate in the human soul, and reign as lord chief justice before fault-finders and reproaches uttered by human lips will be likely to be efficient means of grace. Children, always weak and sometimes wayward, need rather sympathy, love and help.—*W. W. Woodruff in Penn. School Journal.*

Better Education of Farmers.

We are apt to take too much of a dollar-and-cent view of the question of agricultural education. In so many years, a young man could earn so much money; will it pay him to give this up in order that he may get an education which will enable him in later life to make more money than he could without it? Will any education that can be gained at school make a better money-getter of a boy than would the same amount of time and attention given to learning the practical operations of the farm?

Without stopping to answer these propositions—which are foreign to our purpose—we desire to call attention to other considerations that must have weight with all thoughtful persons. The greatest prosperity of farmers, as a class and individually, must come from causes which will advance farming as an occupation. No permanent and satisfactory prosperity can attend any calling which is not held in good repute, and no calling in these modern days can be held in good repute which is not represented by at least a fair proportion of men of education and intelligence. In the so-called "professions," in mechanics, and in trade, the tendency is toward better and better education and a more and more cultivated intelligence, and the degree of respect in which they are severally held is in all cases proportionate to the intelligence of its representative men.

In the future allotment of honor and influence, and consequently of prosperity, that calling will take the lead whose representative men are the most distinguished for education and cultivation, and that will fall to the rear in which there has been the least progress in these respects. The road of the future is an ascending one, and progress over it is to be secured much more by the aid of mind than by the aid of matter. Those who take and keep the lead in the race will do so because of their brains rather than of their bodies, and the leadership will imply control over those who are behind, and therefore beneath, them. How far their rule will be merciful will depend on conditions which we can not now foresee, but that they will rule is as certain as that mind has always ruled over brute force. If farmers can take the lead farming will be a favored and a fortunate occupation. If they must fall to the rear, it will be a degraded and an unfortunate one. Whether it is one or the other, depends on the extent to which farmers are educated and enabled to stand a fair chance in the "struggle for the lead," and our successors will be the lords of the land or a down-trodden peasantry, according as they are educated or not. We assume, of course, that prosperity and intelligence will go hand in hand, and that as we gain in education we shall gain in wealth. At the same time, we believe that the best chance for the future of our craft lies in the ability of its representatives to take a high stand for education and intelligence. Believing this, we long for the better general education of farmers; not of those of the farmers' sons who are destined for other occupations, but especially for those who are to stay on the farm. Let us bring better-trained brains to the performance of our work, and shed the light of cultivation and refinement over our hearthstones, and we may confidently look for a success which mere wealth cannot secure.

—*American Agriculturist.*

—The corner stone of an Agricultural College to cost \$180,000, has just been laid in California. Dr. Stebbins in his address said: "The University is open to the young women of the State on the same terms as the young men."

The Cloud.

BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
 From the seas and the streams ;
 I bear light shades for the leaves when laid
 In their noon-day dreams,
 From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
 The sweet buds every one,
 When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
 As she dances about the sun.
 I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
 And whiten the green plains under,
 And then again I dissolve it in rain,
 And laugh as I pass in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountains below,
 And their great pines groan aghast ;
 And all the night, 'tis my pillow white
 While I sleep in the arms of the blast ;
 Sublime on the towers of my skyeey bowers
 Lightning, my pilot, sits,
 In a cavern under is fettered the thunder
 It struggles and howls by fits ;
 Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion,
 This pilot is guiding me,
 Lured by the love of the genii they move
 In the depths of the purple sea ;
 Over the rills, and the crags, and the hills,
 Over the lakes and the plains ;
 Wherever he dream, under the mountain or stream,
 The spirit he loves remains ;
 And I all the while bask in heaven's blue smile
 Whilst he is dissolving in rains.

The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes
 And his burning plumes outspread,
 Leaps on the back of my sailing rack
 When the morning star shines dead ;
 As on the jag of a mountain crag,
 Which an earthquake rocks and swings,
 An eagle alit, one moment may sit
 In the light of its golden wings ;
 And when sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath,
 Its ardors of rest and of love,
 And the crimson pall of eve may fall
 From the depth of heaven above,
 With wings folded I rest on mine airy nest,
 As still as a brooding dove.

That orb'd maiden with white fire laden,
 Whom mortals call the moon,
 Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
 By the mid-night breezes strown ;
 And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
 Which only the angels hear,
 May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
 The stars peep behind her and peer :
 And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
 Like a swarm of golden bees,
 When I widen the rent in my wind-built tent,
 Till the calm river, lakes and seas,
 Like strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
 Are paved with the moon and these.

I bind the Sun's throne with a burning zone,
 And the moon's with a girdle of pearl ;
 The volcanoes are dim, and the stars reel and swim,
 When the whirlwinds my banners unfurl ;
 From cape to cape, with a bridge-like shape,
 Over a torrent sea,
 Sunbeam proof, I hang like a roof,
 The mountains its columns be ;
 The triumphal arch through which I march,
 With hurricane, fire and snow,
 When the powers of the air are chained to my chair,
 Is the million-colored bow ;
 The sphere-fire above its soft colors wove,
 While the moist earth was laughing below.

I am daughter of the earth and water,
 And nursling of the sky ;
 I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores,
 I change, but I cannot die.
 For after the rain, when, with never a stain,
 The pavilion of heaven is bare,
 And the winds and sunbeams with their convex gleams,
 Build up the blue dome of air—
 I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
 And out of the caverns of rain,
 Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
 I arise and upbuild it again.

London International Exhibition of 1873.

This Exhibition will form the third of the series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine Art, (including Music, Industrial Art, and Recent Scientific Inventions and Discoveries, under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. It will be opened at South Kensington in April, 1873, and closed in October, 1873.

The Exhibition will take place in the permanent buildings erected for the purpose, adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens. It will consist of three Divisions:—I. Fine Arts; II. Manufactures; III. Recent Scientific Inventions and New Discoveries of all kinds.

The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to the decision of the judges as to their being worthy of exhibition, and provided they have not been exhibited in the previous International Exhibitions of this series.

The three Divisions of this Exhibition will be subdivided into the following Classes. For each Class a separate Committee of Selection will be appointed.

DIVISION I.—FINE ARTS. Fine Arts applied or not applied to Works of Utility executed since 1863. Class 1. Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colours, Distemper, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, &c.; Mosaics; Drawings of kinds. Class 2. Sculpture, Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials. Class 3. Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art, executed in the preceeding twelve months. Class 4. Architectural designs and Drawings, Photographs of completed Buildings, Studies or Restorations of Existing Buildings, and Models. Class 5. Tapestries, Carpets, Embroideries, Shawls, Lace, &c., shown not as Manufactures, but the Fine Art of their design in form or colour. Class 6. Designs for all kinds of Decorative Manufactures. Class 7. Reproductions, *i. e.*, exact full-size Copies of Ancient or Mediaeval Pictures painted before A. D. 1556; Reproductions of Mosaics or Enamels; Copies in Plaster and Fictile Ivory: Electrotypes of Ancient Works of Art, &c.

DIVISION II.—MANUFACTURES. Machinery, Substances, and Processes. Class 8. Silk and Velvet Fabrics. Class 9. Steel:—(a) Steel Manufactures, other than Cutlery and Edge Tools. (b) Cutlery and Edge Tools. Class 10. Surgical Instruments and Appliances. Class 11. Carriages not connected with Rail or Train Roads. Class 12. Substances used as Food:—(a) Agricultural Products and Manurial Substances used in cultivation; (b) Grocery, Drysaltery, and Preparations of Food; (c) Wine, Spirits, Beer, and other Drinks, and Tobacco; (d) Implements of all kinds for Drinking, exhibited for peculiarity of shape or for novelty, and for the use of Tobacco. Class 13. Cooking, and its Science.

DIVISION III. CLASS 14.—RECENT SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, AND NEW DISCOVERIES OF ALL KINDS.

All Industrial Objects submitted for exhibition must be new. With the view, however, of increasing the Educational value of the Exhibition, Her Majesty's Commissioners, will, wherever possible, set aside certain spaces for Collections of Ancient Works in the Industrial Division.

Objects produced in the United Kingdom, as well as those objects produced in Foreign Countries for which space has not been guaranteed, must be sent direct to the Building for the inspection and approval of judges appointed for the purpose. All objects must be delivered at the proper places in the Building, which will be hereafter advertised, and into the care of the appointed officers, free of all charges for carriage, &c., unpacked, labelled, and ready for immediate exhibition.

No rent will be charged for space. Her Majesty's Commis-

sioners will provide glass cases, stands, and fittings, steam and water power, and general shafting, free of cost to the Exhibitors, if their requirements in these respects be notified to Her Majesty's Commissioners before the 31st of January, 1873; and the Commissioners will carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers, except in regard to Machinery, and other articles requiring skilled assistance and special fittings, which must be provided by the Exhibitor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



Ministry of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated January 22, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the following

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Ste. Marguerite, Co. of Dorchester:—MM. Joseph Gagnon Jean-Baptiste Cadrin, George Asselin, Hubert Gosselin, and Richard Norman;

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Wendover and Simpson, Co. of Drummond:—Mr. Valentine Cook.

MEMBER OF QUEBEC (CATHOLIC) BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated January 24, 1873,—was pleased to appoint M. Candide Dufresne, Principal of Montmagny College, to be a Member of the Quebec Board (Catholic) of Examiners, for granting Diplomas to School Teachers, to replace M. Isidore Belleau, deceased.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated January 28, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the following

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

West Wickam, Co. of Drummond:—MM. Pierre Plante, Junior, and Benjamin Huberdault, to replace, MM. Joseph D. Lacroix and Misail Etu.

Nelson, Co. of Megantic:—Mr. John Bain, to replace [Mr. George Cox.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated February 12, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the following

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Rivière Ste. Marguerite, Co. of Saguenay:—Messrs. Louis Gravel, Senr.; William Gravel, Junr.; Pierre Gauthier, Napoléon Gauthier, and John Jourdain.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated February 15, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the Hon. Thomas Ryan, of Montreal, Senator, to be a Member of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec.

MEMBER OF CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated February 18, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the Rev. M. F. Morisset to be a Member of the Charlevoix and Saguenay Board of Examiners.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council dated March 5, 1873,—was pleased to appoint the following

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

St. Basil le Grand, Co. of Chambly:—M. Joseph Octave Leduc to replace M. Joseph Dufresne;

Ste. Flore, Co. of Champlain:—M. Louis Clement, to replace M. Joseph L. Auger;

Eboulements, Co. of Charlevoix:—M. Isidore Tremblay, to replace M. Joseph Duchesne;

Douglass, Co. of Gaspé:—The Rev. M. Polydore Moreau and M. John McGrath, to replace MM. William Foley and Thomas Walsh;

Grande Grève, Co. of Gaspé:—M. Charles Esnouf, to replace M. William Simon;

Ireland, Co. of Megantic:—Mr. John Porter, senr., to replace Mr. R. J. Briggs;

St. Romuald de Farnham, Co. of Missisquoi:—M. Joseph Lequin, to replace M. Napoleon Dureauleau.

CHANGE OF NAME OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated January 28, 1873,—was pleased to change the name of the Municipality of "St. Roch (South)," to that of "St. Sauveur de Quebec," with the same limits as the former.

SEPARATIONS, ANNEXATIONS, ETC., OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Lieutenant-Governor,—by an Order in Council, dated March 5, 1873,—was pleased

To detach those parts of lots 20, 21 and 22 of the 11th Range, lying on the North-East of Becancour River, in the School Municipality of Inverness, in the County of Megantic and annex them to that of Nelson, for School purposes;

To annex, to St. Damien, in the County of Missisquoi, lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the 10th Concession of Stanbridge, and to Notre Dame des Anges, in the county of Missisquoi, lot 10 of the 8th Concession of Stanbridge, one hundred and fifty acres of lot 15 in the 9th concession, and lot 10 of the same concession,—the division line running between lots 15 and 16 in the 8th Range and between the lands of Mr. Guillaume Francis DesRivieres and those of Mr. Joseph Carrière, in lot 9 of the 9th Range;

To detach, from Ste. Catherine de Fossambault a part of the 10, 11, and 12 Ranges of the Seigniorie of Fossambault, bounded as follows:—on the North-East by unconceded lands; North-West by the Township of Gosford; South-West by the Seigniorie of Mont Louis; and on the South-East by Lake Sergent, and annex it to St. Raymond, County of Portneuf.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

BEDFORD (PROTESTANT).

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (E):—Misses Loella Blake, Fannie E. Crossfield, Agnes Ledoux, Eva Martin, and Mr. Dumaresq F. Hamon.

2nd Class:—Miss Martha J. Moffatt.

WM. GIBSON, Sec'y.

BEDFORD (CATHOLIC).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class:—Misses Lucy K. Vansantford (E) and Esther Durocher (F).

J. F. LEONARD, Sec'y.

BONAVENTURE.

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class:—Misses Zoé Castillon (F & E), Jane Fairservice (E), and Marie Thérèse Arbon (F).

L. P. LEBEL, Sec'y.

CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY.

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (E & F):—Miss Marie Angèle Girard.

CHARLES BOIVIN, Sec'y.

GASPÉ.

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (E):—Miss Ellen S. Tripp.

L. DAGNAULT, Sec'y.

MONTREAL (CATHOLIC).

Session of February 4, 1873.

MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (F & E):—Misses Mary Conway, Elodie Rabeau, Messrs. Auguste Gay, and Louis Lacroix, (F).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (F):—Misses Vitaline Brodeur, Céline Faubert, Eulalie Girard, Angeline Fontaine, Lucrèce Marier, Philomène Racette, Vitaline Terrien, Mathilde Trudeau; (E):—Mary Griffin and Mary Nelligan.

2nd Class (F):—Misses Mathilde Bricault, Elizabeth Dugas, Alphonsine Lemieux, Azilda Migué, Arthémise Lapierre Meunier, Marie Azilda Phénix, and (E) Ann Cannon.

F. X. VALADE, Sec'y.

MONTREAL (PROTESTANT).

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (E):—Misses Matilda Emerson, Levina Greer, Sophia McGinn and Christina Tan n-hill.

T. A. GIBSON, Sec'y.

OTTAWA.

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class:—Misses Annathalie Denis (F), and Eliza Ann Dowd (E).

2nd Class:—Misses Catherine O'Driscoll, (F & E), and Bridget Shea, (E).

JOHN R. WOODS, Sec'y.

QUEBEC (CATHOLIC).

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (F):—Miss M. Virginie Aléda Denis.

2nd Class:—Misses M. Virginie Aléda Denis (E), Irmine Asselin, M. Tirsa Charest, M. Joséphine Elise Monfet, M. Delvina Paradis, and M. Rosalie Roberge, (F).

N. LACASSE, Sec'y.

RICHMOND (CATHOLIC).

Session of February 4, 1873.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class:—Misses Marie Elise Bergeron, Flore Héon (F.); Jennie Brady, and Margaret Dohan (E.)

2nd Class:—Misses Flore Héon (F), and Jennie Brady (E).

F. A. BRIEN, Sec'y.

SHERBROOKE.

Session of February 4, 1873.

ACADEMY DIPLOMA, 1st Class (E):—Mr. Edward A. Cushing.

S. A. HURD, Sec'y.

THREE-RIVERS.

Session of February 4, 1873.

MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (F):—Miss Alphonsine Brault.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1st Class (F):—Misses Marie Céline Berthiaume, Marie Adéline Boisclair, Marie Rosiane Rousseau.

2nd Class (F):—Misses Olive Bergeron, Marie Victorine Desrosiers, Marie Hedwidge Lafond, Marie Caroline Leblanc, Mathilde Eliza Maher, and Marie Céline McDonnel.

J. M. DESILETS, Sec'y.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1873.

The Governor-General's Visits to our Educational Institutions.

We reproduce in this number of the Journal the remainder of the reports which have been received of His Excellency's visits to Educational Institutions at Montreal. If space permitted, we should desire to advert to numerous admirable features which characterize Lord Dufferin's replies to the addresses presented to him on those occasions. Referring our readers to the replies themselves, as given in our columns—replies addressed to the heads and managers as well as to the teachers and scholars of scholastic institutions of every grade in this country—we can only invite attention to a few leading particulars and considerations suggested by the perusal.

In times past it has commonly been the good fortune of Canada to realize in her Governors men who have had at heart the great and sacred duty of promoting the education of the people committed to their charge. While the numbers and wealth of the inhabitants were comparatively quite insignificant, most of those who could have done something towards the diffusion of instruction, being in possession of some intellectual attainments together with influence and means, were in the habit of manifesting far less concern about the prevailing ignorance and want of educational opportunities than zeal to amass money for themselves and then retire to end their days elsewhere, heedless of this country's future.

Almost exclusively—we speak of course, of secular education—the Governors and the few whom they called into their counsels were the only persons who regarded education as an object which ought to be embraced in plans for good government. In later times, since the union of the two Canadas, each successive Governor has shewn himself a friend of education both by cordial co-operation in Legislative measures and by the exercise of personal influence on all suitable public occasions. But, it may be confidently asserted that, within the last few months, the people of Canada have witnessed a more perfect and more conspicuous exemplification of concern for their educational interests, on the part of the Sovereign's representative, than was ever before displayed in this country. From the reports printed in former issues of this Journal, and in the present one, and from the accounts given by the press of Ontario, it will be seen that, with the exception of a few, to which visits are reserved for future opportunities, the principal institutions have been honoured by the presence of His Excellency, Lord Dufferin. Our readers, however, are more especially interested in the incidents of the visits paid to institutions belonging to the Province of Quebec and we have before us at present the reports concerning those at Montreal.

From the various replies to addresses our readers can readily judge for themselves that Lord Dufferin has regarded with approbation all the more prominent parts of our educational system that have come under his notice. It will be seen that his Lordship, in the course of those replies, gives utterance to views and sentiments from which all concerned in educational work may derive the greatest encouragement, as well as instruction. Institutions of every grade, from the Universities and Normal Schools down to the Common or Elementary Schools, and those belonging to the different denominations of Religion and the different nationalities, have been discussed or touched upon in the most gracious, as well as graceful, and felicitous manner that can be conceived. No advocate of the claims of Universities could more happily dispose of important questions relative to the requirements of University education, nor could any accomplished and experienced schoolmaster more skilfully or usefully put forward the essential points concerned in the daily practical work and general management of Schools, than His Excellency has done, without in the least appearing to deem it derogatory to discuss even the minor details involved. To the teachers and to those about to go forth as teachers from the Normal Schools, he has conveyed counsel and sympathy and manifested an acquaintance with the nature of their duties such as scarcely any one but an enthusiastic practical teacher could be expected to manifest. To the scholars, even the youngest children, he has spoken in the most beautiful, simple, and encouraging language, instantly winning their hearts and causing them to look upon him as upon one whom they recognize to be their sincere friend.

What a vast amount of comfort and encouragement may not the friends of education generally derive from the example of Lord Dufferin, and from what he has said on those various occasions!

Representing the Sovereign, and thus officially and socially being of the most exalted rank in the Dominion, he tells the Heads and Professors of our Universities "I can assure you, with the most perfect truth, that there is no University in any part of Her Majesty's dominions which the Queen does not regard with interest and solicitude"; at the same time he animates every hard working student of classical lore to persevere in spite of the occasional discouragement encountered from those who wholly neglect such pursuits under the erroneous idea that they are less necessary or suitable in this utilitarian age, saying "I regard classical education as the backbone of a liberal education—while the prosperity of the Dominion almost entirely depends on its inhabitants using every exertion to develop its material resources, the fact of the whole population being engaged in these necessary occupations and in the accumulation of wealth, renders it all the more a matter of vital importance that the purely intellectual life of the community should be ennobled, embellished, disciplined, and refined by the wisdom, the poetry, the wit, the experience, and the philosophy of the classic ages"; to the University students

at large His Excellency says every thing that is calculated to influence them for good in behalf of their country and in their own personal interest; he reminds them of the opportunities they now enjoy of qualifying themselves to become worthy successors of those who at present wield the destinies of the Young Dominion, as the glorious birth-right which in due time they must inherit in the possession of a country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific "whose inhabitants are as free as the air they breathe", and of the fact that there is no single prize in life worthy of a man's ambition to which they may not aspire if they will only turn to account their faculties and present opportunities with industry, intelligence and perseverance—closing his address to University Students with the stirring appeal "There is not one of you here who may not rise to the highest offices of the State, who may not render your name illustrious for all time to come, who may not engrave for yourself on the annals of your country an imperishable record."

