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CANADA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(The London "Times" on Sir William Logan.)

Canada is most worthily represented in Class I., thanks to the director of the Canadian Geological Survey, Sir William Logan. Justice compels us to deviate from the course which we have hitherto pursued, and bestow more than a passing notice on this indefatigable geologist. Unaided, he commenced in 1831, a geological survey of part of the great South Welsh coalfield, extending from Cwm Avon to Carmarthen Bay, and completed it in seven years, at no small pecuniary sacrifice. Such was the estimate of the accuracy and value of this survey by the late director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sir Henry De La Beche, that, with Sir William's consent, it was adopted as part of the national work. In 1842 Sir William went to Canada, where he has ever since resided, devoting his life, with a singleness and earnestness of purpose truly remarkable, to the exploration of the structure and the mineral resources of that vast territory. Not having the advantage of an accurate map of the country, such as has been supplied to our home geologists by the Ordnance Survey, he was obliged to make a topographical survey *pari passu* with a geological one. Few persons can imagine the arduous nature of this work. Our indomitable geologist is often compelled to penetrate the trackless primeval forest, to force his way across the tangled cedar swamp, and brave the dangers of Canadian Rapids in a frail canoe; and to these difficulties we add that his path is disputed at every step by the most relentless and invincible foes with which man in these regions has to contend—countless hosts of mosquitoes and black flies. Very different is the comparative light and gentlemanlike occupation of our home geologists, who have no such hardships to encounter, and, after the pleasant ramble of the day, never

fail to enjoy the luxury of an English cottage. Sir William Logan has neither sought wealth nor honours, but has quietly and modestly pursued the one great object of his life with a devotion as rare as it is praiseworthy. Let it not be supposed that this eulogium is prompted by any feeling of personal regard. It is a just tribute, and no more, to a man who has striven during many years to develop the vast mineral resources of Canada, not with a view to his own advantage, but from pure love of his work. We are glad to know that the Canadian Government fully appreciate the value of the labours of this self-denying and faithful public servant. The Canadian territory comprises about 300,000 square miles, and about 100,000 have already been surveyed by Sir William and his small staff of assistants.

Enormous deposits of magnetic iron ore—which, when pure, is the richest of all the ores of iron—have been discovered by Sir William Logan in the Laurentian rocks, which present no traces of organic remains, and are the oldest sedimentary series in the world. The ore occurs interstratified with the rocks containing it. The accumulation of this ore in some localities is so great as to appear incredible. Thus one bed is not less than 500 feet thick! On the Rideau Canal there is another bed 200 feet thick, which is now worked at Newborough, and from which the ore is conveyed to Kingston on Lake Ontario. From this place it is put on board vessels at the cost of \$2.25 per ton, and taken to Cleveland, on Lake Erie, Ohio, whence it is sent to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to be smelted. The best quality of ore is met with in a bed 25 feet thick in the township of Madoc. Fine samples of all these ores are exhibited. Canada also possesses extensive tracts of bog-iron ore on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and this is the only ore which is at present smelted in the country, charcoal being the fuel. The smelting is conducted at the Radnor Works, which include a forge for the manufacture of iron. At these works a large number of railway wheels are made of cast iron derived exclusively from bog-iron ore. Cast-iron from ordinary bog-iron ore is about the last kind of metal many founders would dream of employing for such a purpose; and yet in the Canadian department of Class I. is exhibited a pair of railway wheels which have travelled, without shewing much evidence of wear, not less than 150,000 miles or about six times round the earth. And it should be remembered that in Canada there are great alternations of temperature, the heat of summer being intense, and the cold of winter extremely bitter. These

bog ores must be exceptionally free from phosphoric acid ; for otherwise they would yield a tender, and not a strong iron like that which the wheels above mentioned are stated to consist. Massive and characteristic specimens of magnetic ores are exhibited, as well as fine specimens of bog-iron ore and red hematite. Large lumps of red ore from the Silurian rocks are also shown, but they are of inferior value from containing a large amount of earthy matter, and frequently less than 50 per cent. of metallic iron. There is a descriptive catalogue, by Sir W. Logan, of the economic minerals in the Canadian department, which is replete with valuable information, scientific as well as commercial, and we can recommend it with confidence to all who are interested in the subject.

2. THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The scheme of an Educational Exhibition, which was drawn up by the superintendent and the members of that committee, was a much more extensive and comprehensive one than it has been found possible to realize in so small a space. It was hoped that the court would be an international one ; but the foreign commissioners expressed a wish to keep the educational collection of each nation separate ; and therefore the opportunities of comparing the books and appliances used in the schools of different parts of Europe with each other, do not exist. The list of articles admissible into this class possesses some interest, however, as it indicates the range of objects and the mode of classification originally contemplated by the committee.

The space demanded by exhibitors to this class amounted to nearly fifteen times the actual area at the disposal of the national committee, and unusual difficulty was, therefore, experienced in reducing the applications, and allotting the space in harmony with the original scheme. The following is the classification finally adopted by the superintendent :—

- A. Books, Maps, and Diagrams.
- B. Apparatus employed in Teaching.
- C. Toys and Games.
- D. Illustrations of Elementary Science.

A few of the most noteworthy objects in each of these classes are here indicated.

All the principal educational publishers have sent their latest school manuals and treatises to this class, and an arrangement of the books has been made, by which it is easy for visitors to consult them. Teachers and managers of schools will find this permission a great advantage. One bay or recess is exclusively devoted to books on education ; and the newest works issued by Messrs. Longman, Macmillan, Black, Gordon, Dr. Cornwell, Nelson, and many well-known educational publishers, are displayed here. The Christian Knowledge, the Religious Tract, the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, also exhibit their latest publications. Of the maps, Messrs. Stanford, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Wyld will attract most attention. A very ingenious mode of projecting the maps of the two hemispheres, so as to exhibit the true globular character of the earth, and to correct the false impressions which children derive from seeing two flat circular pictures, is also exhibited by Mr. Abbott.

The collection is especially rich in miscellaneous diagrams for educational purposes, and in contrivances not only for instruction, but for making the walls of a school-room cheerful and picturesque. In this department, Messrs. Darton and Hodge make the most conspicuous show ; but Messrs. Griffith and Farran, Mr. Gordon of Edinburgh, and the Religious Tract Society, have made important contributions. The globes of Messrs. Smith and Mr. Newton, and the inflated India-rubber globes of Messrs. Macintosh, are among the most remarkable specimens of manufacture in this department, and Mr. Betts shows some portable globes in alate and other cheap materials for school use.

B. Educational Apparatus generally.

One of the most remarkable features of this exhibition is the interest which has been shewn in it by all the great religious and educational societies. The National Society, the Home and Colonial, the Reformatory and Refuge Union, the two Sunday-school Societies, and the Congregation Board, have each in its own way sought to illustrate the work which they are doing. Several of the collections which have been formed are of great interest and value. Thus, the National and the British and Foreign School Societies severally display complete sets of the fittings, furniture, tabular lessons, books, apparatus and pictures, required in the equipment of elementary schools. The stall occupied by the former society contains a beautiful set of models in miniature of the most improved plans of desks, easels, and other school-fittings. The British and Foreign Sunday-school has adorned its very interesting depart-

ment with a large drawing of its New Training College, recently erected at Stockwell, for one hundred mistresses. Infant schools have long been under the special care of the Home and Colonial School Society ; and it is, therefore, fitting that in its department the beautiful and rational discipline of the Kinder Garten, and all the newest contrivances for making very little children happy in school, should be well illustrated. The bay which contains these articles, and the large model of the Gray's Inn Road Infant School, also includes the tablets and books of the Sunday School Union, and a group of very ingenious pictures, puzzles, and other educational appliances, by Messrs. Joseph Myers and Co.

The work of the Reformatory and Ragged Schools is illustrated by a novel and singular contrivance. A large portion of a counter is occupied by a model representing the career of a street urchin, who is rescued from vice and degradation, and conducted, through the Ragged School or the Reformatory, and a subsequent course of wholesome industrial training, until he becomes a prosperous colonist.

Close to this series of tableaux there is appropriately placed a model of the latest addition to the Philanthropic Farm School at Red Hill. It is a house built in memory of the late Samuel Gurney, which is adapted for the reception of fifty boys, and which forms, we believe, the fifth of the homes erected by the society