His Excellency does not omit to refer in suitable terms to the exemplary merit and patriotism of benefactors through whose munificence alone can adequate provision be made for the establishment of Universities and the accomplishment of University objects. After referring to the founder of McGill College and the continued munificence of other citizens of Montreal towards its equipment and maintenance, his Lordship explained in forcible terms that not only those benefactors themselves merit the highest esteem of the community, but that their conduct will ever reflect the greatest credit on their memory and on their descendants, saying "In this country hereditary distinctions do not become so completely a part of the social system as in Europe, but I will venture to say that the very fact of any man having connected his name so honourably with an Institution of this kind will ever prove to his descendants as legitimate a source of ancestral pride as any that have originated in the Letters Patent of a Sovereign".

On the occasions of His Excellency's visits to Educational Institutions of lower grade than Universities he gave expression to an equally deep interest in the success and welfare of all concerned. To their founders and managers he spoke as one conversant with the responsibilities, perplexities and anxieties which must have been experienced prior to the attainment of the present condition of efficiency of their establishments.

He told the members of the McGill Normal School that it would be "impossible to exaggerate" the responsibility resting upon them. With respect to their relations to their young pupils, exceedingly useful and seasonable advice was given of which we can here cite only one remarkable passage.

"Now what I would venture to ask you from time to time to impress upon your pupils is this, that although upon the one hand there is no quality more creditable than self-respect, yet, on the other hand the very idea of self-respect excludes self-assertion; and I say this the more readily because

I confess that if there is any criticism which I have to pass upon the youth of this new country—I do not say of Canada especially but of the continent of America—it is that I have been struck by the absence of that deference and respect for those who are older than themselves to which we still cling in Europe." A similar sentiment was embodied in his Excellency's address to teachers and scholars on other occasions, as for instance at the St. Ann St. School conducted under the auspices of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal. We see by the reports of his visits to the Catholic Commercial Academy and several other Catholic Schools, that the cultivation of the Arts, Music and Drawing, Athletic exercises, school discipline, personal deportment, behaviour to superiors and equals, and the modes by which scholars can best reward their instructors, are touched upon in turn with infinite skill and effect.

But we have not space for comments on these interesting incidents. Again commending to our readers a careful perusal of the reports themselves, we shall close this article with the mention of one other point well worthy of universal attention in a country like Canada, occupied by inhabitants amongst whom distinctions of creed, origin, and language, still exercise so much influence. Whatever the predominant character of the institution visited might happen to be, with respect to creed, nationality, or language, Lord Dufferin's answers to addresses will be found to be always characterized by the strictest impartiality. To all alike he expresses his deep interest in the advancement of education as well as his sympathy with the feelings and efforts of the managers, teachers and taught. To all alike he gives assurance of his protection in language which cannot be mistaken as favouring the success of any particular institution or party at the expense of others. This noticeable feature of His Excellency's visits to the chief scholastic institutions of Quebec and Ontario will prove most acceptable throughout the Dominion; and it is to be fervently desired that all persons capable of exercising, in their respective spheres, any influence whatever, and who hope for the future prosperity of Canada, may never lose sight of the example thus afforded, officially and socially, by our present Governor-General.

There remains to be mentioned, however, one other incident which imparted additional charms to the Vice-Regal display of concern for public education. Her Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin, accompanied the Governor General on all, or nearly all, the occasions adverted to. Her Ladyship was not merely an interested spectator of the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of addresses to Lord Dufferin, but took part in the proceedings whenever suitable opportunity occurred, being herself the recipient of addresses prepared in her honour by youthful scholars and teachers belonging to the mixed schools and educational institutions for females. The memory of Her Excellency's gracious demeanour will never be effaced from the minds of the thousands of young persons of her own sex who were thus enabled to approach her and to witness

proofs of her kindly interest in their welfare. Our readers can readily comprehend how great an influence for good in the future must result from the presence, on those occasions, of the first lady in the land, participating in the discharge of such admirable public duties. In this connection we commend for careful perusal the report of Her Excellency's special visit to the St. Viator Institution, Mile-End, for the training of deaf mutes, the particulars of which are extremely interesting as well as illustrative of the remarks we have ventured to make on the subject of Lady Dufferin's graceful co-operation in a great and good work.

Lieutenant-Governor Caron.

The Hon. René Edouard Caron, recently appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of Quebec leaves the Bench after a service of twenty years. Part of this time, however, was occupied with his duties as a Commissioner for the Codification of the Laws. Mr. Caron has entered upon his seventy-third year, being born in the year which concluded the eighteenth century, in the Parish of Ste. Anne, Cote Beaupré, where his family had long been engaged in agriculture. At a very tender age, his parents sent him to a private school in Quebec where he remained a year or so, at the end of which time his teacher removed to St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, to take charge of a classical School, to which institution Mr. Caron was sent for some years, after which he finished his education at the Seminary of Quebec. In 1821 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Mr. André Hamel, at Quebec, and was admitted to the practice of the profession in 1826. With greater rapidity than the majority of the profession, Mr. Caron obtained a considerable practice, and filled in succession various municipal offices. In 1832 he entered the City Council of Quebec, and in the following year was elected to the Mayoralty of the same city. This office he held until 1837. In 1834 was returned to Parliament for the upper town of Quebec. In 1841 took his seat in the Legislative Council of Canada, after the Union of the Provinces. In the following year he again filled the civic chair of Quebec, being appointed by Lord Sydenham for two years, after which he was annually elected till 1846. From 1843 to 1847 he was also Speaker of the Legislative Council; and again, from 1848 to 1853. In the latter year, he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1850, Mr. Justice Caron received the appointment of Commissioner for the Codification of the Laws of Lower Canada, together with Mr. Justice Day and the late Mr. Justice Morin. With this work, which occupied several years, his name must ever be honorably associated. Upon the completion of the two codes, Mr. Justice Caron resumed his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, and has continued to discharge the duties of that position up to the present moment. In the Court of Appeals, His Honour has been distinguished for dignified bearing and regularity of attendance. We do not think that since the termination of the codification of the laws and his resumption of judicial duties, the learned judge has ever been absent for a day from the sittings of the Court. And in the personalities between members of the Bench which have sometimes tended to bring ridicule upon that tribunal, Mr. Justice Caron has never had any part. His opinions have usually been reduced to writing, and are distinguished for clearness and lucidity of expression. His Honor enters

upon the highest of Provincial offices after a long and honorable experience, and will, no doubt, discharge the duties of his new position with that dignity and zeal which are characteristic of him.—*Gazette.*

Lord and Lady Dufferin's Visits to the Educational Institutions of Montreal.

Ladies' Protestant Benevolent Institution.

At four o'clock on Saturday, (Jan. 18) His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton, drove to the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, on Berthelot street. They were received at the entrance by the Directress, Mrs. Geddes, and conducted at once to the parlor where a large number of ladies waited to welcome them. Among the reverend clergy present were The Right Rev. the Metropolitan, Very Rev. the Dean, Rev. Gavin Lang, Rev. Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Geddes was also present.

The following address was read by Mrs. Geddes.

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye*, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c.

May it Please Your Excellency :

For the visit which Your Excellency (the Representative of our beloved Queen) and the Countess of Dufferin have been graciously pleased to make to our "Home," we most respectfully thank you.

Following up a good work, begun by a few ladies, sympathizing with widows and children, the victims of the effects of the first outbreak of cholera in Montreal, the institution founded by them in 1832 has, with varied success, since been carried on.

With the growth of our city, the field of labour has been steadily expanding, till we have now, under our charge 107 children and 30 aged and infirm or otherwise afflicted women.

Except an annual grant from the Government of \$850, our institution is supported by the well established liberality of our fellow-citizens, without which, poverty and misery in their worst phases, would be the lot of our precious charge.

The children which Your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin will see are mainly left with one parent, some of them of respectable but poor families; for the most part they are the offspring of people of dissolute habits and indifferent constitutions.

Here they are fed, clothed, and trained in the first rudiments of education, their spiritual welfare being assiduously attended to.

Many of the women have been inmates for years, and they can well attest to the unvarying kindness of the matron.

Small-pox, measles, and other diseases, to which children are exposed, have in turn found their way into the house; but a merciful Father has spared our flock; and the mortality, for years, has not exceeded an annual average of two.

With this brief outline of our charity we beg to close our address, first asking your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin to accept our best wishes that your sojourn in this country may be happy; and when you leave our shores you will carry with you a favourable recollection of what is being done for the amelioration of the condition of the helpless and distressed, not only in this but the many other kindred Asylums in our city.

HENRIETTA GEDDES, 1st Directress.
ISABELLA ALLAN, 2nd " "
FANNY EVANS, Secretary.

After the reading of the address, the distinguished party visited the children and then inspected the building.—*Gazette.*

Protestant Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Yesterday afternoon (Jan. 20) the Governor-General and the Countess Dufferin, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, proceeded to Côte St. Antoine to visit the above named institution.

They were received at the entrance by Mr. Alexander, President, and Mr. Frederick McKenzie, Secretary, accompanied by Messrs. Claxton and G. Scott. A large number of ladies were also present to do honor to the occasion. On reaching the Hall, where the students were assembled, Mr. Alexander in the name of the institution, read the following address :

To His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, &c., and to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin :

May it Please Your Excellencies :

We the Governors, Managers and Teachers of the Protestant Institution of Deaf-Mutes welcome you most sincerely to day.

We thank you for your kindness in visiting and showing an interest in this charity, although it is yet in its infancy.

We are aware that in the Mother Country your sympathy and support were cheerfully given to kindred works of philanthropy, and we rejoice that in Canada you continue to encourage those efforts which have for their objects, the alleviation of suffering and the relief of distress. The example set by Your Excellencies in this respect, will not fail to have a very beneficial effect.

Your acts of benevolence will also cause many to pray, as we do, that our Heavenly Father may pour down upon you and your family his choicest blessings.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Governors, the Board of Managers and the Teachers of the Institution.

C. ALEXANDER, President.
T. CRAMP, Vice-President.
F. MACKENZIE, Sec.-Treas.
T. WIDD, Principal.

His Excellency was graciously pleased to accept the address, after which one of the pupils, whom we may class among the semi-mutes, from the fact that he was born with the use of ear and tongue, but subsequently lost these senses, read a second address, exclusively on behalf of the boys

To His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin :

It gives us very great pleasure to offer our hearty welcome to Your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin. We all feel greatly honored by your kind visit to our school. When we first came here two years ago, many of us knew no language nor the alphabet, not even our names. Now we are learning to read and write and to know our duty to God and man. When Your Excellency writes to the Queen, we desire you to inform her that the deaf-mutes in Canada are loyal and good subjects, and love her much. Your kind visit has greatly pleased us, and it will encourage us in our struggle to acquire knowledge to prepare us for this world and the next. Charles N. Butt, another boy presented a bouquet to Her Excellency.

So far as we could understand from the President and Secretary, no definite system of instruction has, as yet, been adopted in this institution, owing to the great diversity and rivalry that exist among teachers of deaf-mutes. The French system of dactyl language and writing, is the basis of the teaching, but Abbé L'Épée's Methodic Signs are not used and lipreading is not practised. Of course, the more difficult German method of articulation is not practised, though it seems to us that the success obtained in the case of the youth who read the address yesterday, ought to be an encouragement to the directors to attempt something more in that progressive mode of instruction. The young man read with some distinctness and his voice had none of those harsh, guttural notes which are so painfully conspicuous in the majority of mutes who attempt articulation.

A series of questions and answers on the black board were then gone through very successfully indeed. After this came a little pantomime—a doctor physicking his patient and a dentist pulling a tooth—which was also quite well done. Both the Governor and the Countess took a great deal of interest in the whole of the performances, and that they did so *en connaissance de cause* was evinced from the fact that His Excellency, using the double-handed alphabet, expressed to them those words:

I AM GLAD TO HAVE SEEN YOU,

which were at once understood and received with plaudits. With equal gratification and demonstrations of joy did they receive the word

HOLIDAY

which he spelled out to them.

The *Gazette* lately published an elaborate paper on this Institution, and hence it is needless to rehearse here its many claims to public favor. Let us only hope that this visit of the Governor General and of Lady Dufferin, who gave particular proofs of interest in all she saw and heard, will act as an incentive to its renewed support.—*Gazette*.

The *Journal of Education* also published the report of this institution in its December issue.

After the proceedings were over, the distinguished party drove away, through a heavy snow storm, to the

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

At this institution, situated on Dorchester street, they were received by the principal officers and many gentlemen, among whom we particularly noticed the Right Rev. the Metropolitan and Rev. Gavin Lang. On reaching the Governor's room, Wm. Murray, Esq., the President read the following

ADDRESS.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, }
Montreal, Jan. 20, 1873. }

This Charity was incorporated in the month of March, 1863.

Its object is to provide a comfortable home for the aged and destitute Protestant poor of the City of Montreal, also to furnish shelter to all who apply, both Protestant and Catholic. A plentiful supply of soup is also distributed each day to all who apply.

We have spent since the organization the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars, all the spontaneous gifts of our generous citizens, except an annual donation of \$800, received for three years past from the Quebec Government.

We sustain about twenty-five permanent inmates.

We have given out in all to outside poor 229,793 quarts of soup, and afforded to indigent persons 61,283 nights' lodgings.

We keep the inmates who are able to do any work busily employed in the manufacture of kindling wood, which yields us a profit of about \$800 a year.

There is an Industrial Department under the care of a committee of benevolent ladies, who give out sewing to poor but respectable women, by means of which a large amount of good is also accomplished. They have spent in this way the sum of \$31,611.

The Governors of the Institution at an early period saw the necessity of concentrating the out door charity as much as possible at the House of Refuge. Six years ago this was happily accomplished and now, representatives from the various national societies (with one exception) and a committee of the Refuge meet regularly once a week throughout the winter, at the Institution, for the distribution of firewood, clothing and provisions to destitute families. The details of the Out-door Relief Board will be read to your Excellency by Mr. Sinclair.

The Governors are happy to state that through the never failing generosity of our citizens, no case of destitution need go unrelieved, and street begging has almost entirely ceased.

Mr. Sinclair next read a summary of the benefactions of the Society during the past few years. Lord Dufferin listened with much attention and asked to retain the paper. His Lordship and her Ladyship then visited the whole establishment, conversing with several of the inmates, and making them all happy by their kindly and benevolent notice.

Protestant Infants' Home Montreal.

At four o'clock on the evening of Jan. 27, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin visited the Protestant Infants' Home on Notre Dame Street, near Dalhousie square. She was received by the officials of the institution and a large number of ladies, the patronesses of the House.

The following address was presented to Her Excellency. To Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin,—
May it Please Your Excellency;—

This "House," opened three years ago to shelter "little ones" in too many cases totally deprived of a mother's care, is honored to day by your presence, and for this kind visit we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks. This Infants' Home was established to fill a very important blank not occupied by any other Protestant charity. Three principal objects, amongst others, were aimed at in its organization. The saving of life, the bringing up of the children in the faith of the mother, and the reclaiming of some by endeavoring to cement the maternal tie between mother and child, and so check, if not altogether prevent, the awful sin of child-desertion, which, alas, has been too common. The result, so far, leads us fondly to hope that our feeble efforts will continue to be crowned with success. At first there were many difficulties and discouragements to contend with; but, under the Divine blessing, we have received from a generous public, that sympathy and support which has enabled us to prosecute this good work. Formerly, before this home was opened, the death-rate among the class of Infants sheltered beneath its roof was very great; but now it has been much reduced, as will be seen from the statistics in the report. Your Excellency will, we trust, look through our humble home with approval, and see how our children are cared for. At present, there are 41 Infants—the average for the year has been about 33—with eleven nurses and a most trustworthy matron, who has been in the institution from the commencement. And here allow us to express the hope that your husband, the Earl of Dufferin, may long be spared to represent so worthily our beloved Queen

(God bless her) in this Dominion, and that he and you and your family may together long enjoy every blessing in that exalted station, in which a gracious Providence has placed you.

MRS. L. M. BAYLIS, 1st Directress.
MRS. E. SCOTT, 2nd Directress.
MRS. AULT, Secretary.

Lady Dufferin made a gracious reply in a few words, and then visited the different wards. She manifested the most tender and motherly interest in the poor little ones, returning to some of the rooms several times and addressing kind words to the most forlorn. Her Excellency was evidently fatigued, and the labours of the visit were lightened as much as possible, but her amiable attention was lavished on all the inmates. One bright little babe presented her Ladyship with a fine

BOUQUET.

Mrs. Clunie, the matron, deserves the highest credit for her zeal and efficiency in the management of her delicate duties, and her staff of assistants are worthy of all praise for christian self-sacrifice. The Home will long remember the visit of Her Excellency, and we trust Lady Dufferin will retain a pleasant remembrance of her visit to the house of charity and the home of the fatherless and motherless.

St. Mary's College.

Yesterday afternoon, (January 23) at three o'clock, the Governor-General with Lieutenant Hamilton, A. D. C., visited the above-named institution, which is well known as one of the largest educational establishments in the city. The corridors were lined with students who gave his Excellency a ringing cheer as he passed along to the Library, where the ceremony of presenting an address took place. Here he was received by the Professors, on behalf of whom Father Lopinto presented the following address, which he read in the English language:—
May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Faculty of St. Mary's College, are truly grateful for the kind attention of Your Excellency in paying us a visit to-day. Others have very appropriately spoken of Your Excellency's great qualities as a writer, a traveller and a statesman, qualities which will ever make you cherished and respected by all who have the pleasure of treating with Your Excellency. But on this occasion, we desire, Your Excellency, to express our feelings of respect and gratitude for the amiable condescension which the chief representative of Her Gracious Majesty in the Dominion of Canada, has shown in visiting our establishment. This amiability has been shown on many occasions already by Your Excellency, and has contributed very much to strengthen that loyal feeling so universal in our country, for the person of our Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, who has so well known how to select in the person of Your Excellency, a fitting representative of that amiable Majesty, by which she has endeared herself to the hearts of her subjects, and become, if I may so speak, the idol of the nation.

This is not the first time St. Mary's College has had the high honour of a visit from Her Majesty's chief representative in Canada. In 1858, His Excellency Gen. Eyre, Commander-in-Chief of the troops, and Governor *ad interim* of the Canadas, deigned to be present at a college representation, given in his honour by the students. May we not hope that the time is not far distant when the present students of St. Mary's will likewise have the honour of representing one of their literary and dramatic entertainments in the presence of the most noble Earl

Dufferin our Excellent and popular Governor-General, and of his highly esteemed Lady, the noble Countess Dufferin, who has gained the sympathy and affection of all who have had the privilege of knowing her?

Your Excellency: though St. Mary's College is only a quarter of a century old, we are not new-comers in Canada. We look back with pride, I trust to those early pioneers of civilization in Canada, many of whom were brethren of our own community, and among these, twelve who won the martyr's crown by giving their lives in the great Christian work of civilizing the aborigines of la Nouvelle France. One of the first cares of these early pioneers, was the erection of a college in Quebec for the education of youth; a cause in which Your Excellency takes so deep an interest. The college then built, is still to be seen in Quebec.

We are delighted, Your Excellency, to continue to the best of our ability, the good work begun by our first Fathers in Quebec, and the kind visit of Your Excellency to-day, to our chief establishment in the Dominion over which Your Excellency so ably presides, will be a new incentive for us to labour for the weal of the country, and especially in the cause of education, *per vias rectas*, by right ways and means, as the honoured motto of Your Excellency so well reminds us.

Trusting that our now Dominion may long enjoy the presence of the noble Earl and Countess Dufferin,

We have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

His Excellency read the following

REPLY.

To the Rector and Faculty of St. Mary's College:—

Gentlemen,—It has afforded me great pleasure to come here to-day, and I thank you sincerely both on the part of Lady Dufferin and myself for the kind and flattering welcome you have given us. Individually I could not but feel greatly interested in your College, but far more so as the representative of Her Majesty am I glad to learn all that I can of the institution of so important a section of her subjects in this Dominion. And I well remember how much this country owes to the beneficent ministration of those Fathers, who in early times in spite of martyrdom and torture penetrated with unflinching bravery among the fierce tribes of the Northern part of this country, acquiring their language and spreading not only Christianity but also the arts of peace, and the benefits of medicine, until they succeeded in establishing a friendly feeling between the white man and the red, which afterwards fostered and developed by the Governments both of France and England now renders our relations with those nations so satisfactory.

In your endeavour to promote the education of the young, you will always find me ready to lend a helping hand, and should it be in my power at some future visit to Montreal, to spare more time than I now can, I shall be glad to be present at one of those dramatic entertainments for which your students are celebrated.

Several of the more prominent Jesuits were presented, after which the party proceeded through the institution to the

JESUIT CHURCH,

where His Excellency remained a few minutes admiring the handsome interior and the valuable paintings which adorn the walls.

The spacious Theatre was then visited. Here a large number of students assembled. They sang "God Save the Queen" with good effect. Two addresses were afterwards presented. The first, in French, translated as follows:—

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada:—

May it please Your Excellency to accept the respectful homage of the pupils of St. Mary's College, and the sentiments of gratitude which we all feel for the distinguished honor it has this day received.

This is the second time this institution has received within its walls the kind visits of a representative of Her Majesty, Our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Already, before this, the Commander in Chief of the Forces in British North America, Governor in the interim, General Eyre, had deigned to honor by his presence one of the performances of our pupils. It will not then be without legitimate pride nor with a mediocre satisfaction that the history of the College will blend in its annals two names which have done us so much honor, and by the side of one of the heroes of Alma and Inkermann will place the name of the traveller, of the savant, and of the administrator, who, scarcely in the middle of his career, has already achieved his titles to immortality. For us, that which above all moves us at this time, is the noble and intelligent sympathy which your Excellency has for all the different elements of which our population is composed. Gathered from all parts of the Dominion, and made up of heterogeneous elements, our little Collegiate Society breathes with ease in the presence of the man who has had thoughts sufficiently high and a heart sufficiently large to comprehend that, in the language of one of the ancients, there is nothing so popular as goodness. *Nihil est enim tam populare quam bonitas*.—[Cicero.]

After the fashion of him who attends to the whole without neglecting details, your Excellency has sought in your active solicitude to see with your eyes and touch with your fingers our wants and our resources, our present state, and our future hopes.

And in thus seeing you descend from that high dignity, —behind which so many others have entrenched themselves,—to visit our public institutions of learning, deigning even to confer such a favor on ourselves, we feel, and assure our august Sovereign of it, that this condescension will still further contribute to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion hitherto implanted in our hearts for Her Gracious Majesty.

Permit us in concluding, Your Excellency, to hope that it may please Lady Dufferin to receive and share with her noble husband the feelings of esteem, respect and affectionate regard which animate your devoted children.

ENGLISH ADDRESS.

May it Please Your Excellencies:

We, the English speaking students of St. Mary's College, are deeply grateful to Your Excellency and Lady Dufferin for your kind visit to our Alma Mater to-day. This visit is a great honor both to our profession and to ourselves. It convinces us that Your Excellency appreciates the efforts which the Fathers of the Company of Jesus are making at the present day, as their predecessors did two centuries ago in this country, for the advancement of education. Our good Fathers are not accustomed to the language of praise; but it would be ungrateful on our part if we did not take this opportunity of your Excellency's amiable visit to testify our appreciation of, and our gratitude for, their untiring efforts for our weal and the weal of the Dominion, which happily possesses Earl Dufferin as its Governor General.

This visit is also a great honour to ourselves. We have read of the visits Your Excellency, in company with the Countess Dufferin, has made to several educational

establishments in Canada, and whilst we remarked the deep interest Your Excellency takes in the great cause of education, we have been particularly struck with the kind amiability Your Excellency has always shown to students. This kindness can tend only to make us still more loyal (if possible) to that Gracious Sovereign, Your Excellency so worthily represents in our midst. We say, if possible, for Your Excellency, we Catholic Students of St. Mary's, will yield to none in loyalty. Our Fathers have always taught us to love God and our Fatherland.

Your Excellency, St. Mary's College is advantageously known for its literary and musical entertainments; but no description will ever convey so good an idea as personal attendance. May we not cherish a hope, that soon, the noble Earl and Countess Dufferin will grace one of our dramatic efforts with their kindly presence?

Meanwhile, we pray that God will have both Your Excellencies in His keeping, and that you may be long spared to rule over Canada.

To the first of these,

His Excellency read a reply in French of which the following is a translation:—

My Young Friends—I thank you heartily for the reception you have given the Countess Dufferin and myself, and it is with the greatest pleasure that we visit institutions such as these. We are happy to see with our own eyes, not only the superiors and their mode of administration, but also the pupils themselves. I am gratified to be able to tell you what interest our gracious Queen takes in all her subjects, in every portion of her empire, and especially how watchfully she observes the education of youth. I hope, then, that every one of you will strive to respond to this solicitude by taking advantage of every opportunity which comes in your way, and that your life will be spent in praising God, and honouring your country. It is the best testimonial you could offer your professors.

His Excellency in acknowledging the second address replied extemporaneously as follows:—I feel however, ladies and gentlemen, and my young friends, that the very imperfect replies which I have had the honour of making to the addresses both from the professors and from the French portion of this assembly, would be incomplete did I not express, in a very few sentences, to those English-speaking students the extreme pleasure which I have had in paying them this visit. I regret very much it has not been possible for Her Excellency to accompany me. She had looked forward with very great impatience to this occasion, because not only was she naturally interested in visiting one of the most celebrated educational establishments of Canada, but she was also well aware that within your walls the art of music was cultivated to a more successful degree than in any other educational establishment on the continent of America. Unfortunately, however, a somewhat too great devotion to the duties of her station, has exhausted her strength and rendered it utterly impossible for her to be present to-day. I am well aware how very much every one who desires to see spread abroad amongst all sections of our population, a feeling of patriotism—of devotion to the Throne and the constitutional institutions of their native country, is indebted to the admirable education, and to those loyal and sound principles of conduct which are here inculcated. The reputation of the Fathers who superintend your studies, had already reached my ears before I had even set my foot in Montreal; and as I look around me upon this vast assembly of intelligent youths, to each of whom is being extended every possible advantage which the most earnest solicitude can contrive, to fit them for those struggles and responsibilities, which within a very few years they will be called upon to

undertake,—I cannot help entertaining a personal feeling of gratitude to those, by whose self-sacrifice and self-devotion those safeguards and advantages are secured. Again, I am well aware, that within the walls of this establishment, are large numbers of my own immediate countrymen—a great quantity of Irish students yearly receiving their education (loud applause); and, although of course, my sympathies are equally shared by every section and by every class among the people of Canada, I may be very well excused if I take an especial interest in those who come from the same country as myself (renewed applause.) And, ladies and gentlemen, I am proud to think that in all probability the fathers themselves will bear me out in saying that the youths who come from Ireland, or who have the honor of claiming an Irish descent, will not be found the least intelligent of their pupils. (Applause.) In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I would say to the young students, and in now addressing them I am addressing the united body, no matter what their birthplace or descent, that the path of distinction lies free and fair before them without reference either to their nationality or their religion, that within the ample and liberal bounds of our imperial constitution all the prizes of life are within their reach, that each and every one of them has an equal chance of distinction, of enrolling himself amongst the benefactors of his country, and of attaining these various prizes in life, whether in the law, profession of medicine or other civil lines of life, or in the schools of politics, which are won by those who only bring to their pursuit that industry, application, and single-minded desire to excel which commands success. I shall end these few observations by thanking you gentlemen of the professoriate, by thanking you students for the kindly welcome with which you have received me, and by assuring you that, inasmuch as there are few things which I so highly appreciate as a theatrical representation, it will give me the very greatest pleasure if, on some future opportunity, I can find occasion to be present at one of those scenic representations in which, I understand, the students of this establishment so much excel. (Loud applause.)

A couple of pieces of music were admirably rendered by the choir and band, and brought from His Excellency warm plaudits.

The proceedings then terminated and the party proceeded to the

Christian Brothers' School, Cote Street.

Here His Excellency was received by a large number of the Reverend Clergy and several prominent laymen, among whom we noticed Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P., Mr. L. A. Jette, M. P., and Mr. B. Devlin. Escorted by these, he was conducted to a splendidly decorated platform in the large exhibition hall, while the brass band saluted his passage with triumphant strains. When His Excellency had taken his seat, the following address was read to him

IN FRENCH.

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada:—

May it Please Your Excellency,—

After the eloquent speeches which have greeted your passage through several of the cities of our dear Canada, honored by your presence, can a pupil of the Christian Brothers' Schools enter—I shall not say into competition, to celebrate your welcome to this institution—but even open his lips to express, along with his happy fellow-students, the pleasure which we experience in seeing you amongst us?

If the city of Montreal has a right to congratulate itself on the honor of having your Excellency in its midst, the pupils of the different schools have much more reason to do so, since the signal favor of the memorable visits which you pay us is a mark of your kind attention and a striking proof of the interest which you take, not only in the present generation, but in the rising one.

Yes, the future generation will be able to say with pride that the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty came into these model precincts to encourage our efforts and give this institution a token of his high consideration.

While expressing to your Excellency our deep gratitude, we pledge ourselves to retain a precious remembrance of your visit.

His Lordship made this reply in the same language:

My Young Friends,—I thank you for the address which you have just presented me and for all the kind wishes which it contains. Although I have visited many houses of education, I never tire of seeing faces as happy as yours, and proving to you that not only I wish to encourage you, but our good Queen has the same desire. You cannot yet appreciate, as thoroughly as you will later in life, the value of the care and attention of which you are the object, and for this reason I exhort you to exert your utmost endeavor to carry out the wishes of your professors, and to be always attentive to your studies. These studies have been prepared for you by wise and enlightened friends, and the best way to show your gratitude is to redouble your efforts to profit by them.

After a fine chorus from the school vocalists, a second address was read

IN ENGLISH.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Prince Edward Island, etc., etc., etc.

May it Please Your Excellency,—

To accept the hearty welcome of some thousands of boys whom the small number here present represents.

Your Excellency's goodness and condescension, of which we have heard much since your advent to our country, has emboldened us for this occasion, and makes us feel happy in your presence.

Beneath the ægis of your Excellency's administration, we are persuaded our parents will experience the same happiness and, like us, have a blessing to impart on the good Governor who has come to rule over us.

We are also aware of your Excellency's high patronage of education, by the number of establishments you have already visited, and notably of the neighboring visit to one of our kindred schools. The sociability displayed in this circumstance has been noised throughout the country, and found an echo in the heart of every Catholic father and mother.

That Her Majesty may leave your Excellency a long time over us, as her representative in the Dominion, is the desire we combine with that for your happiness, assuring your Excellency that we shall make it our duty to beseech Munificent Providence to favor you with the wisdom and fortitude, so necessary to him in whose hands the reins of government are placed, and to pour forth His blessing on your noble spouse, Lady Dufferin.

His Excellency addressed the following extemporaneous remarks in reply to this address:—My young friends, although I have already in one language expressed the pleasure which I have received from this visit, yet, inasmuch as you have honored me with an address in English, it is but reasonable that I should endeavour to reply

to you in the same language. In the first place, I must express my regret that the Countess of Dufferin has not been able to accompany me, and I can assure you that she will regard it as a real misfortune that she has been unable to pay a visit to a school which has been so nicely prepared for her reception, and where so many young and smiling faces have been gathered together to give her a welcome. Long before coming to this country I was aware of the noble work in which the Christian Brothers are engaged. In almost every part of the world establishments connected with their Institution, each in its separate sphere, promote the laborious and often self-sacrificing task of educating the poor; but in this country especially, where of all countries education is of primary necessity, it has been a great pleasure to me to find in every chief city of the Dominion which I have visited, schools under the superintendence of the Christian Brothers in full operation. Depend upon it those boys who, during the years of their childhood, embrace the opportunities for self-instruction still within their reach, conscientiously endeavor to take advantage of them, and of preparing themselves for those struggles, responsibilities, and trials which await them in the world beyond, will never regret the days they have passed within the walls of establishments like these. Upon your attention to your studies, upon those habits of industry which you here acquire, will in a great measure depend, not only your success in after life—for after all mere success is not everything—but your self-respect, your happiness, and your more distant future. I, therefore, entreat of you never to allow any temptation to interfere with those duties which are immediately before you, and to endeavor by doing your best to profit by their kindness, to testify to those good and devoted men who superintend your education, the gratitude which you entertain for the benefits they confer upon you. (Applause.)

His Excellency asked for the pupils of all the Christian Brothers' schools in the city a whole holiday. No need to say that the announcement was received with salvos of enthusiastic cheering. A young lad in uniform then handed His Lordship a beautiful bouquet, to be presented to Lady Dufferin. After inspecting some of the drawings of the pupils, the party took their departure to the stirring notes of the Sabre-Song from *La Grande Duchesse*, executed by the band. The visit to this splendid school seemed to impress every one, and His Lordship may rest assured that it has not its superior, in its special departments, in the Dominion.—(*Gazette*.)

Villa-Maria (Monklands) Convent.

The young ladies of Villa-Maria have special thanks to tender Lord and Lady Dufferin for visiting them in such weather as that which raged yesterday (January 24). A snow-storm swept down the slopes of the mountain; and across the level reaches, the keen north-west blew with the roar of a hurricane. The roads were very heavy, and in some parts almost impassable. Almost within sight of the convent gates, one of the horsés of His Excellency's sleigh floundered badly in a snow-drift. When the party reached the academy, they were nearly frozen. After visiting the building, class-rooms, chapel and dormitories, all of which are most tastefully fitted up, their Excellencies were conducted to the great hall, where a dazzling scene burst upon the view. On a high platform, formed as an amphitheatre, the young ladies of the institution were assembled, all dressed in white, and grouped according to size. Harp, guitar and piano were sounding a triumphant march, as their Excellencies ascended to the lofty *fautevils* prepared for them. The hall was most tastefully decorated. The

stage was a bower of flowers and greenery, which made a beautiful setting to the fair faces of the girls. All around the walls ran festoons of drapery and nosegays, and from the centre of the ceiling streamers of puffed pink and green waved towards the four corners of the wall. After the music had ceased, Mlle. A. Pineseault stepped forward and read the following address in French:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. The Earl of Dufferin,
K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, &c.,:—

May it Please Your Excellency:

On your arrival in this country, your Excellency hastened to manifest an interest in the education of youth, by visiting the different religious establishments and giving to all a proof of the generous and impartial sentiments which you entertain towards them. The capital of the Province was the first to enjoy the favour of your Excellency, and the echo of the joyous festivals given in your presence and in that of Lady Dufferin, has penetrated even into the retreat of Villa-Maria. It is, therefore, with great happiness that we receive, in this former vice-regal residence, one of the successors of Lord Elgin, who recalls the gracious dispositions of that Governor towards the people of this Province, and who, like him, speaks with facility and elegance the language of the fountspring of this establishment, the immortal Marguerite Bourgeoys, one of the personages of that epoch which Lord Elgin styled "the heroic age of this continent." Things have changed since those still recent days, when that Governor occupied the residence now known as Villa-Maria; commerce and industry have doubled the extent, the wealth and the population of the city, which is rapidly climbing the mountain and threatening to surround us and break, by its thousand noises, the silence of our solitude. In the relations of our country with other nations, in its constitution, in education itself, many changes have taken place, many fashions have been invented by man, in literature and other things; but one thing remains the same—the attachment of our people to the Government of our gracious Sovereign and their respect for her worthy representatives. We are happy, my lord, to be the interpreters of this Institution and of this whole audience, to express to you these sentiments, to greet in you the fit representative of that Queen who gives her subjects the example of every virtue, and to welcome to this house of education the zealous friend of the sciences and the arts, the distinguished patron of letters, the nobleman whose literary renown, whose courage and whose spirit of scientific research has made his name known here and in even higher latitudes.

Then Miss Scott the read the following beautiful

VERSES.

To-day smiles bright and gladsome light up our convent halls,
And gladly do we welcome within its quiet walls,
Illustrious guests, already to honor known and fame,
Who come to our young country in a well-loved Sovereign's name.

Little have we to offer—a snatch of joyous song,
A strain of festive music from a happy, girlish throng,
A wreath of mountain blossoms of varied form and hue,
But given with warm wishes—heart-homage deep and true.

Half hid mid brilliant flowers, behold a tiny leaf,
That e'er has kept its freshness thro' sunshine and thro' grief,
And taken root as firmly upon our mountain side,
As in green Erin's valleys beyond the ocean wide.

'Tis fitting we should offer this shamrock, emblem fair,
Of a brave and generous people, a land of beauty rare,
To two of Erin's children, whose genius and whose worth,
Reflect such peerless lustre on the land that gave them birth.

Vast the country over which extends thy Lordship's reign,
From Atlantic to Pacific stretches the wide domain,
For heart and brain scope giving to work such mighty good,
And stamp thy name in deathless fame, in city, field and flood,

For thee, my Lady, boundless the power thou wilt wield
O'er minds and heart of thine own sex, surely a noble field !
Them, thou wilt teach by word and deed to do as thou dost do,
And to the pure, high instincts of womanhood be true.

Deep is our prayer and earnest that whilst with us ye stay,
The time may prove as pleasant as a long mid-summer day,
No cloud of factious discord e'er mar its golden flight,
Nor brooding public sorrow change sunshine into night.

And tho' wild storms may riot through winter's long, bleak reign,
Tho' lakes, streams, mighty rivers, be bound in icy chain,
Tho' snow-drifts heap the landscape with forms fantastic, strange,
You'll find our hearts true, loyal, will know no chill, nor change. ;

Miss Mullarky next stepped down from the stage and presented the Countess with an exquisite bouquet.

The second part of the exercises consisted of an

ALLEGORICAL REPRESENTATION

in which Anglia, with her pink-favors; Caledonia with her plaid scarf; Erin with her green emblems, and Canada with her snowy robes, vied with each other in celebrating the praises of the noble visitors. The history of the house of Dufferin and Clandeboye was delicately introduced in this polylogue, the parts of which were sustained, by Mlles Mansoletti, Macdonald, E. Murphy, De Salaberry, Barsalou, Beaudry, J. Murphy, Malin and C. Pouliot. Another Bouquet was then presented to Her Excellency by Mlle P. Jodoin.

The following is a translation of an address in French which was then read to

HER EXCELLENCY.

To Her Excellency Madame La Comtesse de Dufferin :

Madam,—It is with a pleasure, equalled only by our admiration of your eminent qualities, that we behold you in our midst. It is said that "extremes meet." This truth is exemplified to-day. On one hand, nobility of birth, dignity of manners and the brilliancy of talent forming a triple crown upon your brow and constituting you, as the representative of our well-beloved Sovereign, the first lady in the land; on the other, humble children, in the springtime of life, at the vestibule of science, who know of nothing sweeter than to romp and play within the Convent, or spend the long vacation in the company of their good mothers at home, and who believe that they dream when they see before them a great lady, the noble spouse of our Governor. These, Madam, are the extremes which touch each other, to-day, within these halls. Time, jealous of our enjoyment, will soon separate them, but it will respect the remembrance of your amiable visit and the name of Lady Dufferin, will be always cherished in this house. May happiness always attend you, and may your stay in Canada be agreeable enough to make you forget the severity of our climate. Such is, Madam, the wish formed at the commencement of the New Year, for yourself and Lord Dufferin, by the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame de Ville-Marie.

Two great golden harps, whose wires were pinched by the nimble fingers of Misses Mullarky, of Montreal, and Barette, of Boston then played "The Meeting of the Waters," to perfection. The last performance of the young ladies was the gem of the afternoon—a musical medley, entitled "Messagers Ailés." There were solos, duetts, choruses and echo songs. At the words of the recitative "Entendez-vous?" the chirp of invisible canaries was heard, followed, a little later, by that of the cuckoo and when to the warblings of these birds was joined the ringing voices of the girls, the whole stage, transformed into an

enchanted forest, seemed to float in melody, as in the days of Oberon.

After this pleasing exercise, His Excellency read the following reply in French. We append a translation.

Ladies,—It is with the greatest pleasure that Her Excellency and myself at last find ourselves admitted to the Halls of this Community, and most heartily do we thank you for the kind welcome with which you have greeted us. Charged as you are with the responsibilities of educating so large a proportion of Canada's most important, most populous, and most influential city, those who appreciate the enormous importance of the women of a country being properly educated, cannot fail to sympathize with your efforts. That young and lovely band of children which now surrounds us, smiling in their virginal beauty like a parterre of spring flowers, will in a few years hence be disseminated amid the homes of the city, and will be called upon by their example, by their counsels and by the hold they possess over the affections of their relatives to exemplify and practise those noble principles of conduct which have been instilled into them here,—and what influence in the world is more powerful for good upon everyone who comes into contact with her, than that of a high-minded, affectionate, sensible woman? Already it has been my good fortune to make the acquaintance of many of those who, once pupils in this establishment, have now become bright and charming ornaments of the society of Montreal; and I am sure it will gratify the hearts of the good Sisters to know that many and many a one of these ladies have referred to the period of their sojourn here with the greatest gratitude and the most tender reminiscences. With such unmistakable evidences of the benefits you are conferring upon the population that surround you, you may rely upon my continuing those traditions which were inaugurated by my predecessor, Lord Elgin, (whose example in everything I am most desirous of following,) and extending to your establishment my best wishes and constant solicitude. As Governor-General of Canada, I am, indeed, proud to think that within every Convent of the land the principles of loyalty to the Throne and of affection to the person of Her Majesty are faithfully inculcated, and on this account, as well as on every other, I trust that the sphere of your ministrations may be continually enlarged. It is true, as you remark, the outward forms of society and even the physical features of your own immediate neighbourhood are undergoing rapid changes. Within the last few years a scattered collection of dependent colonies have been welded into a great nation, while the wealth and population of the neighbouring city is invading the quiet fields which surround your establishment, but undisturbed by these circumstances and obedient to the traditions and the discipline of your great Foundress and predecessors, you continue the even tenor of your way, dispensing light, intelligence and instruction, and bearing witness, by the saintliness of your lives and your beneficence, of the illustrations of those eternal truths which, amid the changes and chances of earthly existence, remain as the only safe guides and landmarks by which we can direct our course in the vicissitudes of life.

To the great delight of everybody present, Lady Dufferin next arose, and in the purest of accents, read the following reply to the young ladies :

My Young Friends,—I find it difficult to thank you sufficiently for the warm and flattering welcome you have given me to-day. In every part of Canada where I have been I have heard this Convent spoken of with respect and admiration, and I have, therefore, looked forward to my visit to Villa-Maria with the greatest impatience. I can well believe with what affection you,

who have come forward with such warm expressions of loyalty to your Queen, and of kindness to ourselves, must regard your Convent Home, and those kind Sisters who sacrifice themselves to your welfare; and I trust that you are able to repay them in some measure for all their care and for their goodness to you, by your attention to their instructions, and your love for themselves. I hope also the day is far distant when you will cease to think a holiday one of the greatest pleasures in the world. I can assure you that if I can persuade these good ladies, to-day, to allow me to present you with one, you will not enjoy it more than myself.

The company then left the hall and returned to their sleighs. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen attended their Excellencies on this interesting occasion, among whom we noticed, His Honor the Mayor, Hon. A. A. Dorion, Hon. John Young, Justices Drummond and Monck, T. White, Esq., E. Murphy, Esq., Dr. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, Esq., and Councillor Jodoin.

The Montreal College.

A long drive through the storm, which had increased in violence, brought the party to the door of Montreal College where a number of our prominent citizens had assembled to meet the Governor and Lady Dufferin. Among them we noticed Mr. Beaubien, M. P., M. P. Ryan, Esq., M. P., Judge McKay, Councillor Loranger, Councillor Jodoin, Councillor Rolland, Mr. Penny, of the *Herald*, and Mr. Clerk, of the *True Witness*. His Excellency and suite alighted and were escorted into the building, but Lady Dufferin feeling too much fatigued to remain continued on the road to town. The officials of the college conducted the party through the numerous recitation rooms and studies and finally reached the large hall or theatre. Here the students had assembled to welcome the Governor, and as he entered the room and seated himself on the chair of honor, the college band played a march. When all were seated the music ceased, and three of the students advanced to the front of the platform, and one of them read an

ADDRESS IN FRENCH,

of which the following is a translation:—

My Lord,—The College and Grand Seminary of Montreal have awaited with impatience the noble visit with which they are honoured to-day. Before your Excellency had reached our shores, rumour had made known to us the history of the noble scion of the House of Blackwood; the literary merit of the descendant of Sheridan; the scientific attainments of the author of "Letters from High Latitudes," and the administrative talent of Baron Clandeboye, tried in numerous, important and delicate missions, honored by brilliant distinctions, and finally entrusted by our Gracious Sovereign with the Government of one of the finest colonies of the Empire. So much merit, joined to the affability and kindness of Lady Dufferin, has, my Lord, made the names of your Excellencies popular even in our remotest country places. We are deeply touched at the interest manifested by your Excellency in the education of youth. We know the wise counsels you have given, and in this old house of St. Sulpice, honoured by the visits of so many illustrious predecessors and by a Prince of the Blood, we will devote ourselves "to amass treasures of knowledge, and what is more important, to discipline our minds, to strengthen our intellect and make it acquire those habits of labor, that power of perception and analysis which will make them struggle against obstacles of every kind, resolve every problem and derive profit from every favorable circumstance." We thank your Excellency for these

wise counsels. We shall always be grateful for your visit, and we hope that you and your family may enjoy happiness and prosperity.

As the above was concluded, a second student read the following

ADDRESS IN ENGLISH.

To His Excellency The Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

The students of the Montreal College, highly appreciating the honor of your Excellency's visit, beg to present to your Excellency, the homage of their cordial thanks and profound respect. The dutiful reverence we are taught to cherish for Her Gracious Majesty, permit us to say frankly, receives, to-day, a new impulse from the presence amongst us of the worthy representative, as well as the most eloquent and happy eulogist of Queen Victoria. We leave it to those engaged in the battle of public life to compliment your Excellency on your ability and success as a statesman. In this inner world of College life, we breathe a different atmosphere and have different aspirations. The outer world we regard at a distance, as a sphere in which we shall have to move in the future. Leaving that future in the hands of Providence, we think only of the duty of the present, and concentrate all our efforts to develop and strengthen whatever abilities God has given us, by the acquisition of useful knowledge, in order that when the day of action comes, we may be found able to do our duty. We know that it will please your Excellency to learn that here we are taught to love education,—that complete education which trains the affections of the heart, as well as the faculties of the intellect, and gives to the world good as well as able men. Boys value what they love. The high literary position (as an author) enjoyed by your Excellency, and the very special protection and encouragement given by your Excellency to education among all classes of our varied population, since your arrival in our new country, secure for your Excellency the highest place in our affection and esteem. Permit us with all sincerity to wish your Excellency and your most amiable Lady, who shares in, and, no doubt, stimulates, all your kind and important works, a happy New Year and every blessing here and hereafter.

The third pupil, a mere child, now presented to His Excellency, for Lady Dufferin, a beautiful bouquet, with a request that he would grant the pupils a holiday. The Governor then rose, and made, in French, the following

REPLY

To the Pupils of the College and the Grand Seminary of Montreal:—

My Young Friends,—It is with difficulty that I am able to express to you as I could wish, how touched I am by the warm and spontaneous welcome you have accorded to the Countess of Dufferin and myself. In the address that has just been read, you have adopted words used by myself on another similar occasion to the present. It is very flattering, and at the same time very encouraging to me, that that which I then said has been so noticed and approved, more especially as it proves to me that you appreciate my wish to associate myself with those who like yourselves, have not yet begun to fight the battles of life single handed, and to encourage you, both in your present studies, and your after aims and aspirations. To each of us certain talents have been given, which it is our duty to use to the utmost. Under the wise and able instruction of the learned Fathers, your talents are now being developed, and I would exhort you most earnestly

to lose no opportunity of profiting by all the advantages which surround you, for be assured that every effort you make here to improve yourselves, will repay itself a hundred-fold in after life.

His Excellency, after concluding the above, made a few

REMARKS IN ENGLISH.

He said that it was almost impossible after replying to so many addresses in educational establishments to submit anything new for their consideration. It was only proper, however, that he should impress upon his young hearers, the obligation they were under to their devoted professors for the solid education which they received at their hands. He had heard with pleasure that the ground work of instruction in that college was the classics. Certainly there was no better safeguard against the materialism of the day and the bare utilitarian spirit engendered by the wants of a new country and a great commercial centre, than the beautiful poetry, the lofty oratory and the broad philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. There was another point worthy of attention. In a large establishment like this, where so many youths were gathered under one roof, living in continuous contact, by day and night, the strictest care should be taken to preserve the purity of their moral character. In one of the addresses just read to him, the idea was suggested of a difference existing between life within the college walls and the greater life outside of them. He believed this difference to be illusory. He had shared that prejudice when at school, but the experiences of his manhood had convinced him that the school or the college was in reality a microcosm, filled with trials, difficulties and temptations, diverse, not in kind, but only in degree, from those of after-life, and requiring to surmount them, the same self-denial, the same energy, the same perseverance, and in some cases, the same heroism which the great events of a virile age called into play. On a former occasion, he had made some remarks on what he considered the tendency to forwardness and premature self-assertion which had struck him as a salient characteristic of the youth, not only of Canada, but of the whole Continent. He understood there was a reason, if not a palliation, for this, in the fact that in a new country, like Canada, young men were thrown early on their own resources, and had to force out, as it were, their mental and moral faculties. However that might be, he would venture once more to inculcate the necessity of respect for superiority wherever found, in those older, wiser, more experienced than ourselves. No matter what gifts we possess, it would be strange, if in any circle in which we may find ourselves, we did not meet some one to whom deference is due for gifts superior to our own. His Lordship concluded by exhorting the pupils to close application to their studies and grateful attachment to their venerable Superiors. He was listened to with rapt attention and greeted at the end with loud applause.

As his Excellency concluded, the band struck up "God Save the Queen" and the boys lent their voices to aid the music of the instruments. All the guests immediately rose to their feet and remained standing until the last strain died away. The party then moved slowly out and again entering their sleighs drove rapidly homewards.

We were very much impressed with the magnitude of Montreal College—its long drawn corridors, its vast dormitories, its grand study room, its fine academic hall, over the stage of which a scroll indicates the objects to which the good professors dedicate their lives: *Religion, Science and the Arts*. And as we went away reflecting on the great work done within those walls, we

thought how well it would be if, casting aside our rivalries of creed, origin, and language, we could all strive together, with one patriotic accord, towards the advancement of Religion, Science and the Arts.—*Gazette*.

Hochelaga Convent.

Yesterday afternoon (Jan. 28) the Governor General and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by little Lord Clandeboye and Lady Helen Blackwood, visited the Convent at Hochelaga. This visit had been looked forward to for some time by the authorities of the convent, and elaborate preparations had been made to welcome the Vice-Regal guests. From the entrance of the building to the reception hall, the passages and doorways were hung with white and green gauze, wreaths of flowers, scrolls and inscriptions. The hall itself was beautifully decorated in the same manner. Upon the west wall was an immense scroll, upon which was inscribed in illuminated characters, "This memorable visit will ever be numbered among the most pleasing reminiscences of the past." Over the entrance was a similar scroll, bearing the words, "Honor to our Noble Queen, Victoria," and upon the opposite side of the room was written, "Peace and Happiness to thee, Lady Dufferin." On the East wall of the room were three tablets, with the following mottoes: "The nobles qualities of our Dominion's Lord will ever retain a place in our Memory;" "Hail Worthy Representative of our Gracious Queen;" and, "May thy path in Life, Gracious Lady, be strewn with Heaven's choicest blossoms." By far the most pleasing and attractive decorations in the room, however, were the pupils themselves. They numbered about two hundred, and were of all ages and sizes, from the little five year old fairy to the young lady just completing her teens.

As their Excellencies entered the room the young lady who presided at the piano played "God Save the Queen," and when all the guests were seated, the music changed and the children's voices joined in a song of welcome, entitled "Salut à Son Excellence." This ended, Miss Eliza Newman, who had been selected for that honor, advanced and read in English the following address:—

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Baron Clandeboye, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c.,

May it Please Your Excellency:—

To-day, a new scene opens in the modest drama of our school-girl life. We are called on to greet within our convent walls the worthy representative of our noble and venerated Sovereign.

Though yet too young and inexperienced in worldly lore to understand the wisdom which so ably conducts the government of this our cherished country, still we can fully appreciate the condescending kindness with which your Lordship, laying aside the affairs of State, lends a willing ear to the accents of childhood.

We offer to your Excellency, and to your gracious lady, a thousand thanks for the honor of your visit.

May we ever show ourselves worthy of the attention bestowed on us to-day, and may Your Excellencies during your sojourn in Canada, ever receive wishes for your welfare as fervent and sincere as those formed by

THE PUPILS OF HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

Miss Genereux now stepped forward and read the French address, a translation of which we give below:—

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K.C.B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward.

Your Excellency,—

Although retired in our solitude and, at most, strangers to the events passing around us, the news of your arrival in Montreal has reached even our humble retreat.

For our part we rejoice in the honor done by Your Excellency to the city of which we are so justly proud, and to whose progress and advancement your residence within its bounds must greatly contribute. But on hearing of the favor of which we at the present moment are the recipients, our joy and our gratitude have been even more deeply felt. It would be difficult, Your Excellency, for us to express the sentiments with which your kindness inspire us. August representative of our noble Queen, the highest and most important affairs occupy your precious moments, notwithstanding your wish to give marks of special favor to us children.

Receive this day the homage of our hearts and we pray that your gracious companion, the noble Countess of Dufferin, will also kindly accept the respectful testimony of our affection.

That your days amongst us may be those of a long and happy reign will ever be the sincerest and most ardent wish of

THE PUPILS OF THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS AND MARY.

A number of little ones now addressed their Excellencies in a sort of polylogue, at the close of which Miss Annie Fautaux presented a bouquet to Lord Dufferin, while Her Ladyship received a beautiful wreath of flowers from the hands of Miss Barron. Another little girl then presented a bouquet to the Countess, after which a tiny mite of not more than four or five summers dropped a courtsey, and, asking for a holiday, ran back to her place as if frightened at her own temerity.

His Excellency, first granting the request of the "Imperative little lady" who had last addressed him, briefly replied to the addresses in English and French, expressing the great pleasure it had given Lady Dufferin and himself to be present. In visiting educational establishments, he only followed the example of Her Majesty, who takes great interest in such matters. He spoke of the advantages which the children enjoyed in having such good instructors and entreated them to follow out their precepts.

The scholars now sung "Les Montagnards," after which His Excellency shook hands with, and spoke to some of, the little ones. As the guests left the room, the pianist played "Vive la Canadienne."

The party was then conducted through the class and music rooms, and dormitories, to the chapel, where the "Cujus Animam," from the "Stabat Mater," was sung by the sisters with sweetness and precision.

At its conclusion their Excellencies took their departure, and drove immediately back to town.

Among the gentlemen who had assembled at the convent to meet the guests, we noticed Canon Moreau, Canon Fabre, Rev. Mr. Leclaire, of St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Levallee, Rev. Mr. Lonergan, Chaplain of the Convent, and Mr. Fautaux,

Mile-End Deaf and Dumb Institution.

On the 29th January, the deaf and dumb pupils, placed under the care of "Les Clercs de St. Viateur," of Coteau St. Louis, were visited by Her Ladyship the Countess of Dufferin. Having read in the "Canadian Monthly," of Toronto, that there existed in Montreal an institution where the Deaf and Dumb are taught articulation, and above all that this teaching has the most happy results, Lady Dufferin was desirous of seeing with her own eyes this process, as practised at the only establishment where it is yet in operation in Canada. Accompanied by her two children (Lord Arthur Clendeboye and Lady Helen Blackwood) she was received by the Rev. Canon Fabre and Messrs. Belanger, Rioux, Plamondon and Bonin, who conducted her to the "Salle d'Etude," in which the pupils were assembled. Although the children had been notified of her visit but a very short time before the arrival of her Ladyship, two of them had nevertheless prepared the following addresses which they read, so as to be understood by all those present:—

Your Ladyship :

We, the pupils of the Mile-End Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, beg to thank Your Ladyship for the courteous attention you devote to our unfortunate class. Your Ladyship is a worthy companion of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. You have won the respect of all those with whom you have come in contact by the countless acts of courtesy and amiability which have marked your whole life. The rare virtues with which His Excellency's mind is adorned and his very many excellent qualities, Your Ladyship reflects. We feel regret that our voices are still so harsh and our speech so rude. We must therefore content ourselves with expressing our participation in the high opinion which is held of both Your Ladyship and His Excellency by the Montreal people, and with uniting in the concert of felicitations which arise from every mouth, and in which your virtues, merits and talents are so highly and justly proclaimed.

May it Please Your Excellency :

To receive, from the poor little deaf and dumb of the Mile-End, the expression of their joy and sincere gratitude for this visit which honours them so highly, and of which they consider themselves unworthy. Our voices are yet too harsh to enumerate Your Excellency's merits, virtues and abilities; for, in fact, we are at a loss to tell which is superior,—whether the knowledge Your Excellency has shown in every page you have written, or the prudence which has presided over every act of your administration. And now what does Your Excellency in condescending to visit us? Do you not show your love for the poor and the small—the interest which you attach to the instruction of the young, and in particular to that of the class of unfortunate beings who, deprived of hearing and of speech, feel the pressing want of your aid? The care which Your Excellency bestows on the literary and other institutions of the Dominion, must be to them a source of prosperity. The deaf and dumb, also, will thus learn to be devoted to Your Excellency, to your family, and to be true to their country.

THE PUPILS OF THE MILE-END INSTITUTION.

After the utterance of those two pieces, which were listened to with the greatest attention, Lady Dufferin claimed them as a remembrance of her visit, and had the kindness to charge herself with transmitting to the Governor, her husband, the one that had been prepared for him.

Afterwards there were several exercises in articulation and writing. The pantomimes of several fables were also

performed with great success. The recitation of the Lord's Prayer, in mimetic language was a sight which deeply interested the Countess, and still more her two children, whose faces beamed with intelligence and kindness. Their enquiries and the emotion that appeared in their faces, told how much their sensibility was excited at the sight of those unfortunate children, deprived, as it were, of all intercourse with man by their sad infirmity. It was remarked that, like their parents, they speak with eloquence both the English and French languages. Lady Dufferin, whose high intelligence and spirit of judicious observation manifested themselves in her visits to our houses of education, then addressed the pupils in a few well chosen words, of which we here give the substance.

"I am happy to have been able to realize a wish I have formed since I came to Montreal: that of visiting this Institution, celebrated in the Province for the perfection of its method of teaching articulation, which it inaugurated in this country. The press and many persons, have spoken in high commendation of this house, but I must own that the proofs which I now behold increase the high opinion which I formerly had of it. The work to which you devote yourself, Reverend Sir, is worthy of every encouragement. It is worthy of the sympathies of the public, and, I can assure you that you had mine from the time that I was informed of the sacrifices you had made for the relief and happiness of the poor Deaf and Dumb. You desire me to grant to these children a moment of rejoicing—a holiday, I yield with delight to your desire, persuaded that I shall not in doing so cause them any unpleasant feelings."

A shout of applause gave a welcome reception to the words of Lady Dufferin, who then retired.—*Herald*.

Lord Dufferin's Reply to the Address of the Deaf-Mutes of the Mile-End Institution.

My Little Friends:—I have been exceedingly pained at being unable to accompany the Countess of Dufferin in the visit, which she made you last week, but I have not been the less interested in the account she gave me at her return, and I thank you very sincerely for the kind address, which you have forwarded by her. No one sympathizes more than I do with those whom it has pleased God to subject to such severe trials, and I have been truly happy to learn with what care you are surrounded in Montreal. You may be assured that no motive but that of love can cause those persons to whom you have been entrusted to treat you as they do, and you ought not to forget that you also may pass your lives like all your brethren here below in doing good as well as evil. I hope, therefore, that you will strive to make the best possible use of the advantages and the kindness which are lavished upon you.

February 3rd, 1873.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

The Governor-General devoted yesterday afternoon (January 30th) to visiting the Irish Catholic institutions in connection with St. Patrick's Church. Our readers are well acquainted with the objects of the noble institutions—the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, St. Bridget's Refuge, and St. Patrick's School—and with what marked success they have been conducted. No class of our fellow-citizens have more reason to be proud of the institutions erected and sustained by their liberality than the Irish Catholics, and under the excellent management of the clergy and the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery and Congregation of Notre Dame they have been instrumental in supplying a home and education to a great number of orphans, and

in soothing the declining years of many of the Irish poor.

The Asylum provides at present for 218 orphans of both sexes, who receive the blessings of parental care and an excellent education within its walls. It is a surprising circumstance to provide for all these little ones for so small an annual cost as \$9,000, being an average of only \$41 for each child. With the exception of \$640 granted by the Provincial Legislature, all of this sum is provided by the liberality of the Irish Catholics, and since its incorporation in 1851, it has extended its beneficent care to all children of Irish parentage or descent who have claimed its protection. From the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery, the children receive that love and care which can only be bestowed by gentle, kind-hearted women, whilst from the Christian Brothers, the boys receive the inestimable advantages of a sound and useful education. It is proposed at no distant date to erect an addition to the present building to be appropriated for the girls. Not only are these children fed, clothed and educated in childhood, but they are provided for in the Home until they are able to gain a maintenance for themselves, a plan which is found to succeed better than that formerly pursued of permitting them to be adopted by strangers.

On the arrival of the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Pattison, his private Secretary, he was met at the entrance to the Home by the Rev. Father Dowd, Parish Priest; Hon. Senator Ryan, Mr. Ryan, M. P., Rev. Father Leclair, Mr. Edward Murphy and Dr. Schmidt, house-surgeon, and others. The corridors were lined with children, whose bright and happy faces told of the great care which was lavished on them. Each one carried a tiny flag on which was inscribed "Welcome." His Excellency passed up stairs to the large room where the remaining number of the children were gathered, and where a party of ladies and gentlemen, interested in the working of the institution, were assembled to receive the distinguished visitors. Upon the company becoming seated, Mr. Edward Murphy read the following

ADDRESS:

To His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c.,

May it Please Your Excellency:

We, the Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, in our own name, and on the part of our little protégés, very sincerely thank Your Excellency for the honor of this very kind visit to our Orphans' Home. We recognize in Your Excellency the worthy representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in her amiable condescension; and at the same time a genuine representative of the genius and kindness of dear old Ireland.

With the permission of Your Excellency, we shall state a few facts connected with the history of this institution. The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum has been open for the reception of children, speaking the English language, over twenty-one years, the building having been completed in the Autumn of 1851. The cost of the building, except two thousand dollars from the Government, was defrayed by public subscriptions, and by individual generosity. In less than two years after the opening of the Asylum there was no debt on the building.

The double affliction of famine and of typhus fever caused thousands of our fellow-countrymen to emigrate to these shores in the sad year of 1847. Seeking a fair opportunity to build by their own industry a new home for their children, they unhappily only found a grave, leaving crowds of little orphans, many of whom could not even lip their own name, to be cared for by Christian charity. This, Your Excellency, was the sad necessity that suggested the founding of St. Patrick's Asylum.

The number of inmates actually receiving the aid of the institution has varied since its opening from two hundred to two hundred and fifty; the number at the present time is two hundred and eighteen.

The yearly cost for support, exclusive of extraordinary repairs, amounts to an average of nine thousand dollars, or about forty-one dollars a year for each individual. This amount is derived from an annual grant of six hundred and forty dollars by the local Legislature, from voluntary offerings, and from a few bequests left to the institution by charitable Irishmen.

The orphan boys attend the schools of the Christian Brothers, and compete successfully in their respective classes with the boys of the city. The little girls are taught in the house by the good sisters of the Grey Nunnery, who bestow on them the most motherly care.

The children are now rarely given to be adopted into families. That system was tried and did not work well. Since many years the children are kept in the institution till they are capable of earning wages. We are happy to inform Your Excellency that this change of system has worked most satisfactorily in the interest of the house and in that of the children. The conduct of the children who have been thus placed, as a rule, gives consolation; and many of them occupy, in the city and elsewhere, positions of independence and respectability.

Again thanking Your Excellency for the favour of your presence in the humble home of our orphans, we beg to assure Your Excellency that the recollection of this event shall not be soon lost, and that the prayers of the poor little ones, you have made so happy to-day, shall go before their Father in Heaven, to ask for Your Excellency and for your amiable lady a ten-fold blessing.

His Excellency made an extemporaneous reply in the following terms:—

Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen,—So far from it having been a sacrifice on my part to come here, I can assure you that it has been to me an unmixed gratification. No one can find himself under this roof, in the presence of such a scene as this, without esteeming the invitation which he has had the pleasure of receiving a very great privilege. The allusion which has been made in your address to that devastating famine by which Ireland was depopulated in 1846 and 1847, has recalled to my recollection very bitter and affecting memories. It so happened, that it was in that year I first was called upon to undertake the responsibilities attaching to the ownership of land in Ireland, and my first initiation into my duties as an Irish landlord consisted in an endeavor to confront the exigencies of that terrible disaster. Although in my own neighborhood, owing to peculiar circumstances, the distress never reached a point beyond which alleviation was possible, circumstances led me to the southern portion of the Kingdom, where famine had seized upon the people, and with my own eyes I was forced to see all its terrible consequences. Since coming to this country I have had occasion to make myself acquainted with a fact, of which I confess until then I was but very imperfectly informed, and that is the noble way in which the inhabitants of Canada assisted the unfortunate emigrants who, forced to fly under the stroke of famine from their own country, arrived upon the shores of North America not only destitute, but many of them struck down and perishing with a most dangerous disease. I am now aware of how many of the clergy of Canada, both Catholic and Protestant, as well of the members of the medical profession, fell victims to their noble and courageous endeavors to assist those unfortunate persons; and I confess that when I read the record of the mortality which then took place amongst those classes to whom I have referred, I was perfectly

horror-struck with the facts that were revealed; and so as an Irishman, if on no other account, I should ever bear in my heart the deep sense of the debt which we all owe to this country, and especially to those classes to whom I have referred, for the assistance which they then rendered to us. The existence of this school only shows that in the chastisements with which we are afflicted a merciful Providence very frequently sows the seeds of innumerable benefits; for, as has been stated by your Secretary, it is owing to the emergency which then arose, and which you endeavored to meet, that this admirable establishment continues to dispense those benefits to the unfortunate orphans of the locality, even although the immediate occasion to which it owes its existence has happily ceased to endure. (Applause.) I am very glad to think that the establishment is being conducted under such satisfactory auspices, and I am sure it will not be considered inappropriate if, on behalf of those who are interested in all such good and noble works as these, I should venture to tender to those ladies who are present and who, I understand, are good enough to devote their time and their energies to the education and to the interests of those little fatherless children, my best thanks, accompanied by an assurance that in common with every one who is acquainted with their good deeds, I am deeply sensible of all that society owes to them. (Applause.) Before I sit down there is one pleasing duty which I have to perform, and that is, to ask from the authorities of this establishment, to be good enough to give a holiday to the young people. (Applause by the young children.)

A couple of smart lads then stepped forward, one carrying an address and the other a bouquet. The former read in a rich Irish brogue the address of the children.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Baron Clandeboye, Governor-General of Canada, &c.,

May it Please Your Excellency:

When last an august representative of our Gracious Queen did the orphans the honour of visiting this simple spot, we have been told that a bright sun shining in a cloudless sky seemed to add a smiling welcome to that of the little band, assembled on the grounds to hail the noble visitor. As the seasons vary, one giving place to another, so do we replace the boys of former years; but the sun which shone in their sky, is now in our hearts. Yes, your Excellency, the mantle of Winter may envelope the land, but neither cold nor snow can chill the warm Cead Mille Failthe, which our lips are proud to utter in greeting you to-day.

The boys then presented their presents in their best manner.

His Excellency made the following address to the young folk:

My Little Friends:—In asking for a holiday for you, I believe I have already made the best response which could be made to the address which you have presented. At the same time, as you have followed that national mode of giving welcome to the stranger, which we are so proud of using in Ireland, I cannot help saying one additional word to you, and that is: that I trust, not only while you are here, but in your future lives, you will remember that you are, if not Irishmen born, at all events you are Irishmen by descent, and that, consequently, it will be well for you, in recalling this circumstance, to do everything in your power to act in a manner worthy of your descent. (Applause.) Recollect that by your lives and conduct will be judged the nationality you represent in this country, and in so doing I have no fear that the Irish race in Canada will fall behind any

other in contributing to that common stock of prosperity and happiness, which I trust the country is destined to possess. (Applause.)

The following verses were sung by the children :

If earthly pleasures, though repeated,
To human nature still seem new,
Judge with what joy we must have greeted
The hopes, my Lord, of seeing you.

My Heaven's protection ever guide
Your Lordship in your high career !
May peace celestial e'er abide
Where Dufferin's crest and arms appear.

God save our Gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen !
As rain from the Summer leaf,
Gone is the orphans' grief,
Welcoming our Noble Chief,
Sent by the Queen.

Send Her victorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen !
Clothed with the high command,
Long may our loyal land,
Yield to thy guiding hand,
God save the Queen !

St. Patrick's School.

This establishment is housed in a large and imposing building, in Alexander St., near the church, and within its walls no less than three hundred young people receive an excellent education. It is under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who possess a high reputation as educators. The pupils were assembled in a large room on the upper floor, to which His Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied him proceeded. No sooner had His Excellency become seated than three of the modest maidens of the school approached. One, Miss Bergin, delivered a nice little speech "off the book," thanking the Governor for visiting their school, and at the same time asking him to grant them a holiday. The other young ladies were Miss Shannon and Miss Mulligan; the former of whom presented a bouquet to His Lordship for Lady Dufferin.

His Excellency in reply said: In whatever other respects the pupils of the school are proficient, certainly they are excelled by the pupils of no school that I have ever visited in the art and gifts of eloquence. The young lady who represents her school-fellows has adopted an admirable and, indeed, a most effective exordium by which to appeal to her friends, in having been unprepared. That appeal I myself have had recourse to subsequently to a very laborious study of what was intended to be an extemporaneous performance, so that I have quite a fellow-feeling with the artful manner in which she has pressed it. (Laughter.) I believe also, my young friends, you have been good enough to sacrifice a half-holiday in order that I might have the advantage of seeing you; but in that respect, too, you have shown yourselves extremely wordly wise, knowing, probably, that the man who sows one ear of corn is destined to reap seven-fold, if not one hundred-fold. I won't promise you a seven fold return of the half holiday which you have sacrificed, but at any rate I may promise you a whole one instead of the half one you have lost. (Applause.)

"God Save the Queen" was then played by four pupils on two pianos, and a song was sung in good style. His Excellency then passed among the scholars, speaking a

few pleasant words to some of them, after which he left and walked to the

St. Bridget's House of Refuge.

This institution holds a foremost position among the charitable institutions of the city. Nothing could convey a better idea of the vast amount of good accomplished through its instrumentality than the concise statement of facts contained in the address presented to Lord Dufferin, for which, together with His Excellency's address, we ask the attention of our readers.

Mr. Ryan, M. P., read the address :

To His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c.,

May it Please Your Excellency :

We, the Director, Vice-Director, and Trustees of St. Bridget's Refuge, approach Your Excellency with sentiments of profound respect as the worthy representative of our Gracious Sovereign, and with feelings of lively gratitude for the great kindness of your Excellency in visiting the humble but happy home of the aged and infirm poor of our native country.

The desire which your Excellency has so remarkably manifested since your arrival in Canada, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the wants and interests of all classes within the Dominion, encourages us to ask the permission of your Excellency to state a few facts relating to this institution.

The St. Bridget's Refuge embraces three branches of Charity:—It gives a home to female servants whilst not employed; it gives a permanent home to old men and women who are beyond labour through age and infirmity; it affords a night refuge for homeless poor, without distinction of country or religion. During the past year, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) female servants used the temporary home of St. Bridget's, and were thereby sheltered from the temptations too often met with elsewhere. At the present moment there are in the house thirty three (33) old men, fifty-three (53) old women, besides six infirm servants who are unable to take situations, making a total in this department of ninety-two (92.) This number is little varied even by death, as there are many candidates for every vacancy that occurs.

The Night Refuge is opened on the first of December and is closed on the first of May, each year. A night's lodging, with breakfast, is given to each applicant. A large number, nearly one-half, get supper in addition. This exception is made in favour of the weakly and of boys. Drunkenness and public immorality alone exclude from the advantages of the Night Refuge. The comfort of the deserving poor, as also every principle of well-regulated charity, seem to demand this exclusion.

Since the opening of the Night Refuge in December, 1865, the total number of nights' lodgings given is sixty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, producing a yearly average of over nine thousand for seven years; of that number, fifty-six thousand and eighty-four were given to Catholics and eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four were given to Protestants. In these figures all our nationalities are represented—English, French Canadian, Scotch and Irish. The above number does not include the nights' lodgings given since the first of last December.

The building, exclusive of furniture, cost twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars; the yearly cost of support is about six thousand dollars, towards which the Local Legislature gives three hundred. It will be gratifying to your Excellency to know that public charity, and very generous private offerings have

not failed us, which is shown by the fact that the institution owes nothing except a building debt of three thousand dollars.

Thanking your Excellency for listening to these rather lengthy details, we again beg to assure your Excellency of our heartfelt gratitude for the honor of this visit. The presence of your Excellency, as it always gladdens the young, will to-day console the aged and infirm in their helplessness. They feel that they are not forgotten by one whose example is a lesson that reaches all. Besides the pleasures of giving even a passing enjoyment to aged hearts that have been well tried by the sorrows and struggles of life, your Excellency and the good Countess of Dufferin shall have the cordial prayers and blessings of those old men and women who are finishing their earthly career by preparing themselves in peace for the new and better life of eternity.

His Excellency in acknowledging the address, spoke as follows: Sir, Ladies and gentlemen, I return you my best thanks for the welcome you have given me, as well as the opportunity you have afforded me of visiting this establishment. The statement you have just read to me of the various methods in which you endeavour to assist and comfort those who are in distress, is both instructive and encouraging. There is, perhaps, no class of persons to whom our sympathies are more due, or by whom our sympathies are better appreciated, than those old and infirm persons who, after having manfully fought the battle of life, and having attained that age when rest and peace and freedom from earthly cares is almost to be regarded as their due, still find themselves, probably through no fault of their own, exposed to the hardships and the struggles and the sorrows of poverty and distress. To those you offer an asylum, and by the presence of those ladies whom I see around me it is very evident you also offer sympathy in that form which is most attractive and touching. (Applause). That part of the institution which is devoted to offering a temporary refuge to women servants out of place, is a most gratifying feature in the system which you have set up. Having been myself connected in England with an institution of a somewhat similar character, and consequently having been made aware of the very great evils to which persons in such situations are exposed unless some such facilities are afforded to them, I am in a position to understand how, in a great city like Montreal, that part of your establishment may be exceedingly useful. (Applause). With regard to the night refuge which you afford to persons of every race and class and religious denomination, the simple record of the figures with which you have favored me are themselves sufficient to testify to the utility of your exertions, and I must say I was very much surprised at the considerable total of persons to whom it appears you have during the past few years been able to afford temporary assistance and relief. I can only say while thanking you for those kind expressions which are personal to myself and Lady Dufferin, that both of us heartily sympathise with you in your noble and praiseworthy exertions, and we sincerely trust that year by year you will so gather and command the confidence and the sympathy of the rich classes of this great and flourishing city, that the sphere of your ministrations will be continually expanded, and the number of those whom you are able to assist, both as permanent inmates and as those who temporarily profit by your kindness, may be continually increased in number. (Applause).

His Lordship afterwards passed through the different apartments of the House, visiting in turn the old men and women, and making many inquiries as to their health and past histories. To the amusement of the party one old man, aged 103, sang an Irish song. Shortly after-

wards His Excellency left the establishment and returned to the Hall, having spent a couple of hours at the noble institutions connected with St. Patrick's Church.—(Gazette.)

Salle d'Asile-Nazareth, Montreal.

In the afternoon of yesterday (Jan. 31), His Excellency, accompanied by Lieut. Hamilton, A. D. C., paid a visit to the Salle d'Asile Nazareth, St. Catherine street, and was received by the Lady Superioress, Sister Robin, other Grey Nuns and Father V. Rousseau, who conducted him to a large school-room used for the tuition and safe-keeping of children whose parents' labours absent them from their homes during the day. It was tastefully decorated with banners, and on one side arose tiers of little girls and boys, whose picturesque plaids, soldier-coats and other varieties, was a pleasing sight. On arrival, His Excellency was saluted by the report of a small cannon, from an inner room, and was conducted through a file of juveniles in soldier-coats, and carrying small guns, *a la militaire*. His Excellency having seated himself, and the startling reverberation of another salute having sounded from without, the following three verses of poetry, dedicated to His Excellency, were lustily sung by all the children assembled:

O vous dont l'aimable présence
Réjouit tout en ce beau jour.
Recevez les vœux de l'enfance,
Recevez les vœux de l'amour.

Cette visite si chérie
Restera gravée en nos cœurs,
Pour notre maison ennoblie
C'est la plus riche des faveurs.

Quel bonheur ! Quelle réjouissance !
En notre asile, en ce beau jour !
Dans notre cœur reconnaissance ;
A vous, noble Seigneur, amour.

A copy of this was afterwards presented by a little boy to him, together with the following address, translated from the French:—

To The Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General, etc., etc.,

May it Please Your Excellency:

To allow a small child, a resident in this asylum, to raise his voice in thanks to you for the extreme kindness evinced towards our institutions, and above all to ours at the present time. Permit us now to say that your presence in our midst as well as that of Lady Dufferin, does not at all surprise us. As little instructed as we are we know that true greatness does not disdain to descend and look upon the smallest, and we have been even told that it is by it that one can recognize it. We are, then, happy to see, in this place, the application of this great truth. The little child admires its father and loves its mother. These two sentiments, are found everywhere amongst young children. Permit us to dwell upon these sentiments, and to apply them in the same order to your Excellency and Lady Dufferin, whom we have the happiness to see amongst us.

THE LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE
NAZARETH AZYLUM.

The children were then put through various intellectual exercises, much to the unmistakable approval of Lord Dufferin. They sang the numbers of a ball-counter as they moved along one after the other, and afterwards to another tune, whilst singing verses about different trades, they made most suggestive movements to convey the meaning of their verses. After the children had shown their way of leaving class to go into another room by

placing their hands upon each others shoulders, singing and walking along in Indian file, His Excellency was conducted up stairs into the room for the blind inmates of the asylum, wherein, upon his arrival, three little girls, M. McCarthy, Mary Rabbi, and Caroline Laplanche, together with two young violinists, played quintette arrangements of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Mocking Bird." A line of blind people of various ages stood around the room, and His Excellency having shaken hands with them and made kind enquiries of their individual cases, sat down and took one little girl on his knee, who soon became the best of friends with him. His Excellency was then presented with the following address in French by a young girl totally blind, and who had to read from the raised letters of the address. The following is a translation :

To His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, etc., etc.

May it please your Excellency to permit to be conducted to your feet the unfortunate person who cannot come there of herself. We are told that, before arriving here, your Excellency had travelled over and visited several countries, and closely studied their Institutions. You have, no doubt, often met the blind struggling with the misfortunes, which charity and devotion aid them to conquer. You have always deigned to express a kindly sympathy with great suffering. Such are we believe the sentiments which animate you at this moment. We might here express regret at our position in society and above all in your presence, but, it is said that at your side is a compassionate heart which we would not sadden. The feeling that now animates us is to express a lively gratitude towards your Excellency and towards Lady Dufferin for the kind interest manifested towards us by this visit to our Asylum.

His Excellency was then shown the use of an apparatus for printing, and the celerity with which one or two young persons, though quite blind, could read numbers as well as books made for those purposes, in all of which his Excellency manifested deep interest, complimenting each performer on her proficiency. He then addressed them as follows :

My Friends,—Although you cannot see, yet at all events you can hear the few words I have to say to you. Since I have been in this country I have visited many institutions where the sorrows and misfortunes of life are assuaged and alleviated, but, amongst the many distressed persons whom it has been my duty to visit, I do not think there are any for whom I feel greater sympathy than I do for you, and perhaps it may be some little gratification to you to know that so many persons, and I in common with them, are interested in your condition, and are using every means which their ingenuity can contrive in order to enable you to supply the deficiencies of sight, with which Providence has afflicted you, and to partake with us in those means of acquiring knowledge of which, otherwise, you would be deprived. It is really wonderful to me how you should be able to play, to write, to read, to work, and to do so many things well, which many of us, with all the advantages of clear eyesight, so often do much more imperfectly. But it would seem that in depriving you of one sense, God had mercifully granted you ability to use all the more effectually those that remain. I do not know that there is anything else that I have to say on the present occasion, unless to thank you, as I do heartily, for the kind way in which those called upon have favoured me with an exhibition of the methods they employ in reading, writing, ciphering, and learning music. It is with my best wishes I now leave you, and I trust that that in the kindness and sympathy of your friends and in the consolations of religion, you

may find some comfort, and alleviation of your great trials.

His Excellency then shook hands, and conversed with several of the blind members, after which he took his leave.—*Herald*.

Natural History Society, Montreal.

His Excellency the Governor-General being unable through pressure from other calls to visit at the present time the Museum of the Natural History Society, received from the Society the following address, to which the accompanying Gracious reply has been sent :—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Baron Clandeboye, &c., &c., K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency :

The Officers and Members of the above Association, would desire to extend a cordial and respectful welcome to Your Excellency not only as the representative of Her Most Gracious majesty in this Dominion, but as the Patron of this Society, and as being yourself an explorer into, as well as a delineator of, some of the aspects of nature.

We cannot invite the attention of Your Excellency to operations commensurate with those of the great industrial and commercial activities of Montreal, nor to an institution rivalling in magnitude many of our large educational and charitable foundations.

We hold, however, that science underlies all the material progress of our country, and that in this populous and rapidly growing city, it is well that there should be a nucleus, however small, around which active workers in Natural Science may gather.

The museum of the Society affords a means whereby rare and interesting specimens in every department of Natural History may be permanently preserved and exhibited to the public.

Its journal, the "Canadian Naturalist," also forms a medium for the publication of new and important discoveries, made for the most part by residents in Canada.

It has afforded the society much pleasure to have been able in the two past years to render some aid to the praiseworthy efforts of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in endeavouring to acquire (by dredging and by other means) a knowledge of the nature of the animal life existing in the deeper part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

While the Society has received some aid and countenance from the wealthy and prosperous citizens of Montreal, it has nevertheless had many difficulties to contend with ; still it has endeavoured to carry out the objects for which it was instituted to the utmost extent of its ability.

In addition to trying to make the museum as instructive as possible, monthly meetings are regularly held and a free course of public lectures is delivered every winter, field excursions are made in summer—and no effort is spared to popularize science in our midst.

We would wish to express further our earnest hope that the residence of Your excellency and the Countess in this city may be of an agreeable character ; that all prosperity may attend Your Excellency's government ; that Canada may be as a home to Your Excellency's family ; and that the care and duties of your exalted station may be ever sweetened by the affectionate and loyal regard of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

G. Barnston, President; J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S. Vice-President; C. Smallwood, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Vice-President; A. De Sola, LL. D., Vice-President; A. R. C. Selwyn, D. G. S. Vice-President; P. J. Darey, M. A., B. C. L., Corresponding-Secretary; J. F. Whiteaves, F. G. S., Recording-Secretary; O. L. Marler, Chairman of Council. Members of Council, J. H. Joseph, Prof. R. Bell, F. G. S., &c., Charles Robb, C. E., D. A. P. Watt, James Richardson.

REPLY.

To the Officers and Members of the Natural History Society, of Montreal.

Gentlemen—I beg to thank you most cordially for the kind address of welcome you have been so good as to present to me, and I need scarcely say how sorry I am that the multitude of my engagements and the short period of my stay in this city on the present occasion, have deprived me of the opportunity of inspecting the Museum of Natural History, and of being personally introduced to the members of your Society, but I trust that it will not be long before I am again able to spend a few weeks in Montreal, when I shall be glad to take the earliest opportunity of showing that I am not insensible of the value of such an institution, and I shall hope then to be able to devote the time they deserve to the study of the interesting and rare collection of the Museum, which under any circumstances I could not now have done.

The importance of scientific research into the natural history of this great Dominion, and especially into the animal life of our seas and rivers, can hardly be over estimated, even from a material point of view, and I am well aware of the aid that has been rendered to the Government by the individual and collective exertions of the members of this Society. Though I cannot lay claim to being a naturalist myself, I have read with pleasure, the numbers of the Magazine published under your auspices, and I own to having a great desire to be better acquainted both with those larger animals who keep us warm during the winter, as well as with the troublesome little creatures whose attacks it is so difficult to repel in the summer.

I am therefore able all the more to appreciate your endeavors to popularize the study of natural history and to give to all classes of society the benefit of the results of your own investigations, and it will always be a pleasure to me to be able to render you any assistance in my power for the furtherance of such good objects.

I cannot conclude without thanking you especially for your expressions of loyalty to the Queen, and for your personal good wishes towards Lady Dufferin and my family.

Montreal High School.

Yesterday morning (Feb. 3) the boys of the High School were assembled in Burnside Hall, for the purpose of hearing a communication from His Excellency the Governor-General. It was stated that immediately after His Excellency's arrival in this city, he was invited by the Chairman of the School Commissioners to visit this institution, and that His Excellency expressed a strong desire to do so, himself agreeing to name a time for the visit. A few days afterwards when His Excellency's pleasure as to the day was sought, he begged, in view of the numerous duties and calls which pressed overwhelmingly upon him, that he might not be urged to fulfil his engagement at present; promising that he would make the High School one of the first objects of his attention during his next visit to Montreal.

Dr. Jenkins, having made this statement, read to the masters and boys the following explanatory letter which His Excellency had graciously directed his private secretary to transmit for the information of the school.

St. Lawrence Hall,
Jan. 31, 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you that he finds it quite impossible to accept the invitation to visit the High School on the present occasion of his visit to Montreal, but the next time he makes any stay in this city it will give him pleasure to take the earliest opportunity of seeing it.

In the meantime, His Excellency hopes that as the other schools which he has been able to inspect have been granted a holiday on the occasion of his visit, he may request that the same favour may be extended to the High School, so that the pupils may not be altogether disappointed in their very natural anticipations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. LUARD PATTISSON.

The Rev. Dr. JENKINS.

The reading of this letter seemed to give great satisfaction to the boys, who upon the announcement of a holiday, in compliance with the Governor's request, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three no less hearty ones for His Excellency.

The Governor General's Letter of thanks to the Mayor and Citizens, of Montreal.

Ottawa, Feb. 6, 1873.

Sir,—I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada to express to you, and through you to your fellow-citizens, His Excellency's deep sense, not merely of the public and magnificent hospitalities which he and her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin have enjoyed during their late residence in the City of Montreal, but also of the courtesy and kindness which has been shown them by all classes of its population.

Their Excellencies have seldom been present at a more beautiful entertainment than the Citizens' Ball given in their honour, and they have both been deeply touched by the delicacy of sentiment and thoughtful consideration which suggested all the arrangements connected with it.

During their stay, the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin have had opportunities of visiting most of the public institutions of the city, and although they have been compelled, by want of time, to postpone the inspection of a few to a later period, they have seen enough to convince them that the public of Montreal are disposed to support, and to promote with the utmost spirit and liberality, every establishment which can be devised for the relief and consolation of human suffering, or for the promotion of learning, religion, or the arts and science of modern civilization.

Although, for obvious reasons, it has been impossible for their Excellencies to do more than make the acquaintance of a very small proportion of your citizens, they carry away with them the most delightful recollection of their social intercourse with the leading members of that agreeable society which centres in Montreal, and they trust that during their stay in the Dominion they may have many opportunities for renewing and improving their intimacy with those who have shown them so much kindness and good will.

That Montreal is destined to become one of the largest and most important cities on the American Continent is

now placed beyond a doubt, and it will be one of the chief objects of the Governor-General's ambition to cherish, promote, and witness the development of your trade, the extension of your city, and the prosperity of its inhabitants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. LUARD PATTISSON,
Private Secretary.

His Worship the Mayor of Montreal,
&c., &c., &c.

The Governor-General's Letter of Thanks to the President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Montreal.

Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1873.

Sir,—I am instructed to convey to you His Excellency's especial thanks for the considerate kindness which he received on the occasion of his attending the concert of the Society of which you are President. From first to last he is sensible that the utmost care was taken to make whatever arrangements were most agreeable to his feelings, and he will always entertain the most pleasing recollection both of your individual courtesy, of the cordial reception which he met with at the hands of the audience, and of the peculiar compliment paid to him by the introduction of so many of his mother's songs into the programme.

Among the many gratifying incidents of the entertainment nothing perhaps caused a greater satisfaction than the presence upon the platform of the Presidents of the St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies. Employed as His Excellency has been, during the greater part of his life, in endeavoring to promote harmony between all sections of his countrymen in Ireland, it is an unspeakable delight to him to observe that at all events in Canada ancient animosities have been forgotten, and that all classes of Irishmen work together in perfect amity for the good of the Dominion.

As an Irishman he is proud to think that it has been under the auspices of Irish Governors-General, and in no small degree by the co-operation of Irish Statesmen, that the consolidation of the British Provinces of North America into a mighty State has been so successfully effected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obed't Serv't,
J. LUARD PATTISSON,
Private Secretary.

THOMAS SIMPSON, Esq.,
President I. P. B. Society, Montreal.

Annual Report of McGill University.

The following Annual Report of the McGill University to His Excellency the Governor-General, Visitor of the University, is published by permission of His Excellency :

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, &c., K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency :

Since the reorganization of this University under its amended Royal Charter in 1842, it has been customary for the Corporation of University annually to present to the Governor-General of British North America, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, a report on its condition and work during the year. In the discharge of this duty the Governors, Principal and Fellows now beg leave to approach Your Excellency.

The number of students in McGill College in the present session, 1872-73, is as follows :

In the Faculty of Law.....	40
“ “ Medicine.....	152
“ “ Arts.....	111
	303

or deducting students entered in more than one Faculty, 300 in all.

The students in affiliated Colleges, &c., are :—

In Morrin College, Quebec, Matriculated Students.	6
Partial Students.....	158
	164
Total.....	164
The teachers-in-training in the McGill Normal School.....	114
The pupils in the Model School of the McGill Normal School.....	341

The total number of persons thus deriving educational benefits from the University, as students and teachers in training, is 414, and as pupils in schools 341, in all 755. Of the former about 290 are persons not resident in Montreal, but resorting thither from various parts of the Dominion, and from places beyond its limits, in consequence of the educational advantages offered to them in connection with the University.

At the meetings of convocation in March and May last, the following degrees were publicly conferred :

Doctor of Law (in course).....	1
Doctors of Medicine.....	36
Masters of Arts.....	3
Master of Arts (ad eundem).....	1
Bachelors of Arts.....	12
Bachelors of Civil Law.....	16
Bachelor of Arts (ad eundem).....	1
	70

At the close of the Session of the McGill Normal School the following Diplomas were granted by the Minister of Public Instruction to teachers in training who had passed the required examinations :

For Academies.....	5
“ Model Schools.....	18
“ Elementary Schools.....	46
	69

Since the last report, John S. Archibald, B. A., B. C. L., has been appointed Lecturer on Commercial Law in the Law Faculty; and in the temporary absence of Prof Trenholme, who has gone abroad for a short time for the restoration of his health, C. A. Geoffrion, B. C. L., has been appointed to deliver the Lectures on Roman Law.

The Faculty of Medicine has in the past year suffered the loss of one of its oldest and most valued members, Dr. William Fraser, who studied in Glasgow, but took his degree of M. D. in McGill University in 1836, was appointed Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence in 1848, and Professor of Institutes of Medicine in 1856. By his decease the medical profession loses one of its most distinguished members, and the University an able, zealous, and successful Professor. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the transference of Professor Drake to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine, and the appointment of George Ross, M. A., M. D., to the chair of Clinical Medicine. Dr. Ross is not only a man of high professional reputation, but a Gold Medallist, both in Arts and Medicine, of this University, distinctions which imply ability of no ordinary kind.

The new building of the Medical Faculty was opened with appropriate ceremony in October last, and has since been in regular use. The accommodation which it affords for all the work of a Medical School, including practical chemistry, is second to none on this Continent. It is encouraging to find that this improvement in the external resources of the Faculty has been accompanied with the largest matriculating class which has yet presented itself, and that the whole number of students is considerably larger than last year. The building cost above \$23,000, besides additional sums for furniture and internal fittings contributed by the Dean and Professors of the Medical Faculty.

In the Faculty of Arts, the chair of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, has been most suitably filled by the appointment of the Rev. Professor J. Clark Murray, late of Queen's College, Kingston, a teacher and writer of acknowledged reputation in his subjects. The students in Arts have also enjoyed the advantage of a course of lectures from Professor Goldwin Smith, which was well attended, and will it is hoped aid in extending the study of this important subject.

The department of Practical and Applied Science in the Faculty of Arts, established last year, has met with encouraging success. In addition to private endowments, it has received a small grant from the Government of Quebec, for the purchase of apparatus, and its classes are attended by about thirty students. In this department we have lost the services of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, removed to the School of Technology, at Boston; but Dr. Harrington has undertaken in the mean time, the course of Metallurgy, which was to have been delivered by Dr. Hunt.

An important addition to our means of instruction in Natural Science, has been made in the endowment of the Logan Chair of Geology, with the sum of \$20,000. Sir William E. Logan had previously in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Hart Logan, given \$2,000 to this object, and last year he added the handsome sum of \$18,000, to make up with the previous subscriptions the endowment of the chair. The Logan Chair of Geology will not only be a fitting memorial of the great work of Sir William E. Logan, as the pioneer of Geological Science in this country, but will be an effectual means of training others worthily to follow in his foot-steps.

Another benefaction which deserves special notice is that of the Scott exhibition founded by the Caledonian Society of Montreal in commemoration of Sir Walter Scott, and endowed with the sum of \$1,100. The income of this sum is given as an annual exhibition in the department of applied science, and with especial reference to the study of the English language and literature.

We have also to record with much pleasure the first benefaction of this kind to the McGill Normal School, in the donation of an annual prize of \$40, and a suitable book, to be given to the best student in the junior class of the school. This donation is from Mr. J. E. Wilson, a former student, who thus expresses his gratitude for the benefits received from the institution.

The McGill College Book Club is an association of gentlemen who subscribe for the purchase of the most important new publications. These, after being read, are deposited in the Library of the University, which, in exchange, gives to the members of the Club the same privileges of access to the library enjoyed by graduates. The Book Club not only contributes to keep up a taste for sound literature, but has already added 506 volumes of the best modern books to the library.

Through the active exertions of Mr. F. S. Barnjum, Instructor in drill and gymnastics to the University, a company of volunteers has been organized among the students, and some progress has been made towards the filling up of a second, which it is to be hoped will be completed before the close of the session. This step has been sanctioned and encouraged by the University, in the belief that it will be a valuable means of training to our students while attending the classes of the University, and will enable them in those parts of the Dominion in which they may ultimately reside, to take a leading part in the defence of their country, should this be necessary. The increase of our number of students and the new studies introduced in the department of applied science are now making demands for a further extension of the class-rooms and laboratories of the Faculty of Arts, which it is hoped may be undertaken in the course of the present year.

In the above Report reference has been made principally to the more prominent new features of our work. Many changes for the better in matters of detail, are necessarily unnoticed, and the regular course of training and instruction in all the branches of the University has, it is believed, proceeded with its usual energy and success.

(Signed) CHARLES DEWEY DAY, D. C. L.,
Chancellor.

Donations to McGill University.

The Corporation of McGill University have pleasure in acknowledging the following donations to the Faculty of Arts, during the quarter ending January 22nd, 1873.

1.—TO THE LIBRARY.

- From the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: Greenwich Observations, 1870,—1 vol. 4to;
- From the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: Results of Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope in 1856,—1 vol. 8vo;
- From the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; Transactions, Session 1871-72,—pam. 8vo;
- From T. J. Claxton, Esq: Speeches of the Earl of Shaftesbury in Glasgow,—pam. 8vo;
- From the Government of the Dominion of Canada; Statutes of Canada for 1872,—1 vol., 8vo;
- From the Toronto University: Examination Papers for 1872,—1 vol. 8vo;
- From the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Geological Survey; Geological Survey of the State of New Jersey, with eight Maps, 1 vol. 4to;
- From Alexander Robertson, Esq: New Zealand; Its Physical Geography, Geology and Natural History. By Dr. F. Von Hochstetter,—1 vol. 8vo;
- From Dr. F. V. Hayden: United States Geological Survey of Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico,—4 vols. 8vo;
- From David MacFarlane, Esq: Catalogue of Books, Maps and Plates on America, pam. 8vo;
- From the Smithsonian Institution: Sitzung's Berichte der Naturwissen-Schaftlichen Gesellschaft Isis, Dresden,—pam. 8vo.

1.—TO THE MUSEUM.

- From the Geological Survey of Canada: Specimens of *Eurypterus remipes* and *Megalomus Canadensis*;
- From Professor Armstrong: Fossil shells and plants from the Oolite of England;
- From Thomas Allen, Esq., Guysboro', England, through Professor Armstrong: Specimens of fossils from the Lias;
- From Mrs. Badgley: Skulls of the Tiger, Bear, Chetah and Antelopes, from India;
- From Mr. H. L. Reddy: Specimens of Huronian and Laurentian Rocks.

Canada as Seen by Western Men.

We embraced the opportunity presented by recent stock sales to make a visit to Canada; and although circumstances prevented as general an inspection of the country as we could have desired, we cannot refrain from expressing the favorable impression we received concerning the country and its people.

In its general appearance the portions of Canada visited by us resembled very much the far-famed Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky, save that it is much better watered and much better cultivated. Its advantages as a stock country are of the highest order, the grasses being abundant and nutritious, and the proximity of the lakes and the prevailing winds such as to secure more reliable pasturage than that of almost any region it has been our fortune to visit.

Its stock interests, too, are developed to a degree which greatly surprised us. All the farmers appreciate the advantages which good stock possesses over poor stock; and upon almost every farm can be found animals of good quality. The capacity of the country to produce fine stock seems almost unlimited; and the advantages which it already presents to those wishing to purchase property of this description, are not excelled anywhere; for the supply is abundant, the quality good, and the prices demanded for it extremely reasonable. The farms, as a general rule are smaller than in the Western States, but are almost universally admirably cultivated—the improvements are generally substantial, rather than showy, and every thing appears to be performed in the most thorough manner. We were especially struck with the evidence of thorough cultivation presented by all the fields, in which there was an almost total absence of weeds while no fence corners were ornamented with the tangled jungles, hazels, briars, vines and weeds, which form so conspicuous a feature upon many American farms.

The people lack that "high pressure" which is so common with us, but they are, in many respects, the better for it. They live quietly and happily, and show upon every side the evidences of contentment and thrift.

In short, we were exceedingly well pleased with what we saw of Canada, and cannot conceive why any one should have a desire to emigrate from such a country to any other.—*Chicago Live Stock Reporter.*

The Book Trade in Ontario.

In no department of Canadian Commerce, — says the *Mail* in its annual review of the trade of Toronto,—has there been, of late years, a more satisfactory and gratifying growth than in the business of book-selling. The expansion of the trade, during the last five or six years particularly, is as remarkable to the statistician as it is encouraging to the active firms engaged in the business. Nor is its bulk the only feature of note. Any one accustomed to frequent the book stores of the country will find that there has been also a marked improvement in the character of the trade's importations. While in former years much that was offered in the way of literary pabulum was the raw product of the neighbouring markets—either in the shape of the crude piracies of English copyrights or the gilt gingerbread of American centre-table literature; now, the shelves and counters of the booksellers display substantial and tasteful editions of English production. The gradual popularizing of literature in England—both standard and current—and the advantage, as to cost of production, being on the English rather than on the American side, has had much, of course, to do with this change. Yet, there can be no question, and it is due to the trade to acknowledge it, that while there has been a very decided improvement in the reading taste of the community, which naturally created the demand for a superior class of literature, there has also been a very perceptible influence exerted, by the many intelligent members now in the trade, in favour of a superior and more wholesome class of reading, and that of honest and *bona fide* authors' editions. Moreover, thanks also to native enterprise, much in the way of works of elementary instruction for school purposes, as well as many books of a more professional character have been manufactured for our wants, instead of having to draw our supplies from abroad. Any one familiar with the manner in which English history used to be re-served, in American editions of school class-books, for the young attitudinizing declaimer of the other side of the line, will appreciate the importance of this change. And with the growth of our population and the extension of our educational system, no doubt, our publishing houses will be induced to do more in this way; provided always, that we have a Council of Public Instruction discerning enough, and sufficiently actuated by motives of fair-play and impartiality, to give encouragement to such enterprises.

It is gratifying also to note that many ventures, of a more ambitious character have been made by the trade during the year, and with very encouraging results. Not only have reprints been undertaken to a considerable extent by our home firms, and by arrangement with the authors, but many native works in several departments of literature, and all of more than passing interest, have issued from the press. Further announcements of forthcoming works of interest to Canadian readers, indicate also the growing extent of this trade. The establishing of "*The Canadian Monthly and National Review*," in the present year, cannot be overlooked as an event, in connection with our young publishing trade, which must awaken and fan the national life of the country. Its enduring establishment, while it so creditably represents the higher literary life and culture of the country, should be a matter of personal effort and pride on the part of every person of intelligence in the Dominion. And referring to this periodical suggests another mark of the progress of the publishing trade in Canada, which we should be unjust to overlook. We refer to the mechanical perfection in the printer's art amongst us. No one, be he Colonist, Imperialist, Republican, or Cosmopolitan, but will admit that the pages of this national magazine, as well as those of several recent productions of our Toronto men satisfactorily show that we have at last emerged from the old Colonial type of workmanship, and that rarely is there better printing to be seen in the most important centres of the publishing trade of the world.

Altogether whether we look to the rapid development of the book trade in the last few years, to the surprising extent of its importations, to the value and bulk of its home manufactures

or to the character and importance of its operations, we have ample room to felicitate ourselves and congratulate the country upon its many gratifying results. Figuratively, the value of English importations alone for the past year, as nearly as can be approximated, has been close upon a half a million of dollars. This amount, it is no less worthy of note, is fully one-third the value of the exports of the same class of stock from England to the markets of the United States. The value of the importation of American reprints, &c., from the other side the lines, and the amount of the trade in native book manufacture, when added to the above, would show a very handsome amount as representative of the doings of our Canadian book trade for 1872.

Personal Statistics.

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 91; the youngest, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, aged 22. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Leinster, aged 81; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 25. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 85; the youngest, the Marquis of Camden, aged 1. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 86; the youngest, the Earl of Carnwath, aged 14. The oldest Viscount is the Viscount Molesworth, aged 86; the youngest Viscount Clifden, aged 9. The oldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 91; the youngest Lord Southampton, aged 5. The oldest of the titled heirs of Peers is Viscount Kirkcaldie, heir to the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 55; the youngest are Viscount Brackley (heir to the Earl of Ellesmere), the Earl of Cassillis (heir to the Marquis of Ailsa), Viscount Elmley (heir to Earl Beauchamp), the Earl of Kerry (heir to the Marquis of Lansdowne), and Lord Leveson (heir to Earl Granville), all of whom are infants, having been born in 1872. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, M. P., for South Notts, aged 88; the youngest are Lord Henry Somerset, M. P. for Monmouthshire, and William F. Munster, M. P. for Mallow, each aged 23. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 76; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, Court of Probate and Divorce, aged 52. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. David R. Pigott, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 72; the youngest, the Right Hon. Michael Morris, Common Pleas, aged 45. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholme, aged 76; the youngest, Lord Gifford, aged 52. The oldest prelate of the Church of England, is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 75; the youngest, Dr. Edward Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 42. The oldest prelate of the Irish Church is Dr. James T. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, aged 78; the youngest, Dr. William, Alexander, Bishop of Derry, aged 48. The oldest bishop of the Colonial and Missionary Church is the Right Rev. Samuel Gobat, Bishop of Jerusalem, aged 73; the youngest, the Right Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Hawaii, aged 36. The oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, aged 68; the youngest, the Right Rev. Alexander P. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, aged 55. The oldest of the retired Bishops is the Right Rev. Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, aged 82; the youngest, the Rev. Edward Twells, late Bishop of Orange River, aged 46. The oldest Baronet is Sir Richard Frederick, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 3. The oldest Knights are General Sir John Bell, G. C. R., and Sir George Rose, F. R. S., each aged 90; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 36. The oldest Recorder in England is Thomas Batty Addison, Recorder of Preston, aged 85; the youngest, George E. Deering, Recorder of Faversham, aged 31.—*Who's Who in 1873.*

The House of Bonaparte.

The Young Prince Napoléon - Eugene - Louis - Jean - Joseph was born on the 15th March 1856, and has therefore now completed his seventeenth year. While still in arms he was placed on the muster-roll of the French Imperial Guards as a private in the regiment; for, as it was intended

that he should receive a military education, and afterwards assume a military command, it was designed as a compliment to the army that he should, at least nominally go through all gradations of the service.

The other living members of the Bonaparte family are Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), who married Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. He constituted himself a sort of break-water between the despotism of his cousin the Emperor and the liberalism of the party of progress. He lived in the Palais Royal until the Napoleonic fabric broke down. He now passes his time contemplating the beauties of Lake Lemman.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte was born at Rome on the 11th of October, 1815. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. At the age of sixteen he took part in the Tuscan insurrection, was arrested, and shut up for six months in the citadel of Leghorn. In January, 1832, he arrived at New York in a commercial brig, and went up to Breeze Point, on the Delaware, where his uncle Joseph was living. From that he turned to New Granada, where a struggle for independence was going on, and he received the commission of *chef d'escadron*. In 1833 he returned to Europe and was permitted by the Pope to settle at Canino, in the Maremma. He is now reported to be in Corsica.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, of the order of Priests of the Sacred College of the Vatican, in which he stands twenty-eighth on the list, was born in Rome 15th November, 1828. He was nominated Cardinal 13th March 1868. He is one of the private secretaries to Pope Pius the Ninth. He is a man of finished education, extremely taciturn, and has the reputation of being a consummate diplomatist.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, born January 4, 1813, was Senator, with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Antoine Bonaparte, born 31st October, 1816, bears the title of Imperial Highness and holds a position in the Household of the Pope.

Princess Alexandrine-Marie, born October 12, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini de Canino.

Princess Constance, born January 30th, 1823, became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Rome.

Princess Julie - Charlotte - Zenaide - Pauline - Letitia - Desirée - Bartholomée, born June 6, 1830; married August 30, 1847, to Alexandre Dell Gallo, Marquis de Roccagiovine.

Princess Charlotte-Honorine-Josephine, born March 4, 1832; married October 4, 1848, to Prince Pierre, Count of Primoli.

Princess Marie-Desirée-Eugénie-Joséphine, born March 18, 1836; married March 2, 1851, to Paul, Count de Campello.

Prince Napoléon - Charles - Gregoire - Jacques - Philippe, born February 5, 1839; President of the General Council of Corsica, Chief of the Battalion of Infantry in the service of France, Ordinance Officer under the Emperor; married November 25, 1859, to the Princess Marie-Christine, born July 25, 1842, daughter of Jean Nepomucene, Prince of Ruspoli and of Cerveteri and of Barbary.

Princess of Masimo and d'Arsoili.
Princess Mathilde-Letitia-Wilhelmine, born May 27, 1820; married October 21, 1841, to Annatole Demidoff, Prince of San Danato; became widow May 18, 1870. She is now residing in England, like a good many more of the family.

The Ashes of the Bonapartes

Have undergone as many vicissitudes as its members have experience in life—

Their graves are severed far and wide
By mountain, stream, and sea.

The dust of the first Napoleon rests in the Invalides; Josephine is buried at Malmaison; the King of Rome lies in the vaults of Schonbrunn; Joseph, Lucien, Charles and Jerome, the four brothers of the first Emperor, lie in different parts of Europe; Napoleon Charles, the eldest son of Hortense and Louis and the brother of the late Emperor, is buried at St. Leu, and there, too, is buried Charles Marie Napoleon, of Corsica, the father of the whole family. In St. Leu, too, is buried Napoléon Louis, the elder brother of the late Emperor, who died at Forli in 1831, and there finally was interred Louis himself, with his father and his children. The late Emperor, it seems, had adopted St. Leu as the family resting-place, and altered the name of the village to Napoleon St. Leu," rebuilt

and enlarged the village church, and constructed a special vault in the chancel, into which were removed the remains of the four members of his family buried there. The pillars, roofs and walks of this church are studded thickly with imperial bees. In the recess behind the altar is a monument of white marble, surmounted by a painting of St. Napoléon and crowned by a life-size statue of Louis, and below, in niches, are the busts of the other three occupants of the vault.

The Necrology of 1872.

The death-roll of the year just closed includes the names of many persons who acquired distinction in their respective pursuits. Journalism lost Horace Greeley, founder of *The Tribune*, who was mourned by the whole American people; James Gordon Bennett of *The New York Herald*, Mr. S. Alding of *The New York World*, Edward A. Pollard, formerly of *The Richmond Examiner*; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of *The Indianapolis Sentinel*; the Rev. Amasa Converse, editor of *The Christian Observer*; Adolph Guerout of the French press, Joseph B. Lyman and William F. Beers of *The Tribune* staff, and D. O'Connell Townley.

Literature lost Charles Lever, the genial novelist; Théophile Gautier, the French art critic, moralist and poet; D'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation; Prof. Hadley of Yale, Sir John Bowring, the reformer, writer, and versatile linguist; Robert Prutz, A. W. Fonblanque, Sara Payson Parton, (Fanny Fern); Norman McLeod, Moritz Hartmann, Scotch churchman and author; Horace Maynard, the English novelist, and Franz Grillparzer, who enriched German dramatic literature.

Many great names have been lost to science—among them Prof. Lee, eminent in medicine; Major-Gen. Chesney, the pioneer of the overland route to India; Professor Morse, the great electrician; Feuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French savant; Dr. Francis Lieber, the publicist; Prof. Upham of Bowdoin College; Mary Somerville, the English astronomer; M. Ponchet, the French physiologist; Dr. W. Baird of London, and Prof. Goldstacker, the philologist.

The pulpit has lost Dr. Francis Vinton of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander of the Reformed Church, Saugerties, N. Y.; Peter Cartwright, the Methodist backwoods' preacher; the Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat, Archbishop Spaulding, Bishop McGill of Richmond, and the Very Rev. Thomas Mulvey, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Virginia.

Among the great soldiers who died were Majors-Gen. Meade and Halleck of the regular army; Marshal Forey, of the French army; Lieut's-Gen. Ewen and Patten Anderson and Gen. Wright, of the Confederate army; Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of London Tower.

The death-roll of artists includes Kensett, the landscape painter; Sully, Ames, T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson and George Catlin, all Americans; and Westmacott, the English sculptor.

The stage lost the veterans Forrest and Sedley Smith; also, Miss O'Neil, who was popular in England 50 years ago; Eliza Logan, McKean Buchanan, Bogumil Dawson and Emile Devrient. Few eminent musicians died; the art, however, lost Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason of New England fame, and Henry G. Chorley, the critic of the London *Athenæum*.

Among Americans in political life who died were ex-Secretary Seward, ex-Minister Ingersoll, ex-Postmaster General Randall, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, ex-Gov. Bragg of North Carolina, Norman Eddy, Secretary of State for Indiana; ex-United States Senators Wall of New Jersey, Grimes of Iowa, Walker of Wisconsin, Van Winkle of West Virginia, Garrett Davis of Virginia.

Among the foreigners distinguished in political life who died were Juarez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; J. R. Thorbecke, Dutch statesman; Mazzini, the great Italian revolutionist, Duke de Persigny, the ardent adherent of Napoleon III.; Conti, another devoted friend of the ex-Emperor; Lord Lansdale, once Postmaster-General of England; and the Duke of Bedford.

Royalty and royal houses lost King Charles XV. of Sweden Archduke Albrecht of Austria, the Duke de Guisæ, Don Angel

Iturbide, son of the first Emperor of Mexico; Prince Frederick Albert of Germany; King Kamahameha of the Sandwich Islands, Archduchess Sophia of Austria, and the Dowager Empress Amelia of Brazil.

Biographical Sketches.

DEAN RAMSAY.

The Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Ramsay, LL. D., F. R. S. E., Dean of Edinburgh, who died on the 26th Dec., 1872, was a very distinguished and conspicuous member of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Scotland. He was born on January 31, 1793, the fourth son of Alexander Burnet, Esq., (second son of Leys), who assumed the surname of Ramsay on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Ramsays of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, and was created a Baronet in 1806. The Dean's mother was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. In 1815 Ramsay graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1830 he was appointed minister of St. John's, Edinburgh; in 1841 he became Dean of the Diocese; and in 1859 was granted the degree of LL. D. The Dean's principal works were "A Memoir of Sir J. E. Smith," "A Memoir of Dr. Chalmers," "Advent Sermons," "Diversities of Christian Character," and his very popular "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character." He married Miss Isabella Cochrane, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, deceased.

MR. ARCHIBALD SMITH.

The death of Mr. Archibald Smith, LL. D., F. R. S., Barrister-at-Law, took place on the 26 Dec., 1872. Mr. Smith who was born in 1814, devoted his leisure to mathematical studies, and his contributions to science were of high value. Upon the recommendation of a joint committee of the Royal Society he was employed by the Government to execute a magnetic survey of the Antarctic regions. In connection with these enquiries, he made a series of researches relative to compass deviations, which were published in 1862, under the title of the "Admiralty Manual for the Deviation of the Compass," which was republished and translated into various languages. As a recognition of scientific labours, Mr. Smith received from the Royal Society one of its gold medals, and from the Emperor of Russia a compass set with diamonds.

Her Majesty's Government still more recently requested his acceptance of a gift of \$10,000, not as a reward, but as a mark of their appreciation of the value of his researches and of the influence they were exercising on the maritime interests of England and of the world at large.

LORD LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford, and a Baronet, P. C., D. C. L., novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, died at Argyle Lodge, Torquay on the 18th January, 1873. He was born, May, 1805, the third and youngest son of William Earle Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling and Heydon Hall, Norfolk, Brigadier-General, by Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton-Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth. He was consequently brother of the present William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of the late Henry Lytton, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, whose death occurred last May. Lord Lytton was created a Baronet July 18, 1838, and was raised to the peerage July 14, 1866. Previously to the latter year he sat in Parliament for Hertfordshire, and held for a brief period (1858 to 59) the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. On two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship married, August 29, 1827, Rosina, daughter of the late Francis Massey Wheeler, Esq., of Lizard Connell, in the county of Limerick, by whom he had a daughter, Emily Elizabeth, who died April 29, 1848, and one son, Edward Robert, now second Lord Lytton, known in literature under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith, born November 8, 1831, who married October 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, by whom he has one surviving son, and two daughters. The present Peer is Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris.

We take the following from the *London Times* of Jan. 20:—

To those who are passing into middle age, and still more to those who are further advanced in years, the news of the death of Lord Lytton will come as an announcement that another spring of pleasure, often tasted in the past, is closed. A younger generation may have favourites of its own whose gifts are awaited with eagerness and devoured with impatience, but the great mass of English readers have grown up under the influence of "Bulwer's" genius, and have delighted in each successive manifestation of his many-sided intellect. His novels fascinated their earlier years, and the remarkable fecundity of his powers only seemed to furnish them with fresh gratification every time they were exercised. They may have got to know the tricks of his style and the turn of his mind; but knowledge like this did but serve to heighten the pleasure they felt in recognising the personality that could never be disguised, however various the forms in which it was clothed. It is not inconsistent with the energy of his career that even now that he is dead he has left a new book passing through the press, to be within a few days in our hands. He died as he lived, working to the end. He had revised the last proof sheets of his last novel just before the sudden attack which has taken him from us. On Friday morning he appeared to be in his usual health, though wintering, as has been of late his custom, at Torquay, but in the afternoon an attack of ear-ache passed into violent inflammation, and on Saturday morning he died. . . .

It is five-and-forty years since his first novel was published, and his intellectual activity never ceased from the day of his first appearance as an author. All Englishmen know his books. Their popularity in the Colonies is relatively even greater than at home. In America they have been republished in Boston, in New York, and in Philadelphia, and rival publishers in these, and we believe in other cities, have competed which should be the first to reproduce them for American readers. Some have been translated into the principal European languages. If any one will reflect on the number of readers these books have had in all parts of the world, he may be startled to see how hours pass into days, days into weeks, and weeks into years of pleasure. Yet it would be a mistake to dwell merely on the amusement they have given, or to think of Lord Lytton only as a novelist. One of the earliest of his associates, who has remained through life his friend and admirer while rising himself to a post of the greatest honour in his country's service, and to honour even greater than the post he fills—the Lord Chief Justice of England—recalled to our memory not long since the varied distinctions of Lord Lytton. It was at the parting dinner given to Dickens, before his last visit to the United States that the Lord Chief Justice touched on the manifold honours the chairman of the night had gained since the days when they were undergraduates together at Trinity Hall. Poet, essayist, orator, statesman, dramatist, scholar, novelist—he had been all these, and this not like the fickle profligate satirized by Pope, who tried all things and never finished any; for, whatever the character Lord Lytton essayed to fill, he worked at the object he put before himself with conscious thoroughness until he had completed his design; and if he did not in every walk achieve equal distinction, he failed in none. His first efforts in poetry are now but little known, and are scarcely referred to, except as curious illustrations of Lord Lytton's influence over his generation; nor is it likely that King Arthur will be long remembered in his Epic; but in latter years Lord Lytton discovered the true limits of his poetic power. The vigour, wit, and polish of "St. Stephen's" entitle him to high rank in the masculine school of Dryden and Pope; the "Lost Tales of Miletus" have charmed scholars with their playful fancy, and the translations from Schiller have been vouched by Mr. Carlyle as the versions an English reader should consult who wishes to know the lyrics of the great German author. Those who are most familiar with Lord Lytton's essays are most fond of them, and are most persuaded that they have never received fit recognition. Certain it is that among the earliest collected of his writings of this kind—'The Student'—are some papers of singular power and beauty which have never been adequately appreciated. The author of the "Lady of Lyons" was flattered by the preference of every actress on the stage for the part of Pauline; and the audience in the most fastidious of our theatres have welcomed "Money" every night for more than six months past. The whole world knows his fame as an orator and novelist, and remembers the singular range of knowledge and experience upon which he built his success. We are not

poor in Parliamentary oratory, yet veterans in the House of Commons confessed that Bulwer's speech on Lord Derby's Reform Bill in 1859 equalled anything they had ever heard at Westminster. The Radical member of 1831-41 had become a Conservative in advancing years, but his Conservatism was always rational; and it must be remarked that, while Whigs go to the House of Lords to become Tories, Lord Lytton used the independence of the Upper House to become something very like a Whig. He voted steadily against his party on the great question of the Irish Church, and in the threatened conflicts we have had of late years between the two Houses, Lord Lytton was never one of those who reluctantly gave way on second thoughts, for he had always anticipated the vote it became a hereditary legislator to give when the will of the nation had been made plain.

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the position Lord Lytton will ultimately occupy in the hierarchy of English letters. His keenest admirers will probably admit that he began too soon and wrote too much for lasting fame. His workmanship was, indeed, at all times most careful and accurate; but though the rapidity with which successive works appeared was never suffered to interfere with the polish of their execution, it did at times injuriously affect the spontaneity and depth of their inspiration. Tried by the very highest standard, it may be thought that his examination, though skilful and eager in the development of dramatic situations, was wanting in the irrepresible impulse and sway of passion. It may even be said that he was a novelist by an error of intellectual determination rather than through the possession of a gift that would not rest unexercised. But if this were true of him, it is true of every novelist now living among us; and admitting the limitation, what floods of wealth did Lord Lytton pour forth out of his treasury!

DR. LUSHINGTON.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, P. C., D. C. L., the eminent civilian, formerly judge of the Admiralty, whose death took place on the 19th January, 1873, was born January 14, 1812, the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, the first Baronet, of South Hill Park, Berks, by Hester, his wife, daughter of John Boldero, Esq., of Apsenden Hall, Herts. He was educated at Eton, and at All Soul's College, Oxford, where he gained a Fellowship. He took his degree of M. A., in 1806, and that of D. C. L. in 1808. Having been called to the Bar in the Inner Temple, he then entered Doctors' Commons and devoted himself to practice in the courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical law. As one of the Counsel for Queen Caroline, with Brougham and Denman, his forensic efforts gained him great renown. He was a zealous and consistent political reformer while in Parliament, where he represented several boroughs, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, when, in acknowledgements of his signal services, he was returned by the new constituency of the Tower Hamlets, which place he represented for several years, until an act was passed by which the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (this appointment had been conferred upon him in 1838) was disqualified, like the other Judges, from sitting in the House of Commons. His first judicial promotion had been to the Consistory Court, in 1838; he was likewise Chancellor of the dioceses of London and Rochester, and held other minor appointments. The judicial character of Dr. Lushington will stand amongst the standard authorities in his distinctive sphere.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.

The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, F. R. S., F. G. S., LL. D., the Geologist, died on the 25th January, 1873, at his rooms, in Trinity College, Cambridge, aged about eighty-five. In 1808, he graduated as first wrangler, was chosen Fellow of his college in 1810, and subsequently became Vice-Master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1818, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. Dr. Sedgwick contributed numerous treatises to the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," and to the "Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal of the Geological Society." Amongst his other writings may be mentioned "The Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," 1850; "Geology of the Lake Districts," 1853; and Preface to Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures," 1858.

JOHN WILSON COOK, ESQ., ADVOCATE.

This gentleman died at Quebec, on January 27th, in his 36th year. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Cook, Incumbent of St. Andrew's Church and Member of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. Cook's excellent natural abilities and high attainments, combined with his amiable disposition and generous feelings, secured for him the greatest esteem from all that knew him, and made his departure from this life a subject of deep regret to a large circle of friends and admirers. He was educated at the High School of Quebec where he distinguished himself in his boyhood by carrying off the first prizes, and, afterwards, having devoted himself to the study of the law, acquired an extensive and lucrative practice as an advocate.

Mr. Cook was much attached to literary pursuits, and notwithstanding his close attention to professional labours found time to make himself conversant with almost all topics of general interest discussed in the press and periodicals, to which he also occasionally contributed in such a style of elegant and vigorous composition as to remind many residents in the ancient city of the brilliant productions of Dr. Fisher and of one or two other noted characters belonging to the last generation.

Thus struck down by death in the prime of manhood Mr. Cook will be long remembered in Quebec, no less on account of his great talents than his probity and his admirable social qualities.

PROFESSOR MAURY.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, LL. D., known to the public generally as Professor Maury, who died at Lexington, Va., on 8 Feb., 1873, was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1806. In 1825 he entered the naval service as midshipman, and circumnavigated the globe in the sloop-of-war "Vincennes." During this cruise, which occupied about four years, he began his "Treatise on Navigation," which has passed through several editions, and is used as a text book in the navy. In 1836 he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, but resigned it. In 1839, while travelling on professional duty, he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness and unfitted him for active service afloat. He was now placed in charge of the depot of charts and instruments at Washington, afterwards known as the Hydrographical Office; and upon the organization and union with it of the National (now called the Naval) Observatory in 1844, he was made superintendent of the combined institutions. Before this time, however, Lieut. Maury had begun a series of investigations in what Humboldt has called the "physical geography of the sea," and had gathered many observations of the ocean, winds and currents from the records of naval and merchant vessels.

In 1842 he communicated to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography a plan for supplying model log books to the commanders of vessels in the naval and merchant marines, in which a systematic series of observations might be recorded, and for causing abstracts of these records to be returned to the department. In 1844, Lieut. Maury made known his conclusions respecting the Gulf stream, ocean currents, and great circle sailing, in a paper read before the National Institute. With the accumulation of material for his investigations, the need was felt of systematizing the observations and records themselves, particularly as ships of different nations used different methods of observation and registry. Lieut. Maury accordingly entered with zeal upon a project for assembling a general maritime conference which at the suggestion of the United States Government met in Brussels in 1853, and recommended a form of abstract log to be kept on board ships of war and merchant vessels. Cordial co-operation was obtained from the British Government, the Royal Society of London, and the British Association. The principal results of Maury's researches are embodied in the wind and current charts and the sailing directions published by the Observatory for general distribution among navigators, and in more popular style in the "Physical Geography of the Sea" (New York, 1856.)

Among the practical commercial results of these explorations are claimed to be the shortening of the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the United States by about forty days, and of voyages from America to Europe in proportion; the discovery of the telegraphic ocean plateau; and the indication of good whaling grounds. In 1855 Lieut. Maury was

promoted to the rank of commander. He was a member of many of the principal scientific associations of America and Europe, and received from several foreign governments valuable testimonials of their appreciation of his services. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published "Letters on the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America; Relation Between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere," in the appendix to "Washington Astronomical Observations for 1846" (1851); "Astronomical Observations," (1853); and "Letters concerning Lanes for the Steamers crossing the Atlantic," (1854.)

VISCOUNT OSSINGTON.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington), whose death took place on the 6th March last, was born in 1800, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle Under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the late Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton and the late Lord Wharncliffe, made a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggles of parties were very fierce, as the Catholic Emancipation question agitated the political world. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and amongst others it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board preferring an independent career. During two Parliaments, he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1857 was returned for the north division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre in 1857, was chosen Speaker, being again unanimously chosen Speaker in 1859, 1866, and 1868. A few days after the re-assembling of Parliament in 1872, Mr. Denison retired from the Speaker's Chair (Feb. 8) in which he was succeeded by Mr. Brand, and a few days later he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in the County of Notts. In 1827, he married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland.

DR. GUTHRIE.

In the death of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D. which took place on Feb. 24, 1873, Scotland loses one of her most distinguished preachers and noted divines. As a pulpit orator, he first established his fame during his ministry in the Old Greyfriars' Parish in Edinburgh, where all classes of people flocked to hear him. In the agitation which led to the formation of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in 1843, he took an active part and stood foremost in favor of the movement. Dr. Guthrie was a true friend of the poor, and to his efforts was due the establishment, in 1847—the famine year—of the excellent system of ragged and industrial schools, which have been the models of all similar institutions in England and America. As an author, Dr. Guthrie is best known by his *Pleas for Ragged Schools*, *The Gospel in Ezekiel*, etc. Upon the failure of his health, he became the editor of the *Sunday Magazine*.

JOHN MUSSON, ESQ.

To-day (15) took place the funeral of the late John Musson, Esquire, druggist, Buade street, who died at Philadelphia on the 8th March, at the advanced age of 90. Mr. Musson was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and came to this country in the early part of the century. He held a commission during the war of 1812 in the Commissariat department, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Quebec, to whose support he largely contributed. He had amassed a fortune in his business, and was noted as a quiet and unostentatious doer of good.

ABBÉ LAVERDIÈRE.

We regret, says the *Mercury*, to have to-day to record the death of the Reverend Abbé Charles-Honoré Laverdière, who died yesterday evening (March 10) at the Seminary of Quebec, after a very brief illness. The deceased clergyman who was born on the 23rd Oct., 1826, at Château Richer, and was educated

at the Seminary of Quebec, was admitted to the priesthood on the 3rd August, 1851. As librarian of the Laval University, he was remarkable in his researches regarding the history of Canada, which he had studied with profound attention. His "*Relations des Jésuites*" is a most interesting volume and in furthering the history of Canada commenced by the Abbé Ferland, is a work of great value. He was the author of "*Œuvres de Champlain*" so beautifully issued by Mr. Desbarats, and also published a "*History of Canada*" which has been widely used in our educational institutions. He was author of "*Cantiques à l'usage des Maisons d'Instructions*" the second volume of "*Œuvres de Champlain*," "*Chansonniers des Collèges*," "*Chants liturgiques*" and "*le Journal des Jésuites*." He was for years past librarian of the Laval University, and his industry and historical research was rewarded by the discovery of the grave of *Père Masse* at Sillery and the location of the *Recouvrance* of the emplacement in the garden in rear of the Presbytery of Quebec. The deceased gentleman was well versed in ancient history and his researches have been of great value to the literary world. As a scholar and a gentleman he was universally respected, and in his recreation from the deeper studies which generally occupied his time he was ever ready to participate in those manly outdoor amusements which are the innocent and healthy exercises of youth.

The funeral service of Mr. Laverdière, took place this morning (14th) at 9.30 in the Seminary Chapel. Mass was celebrated by the Very Reverend C. F. Cazeau, Vicar-General, Administrator of the Archdiocese, ; a numerous clergy from the city and country were present in the chancel, including representatives from different Seminaries and Colleges of the Province. At the chancel railing there were the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by Major Amyot, A. D. C., the Vice-Rector of Laval University, the Deans and Professors of the different faculties of the University, the relatives of the deceased and the pupils of the University. The chancel was all draped in black, and the church crowded to excess. At the beginning of the service the Seminary brass band played the *Dead March* in Saul, the *Union Musicale*, of which the deceased was an active member, and the members, of the Septett Club, sang and played at intervals during the service. The remains of the deceased were interred in the vaults of the Seminary Chapel.

Books Received.

CHEERFUL VOICES; a collection of Songs, Duets, Trios, and Sacred Pieces, for Schools and Juvenile Classes; By L. O. Emerson; Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, and for sale by A. & J. Vezina, Quebec.

This is a cheerful name for a very genial and cheerful collection of School Songs. It may seem to be a very easy thing to put together such a volume, but those who have tried it will testify that it is not so.

Young singers are in their way very severe critics, and many a book has fallen out of circulation, because the boys and girls would not sing dull songs, could not sing too difficult ones, or did not like to sing flat ones. Then it requires a peculiar talent to write words which are the right thing, and the compiler knows that few possess this talent. Then the music must be at once simple and sprightly. Also the elementary course, which is indispensable, must be such as teachers approve.

"Cheerful Voices," however, need not fear the critics; Mr. Emerson has had too much experience, and too much success to make a mistake in this matter; and it would be difficult to point to a dull passage in any of the songs.

The Elementary part, which fills 60 pages, is note-worthy as containing a large number of pretty, progressive exercises and songs, which, while they are simplified to the required degree, are musical and wide-awake, and help the pupil amazingly in his otherwise dull journey through the region of note-reading.

HOWE'S MUSICAL MONTHLY, No. 26 is just to hand,—the contents of which are as follows,—Instrumental:—Fairy Stories, Strauss; Publishers', Strauss; Bonjours Quadrille, Zikoff; Kunstlergruss Polka Mazurka; Brennen Liebe, Strébinger; Gratulation Marsch, Zikoff; Remember Me Polka Mazurka, Gung'l; Die Sultige Marketendern Polka, Zikoff; Grenadier March, Heinsdorff; Just Out Galop, Coote, Jr.; Remembrance of Cologne Schottische, Zikoff;—Vocal, Piano accompaniment:—Artful Joe, Hunt; On the Parade, Hunt; The Watchman,

Leybourne; After the Opera is Over; As Welcome as the Flowers in May, Clifton; Starry Night for a Ramble, Bagnall; Mother says I Mus'n't, Hunt; From the Dachsteins Height, German; Soft Gale of the Evening, German; On the Alma, German; A. Widowed Heart, Crompton; And all this for THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, or \$3.00 per Year;—Published and sold by Elias Howe, 103, Court St., Boston.

Preserving Charred Papers.

Mr. E. Hoskins, of Lowell, Massachusetts, has suggested a very useful and practical way of preserving and giving toughness and flexibility to charred paper, which has proved to be of much importance in the identification and copying of valuable documents, charred by conflagrations such as the recent Boston and Chicago (1) calamities. We have seen specimens of charred Papers and bank notes, thus treated, that can be handled with impunity. The printing upon the charred bank notes can be readily discerned. The preserving process consists, we believe, in pouring collodion upon the surface of the charred paper. The collodion forms a thin transparent film, dries in a few minutes, when the process is complete.—(*Scientific American.*)

(1) Might we not add Quebec? (*Eds. J. E.*)

Wanted,

By the School Commissioners of Shoolbred, County of Bonaventure, Two female Catholic Teachers, holding Elementary School Diplomas, and capable of teaching both English and French.—

Address,—
WILLIAM GRAY,
Sec'y-Treas.
FLEURANT P. O.,
Co. of Bonaventure, Q.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

(FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.)

The *Journal of Education*,—published under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction and Edited by H. H. MILES, Esq., LL. D., D. C. L. and P. DELANEY, Esq., of that Department,—offers an advantageous medium for advertising on matters appertaining exclusively to Education or the Arts and Sciences.

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All communications relating to the *Journal* to be addressed to the Editors.

METEOROLOGY.

Observations from the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat. 45° 31 North; Long. 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of Greenwich; Height above the level of the sea, 182 feet; for the month of January, 1873, By CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

DAYS.	Barometer at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a m	2 p m	9 p m	
	1	30.277	30.275	30.321	6.3	18.5	20.0	W	W	
2	.350	.251	.200	14.8	19.1	20.5	W	SW	NE	82.12
3	29.521	29.475	29.526	35.0	37.0	33.0	S	S	W	67.14
4	.621	.914	30.191	31.0	35.1	27.2	W	W	W	68.12
5	30.200	.876	29.464	24.2	25.0	28.5	NE	NE	NE	58.20
6	29.651	.974	30.276	20.0	19.1	4.2	W	W	W	191.00
7	30.401	30.201	.268	5.6	2.8	0.0	cal.	NE	NE	168.22
8	.102	29.911	29.800	1.0	13.5	23.6	cal.	NE	NE	86.34
9	29.698	.621	.775	22.0	23.7	12.1	W	W	W	104.16
10	.876	.887	.971	4.6	11.5	4.1	W	WSW	W	118.24
11	.956	.960	30.108	0.0	14.2	4.0	W	W	W	121.00
12	30.370	30.475	.475	1.6	14.4	1.0	NW	SW	SW	124.16
13	.252	.064	29.817	7.5	2.9	15.0	NE	NE	NE	83.00
14	29.861	.234	30.478	31.0	26.5	16.1	W	NE	N	131.71
15	30.623	.574	.396	4.5	9.6	20.1	N	NE	W	101.11
16	29.917	29.725	29.574	35.0	38.1	41.0	S	SW	SW	264.17
17	.721	.982	30.174	29.0	19.6	17.3	W	W	NE	216.07
18	30.200	.986	29.811	8.6	10.3	11.9	NE	NE	NE	201.70
19	29.702	.700	.801	12.5	16.2	12.1	W	W	W	282.54
20	.846	.850	.800	10.0	21.6	20.0	S	S	SW	114.35
21	.776	.776	.662	16.5	22.1	21.0	NE	NE	NE	74.41
22	.628	.748	.963	20.1	35.5	22.0	NE	NE	W	81.10
23	30.286	30.327	30.390	3.0	13.4	6.2	N	N	NE	64.43
24	.030	29.781	29.712	-1.0	8.5	-9.9	NE	NE	NE	70.21
25	29.721	.870	.996	-10.1	25.5	15.5	W	W	W	249.27
26	30.110	30.100	30.071	-8.5	19.6	17.1	W	W	W	124.18
27	29.926	29.761	29.800	14.8	19.1	14.6	SW	N	N	62.40
28	.822	.750	.849	-16.0	24.3	18.5	W	SW	W	67.17
29	30.250	30.206	30.161	-13.9	1.6	-7.0	W	W	W	89.14
30	.092	29.992	29.875	-9.7	5.6	-8.1	SW	SW	SW	92.11
31	29.964	30.026	30.027	15.5	27.7	20.6	W	W	W	101.12

REMARKS.—The highest reading of the Barometer was at 10 a. m. on 15th day, and was 30.626 inches; the lowest reading occurred at 1.00 a. m. on the 6th day, 29.362 inches, giving a monthly range of 1.264 inches, and the monthly mean of 29.984 inches.

The highest Temperature was on the 16th day, and indicated 41° 1; the lowest was on the 28th day, and was 16° 0 (below zero); The monthly mean was 14° 83, and the monthly range or climatic difference 56° 1.

Rain fell on 5 days amounting to 1.068 inches. Snow fell on 18 days, amounting to 41.00 inches on the surface.

Observations from the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat. 45° 31 N.; Long. 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of Greenwich; height above the level of the sea, 182 feet; for the month of Feb., 1873. By CHARLES SMALLWOOD M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

DAYS.	Barometer at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a m	2 p m	9 p m	
	1	30.200	30.161	30.026	0.5	3.0	-1.5	NE	NE	
2	.099	29.994	29.900	-9.8	11.9	11.5	W	W	W	280.48
3	29.898	.811	.700	6.5	18.2	22.0	W	SW	SW	179.84
4	.412	.250	.401	21.5	36.5	34.6	NE	WSW	W	109.20
5	30.000	30.075	30.100	14.2	26.0	20.1	N	SE	W	61.74
6	29.926	29.749	29.850	21.2	43.6	34.4	S	SW	W	74.16
7	.980	.798	.652	17.9	36.7	19.5	NE	NE	NE	149.74
8	.402	.384	.448	20.7	28.5	31.0	NE	W	W	117.12
9	.774	.860	30.076	10.3	14.0	6.8	W	W	W	116.11
10	30.249	30.173	.100	-4.0	13.4	2.0	NW	W	W	154.13
11	29.800	29.560	29.726	-1.4	3.0	8.1	NE	NE	NE	101.14
12	.978	30.070	30.132	8.5	19.6	4.6	NE	NE	N	69.10
13	30.221	.251	.301	-4.0	20.4	5.9	NE	NE	NE	76.17
14	.350	.314	.417	-4.5	15.9	8.1	NE	NE	NE	68.28
15	.500	.413	.400	-0.3	26.2	15.5	W	W	W	69.13
16	.178	.000	29.949	5.5	23.6	24.0	NE	NE	cal.	99.40
17	29.950	.076	30.251	16.6	38.5	28.2	NE	NE	W	107.38
18	30.320	.168	.068	19.1	26.0	28.6	NE	NE	NE	74.45
19	29.776	29.998	29.853	33.4	40.5	35.5	S	W	W	194.16
20	30.080	30.151	30.100	21.0	35.0	19.7	NE	NE	NE	133.09
21	29.736	29.377	29.312	12.9	14.3	20.4	NE	NE	NE	117.11
22	.366	.374	.421	10.4	24.6	14.1	W	W	W	231.44
23	.401	.350	.351	4.6	11.5	8.0	W	W	W	209.37
24	.300	.301	.462	-3.1	19.1	12.0	W	W	W	211.29
25	.473	.531	.700	20.9	28.5	26.2	W	W	W	116.41
26	.900	.986	30.056	25.0	40.3	30.6	W	NE	W	98.30
27	.900	.765	29.750	18.7	33.5	29.0	NE	NE	NE	110.38
28	.900	.981	30.060	28.6	38.6	35.0	NE	NE	NE	77.36

REMARKS.—The highest reading of the Barometer was at 10.40 a. m. of the 15th day, and was 30.5 inches; the lowest reading occurred at 2 a. m. of the 21st day, and was 29.310 inch., giving a monthly range of 1.196 inches. The mean atmospheric pressure for the month was 29.871 inches.

The highest Temperature was 44° 1; on the 6th day, and the lowest 10.3 (below zero) on the 2nd day. The mean temperature of the month was 18° 35, and the range or climatic difference 54° 4.

Rain fell on 2 days, amounting to 0.092 inches. Snow fell on 9 days, amounting to 16.61 inches.

—Observations taken at Halifax, N. S., during the month of January, 1873; Lat. 44° 39' North; Long. 63° 36' West; height above the Sea 125 feet, by Sergt. John Thurling, A. H. Corps.

Barometer, highest reading on the 15th.....	30.665 inches.
“ lowest “ “ 22nd.....	29.064
“ range of pressure.....	1.601
“ mean for month.....	29.833
Thermometer, highest in shade on the 16th.....	53.9 degrees.
“ lowest “ “ 30th.....	-11.8
“ range in month.....	65.7
“ mean of all highest.....	34.3
“ mean of all lowest.....	13.1
“ mean daily range.....	21.2
“ mean for month.....	23.7
“ highest reading in sun's rays.....	80.4
“ lowest on the grass.....	Covered with snow.
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	25.5
“ mean of wet bulb.....	23.6
“ mean dew point.....	13.1
“ elastic force of vapour.....	.078
“ weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.....	0.9 grains.
“ weight required to saturate do.....	0.7
“ the figure of humidity (Sat. 100).....	56
“ average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	571.3 grains.
Wind, mean direction of, North.....	9.75 days.
“ “ East.....	2.25
“ “ South.....	7.75
“ “ West.....	9.25
“ “ Calm.....	2.0
“ daily force.....	2.1
“ daily horizontal movement.....	237.2 miles.
Cloud, mean amount of (0-10).....	6.4
Ozone, mean amount of (0-10).....	2.9
Rain, number of days it fell.....	8
Snow, number of days it fell.....	10
Amount collected on ground.....	7.90 inches.
Fog, number of days.....	6

—Observations taken at Halifax, N. S., during the month of February, 1873; Lat. 44° 39' North; Long. 63° 36' West; height above the level of the Sea, 125 feet; by Sergt. John Thurling, A. H. C.

Barometer, highest reading on the 15th.....	30.293 inches.
“ lowest “ “ 22nd.....	28.630
“ range of pressure.....	1.663
“ mean for month reduced to 32° 0'.....	29.598
Thermometer, highest in shade on the 8th.....	44.0 degrees.
“ lowest “ “ 3rd.....	-10.1
“ range in month.....	54.1
“ mean of all highest.....	31.6
“ mean of all lowest.....	10.2
“ mean daily range.....	21.4
“ mean for month.....	20.9
“ highest reading in sun's rays.....	100.3
“ lowest reading on grass.....	Covered with snow.
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	22.9 degrees.
“ mean of wet bulb.....	20.8
“ mean dew point.....	7.7
“ elastic force of vapour.....	.061
“ weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.....	0.7 grains.
“ weight required to saturate do.....	0.8
“ the figure of humidity (Sat. 100).....	50
“ average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	569.1 grains.
Wind, mean direction of North.....	10.50 days.
“ “ East.....	6.75
“ “ South.....	2.25
“ “ West.....	6.00
“ “ Calm.....	2.50
“ mean daily force.....	2.2
“ daily horizontal movement.....	Anemometer broken.
Cloud, mean amount of (0-10).....	6.3
Ozone, mean amount of (0-10).....	3.5
Rain, number of days it fell.....	3
Snow, number of days it fell.....	12
Amount collected on ground.....	2.69 inches.
Fog, number of days.....	1

SYNOPSIS of Temperature, Cloud and Precipitation for the Month of January, 1873, compiled at the Toronto Observatory, from observations in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada :

PROVINCE.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.		N. SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.		MANITOBA.
	TORONTO. 6 & 8 A. M. 2, 4, 10 & Mid't	OTTAWA. 7 A. M. 2 & 9 P. M.	LITTLE CURRENT 7 A. M. 2 & 9 P. M.	MONTREAL. 7 A. M. 2 & 9 P. M.	QUEBEC. Highest and Lowest.	HALIFAX. Tri-Hourly	ST. JOHN. 6 A. M. 2 & 10 P. M.	FREDERIC- TON. 7 A. M. 2 & 9 P. M.	WINNIPEG. Tri-Hourly
Mean temperature uncorrected for diurnal variation.....	17.70	10.54	10.67	15.03	8.95	23.54	20.17	14.18	-5.70
Warmest day.....	16	16	13	16	4	17	17	17	2
Temperature.....	35.58	37.75	31.00	38.77	26.50	47.77	41.00	38.88	18.97
Coldest day.....	29	29	28	29	30	30	12	29	31
Temperature.....	-5.75	-13.65	-13.80	-7.37	-8.50	-2.18	1.00	-4.55	-28.81
Mean of Daily Maxima.....	25.23	20.42	20.88	20.94	18.70	32.57	27.55	22.65	4.22
Mean of Daily Minima.....	8.85	-1.34	0.90	7.76	-0.80	14.35	11.39	1.84	-14.39
Highest Temperature.....	46 0	45.0	43.5	41.1	36.0	52.4	45.0	48.00	24.0
Date.....	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	2
Lowest Temperature.....	-18.4	-24.9	-20.0	-15.0	-19.0	-14.4	-10.0	-28.0	-35.5
Date.....	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	30	30
Percentage of Cloud.....	73	77	68	54	68	56	58	55	62
Depth of Rain in inches... ..	1.110	0.850	1.780	1.068	inapp.	4.777	5.015	1.840	0.00
No. of days on which rain fell.....	4	2	4	5	2	11	14	8	0
Depth of snow in inches... ..	39.2	19.41	23.0	41.3	71.0	26.6	13.55	21.9	9.2
No. of days on which snow fell.....	17	23	9	20	16	12	9	12	17
Total depth of Rain and melted snow.....	5.030	2.790	4.080	5.198	7.100	7.832	6.735	2.450	0.920
Days without rain or Snow.....	12	5	19	8	11	12	13	16	11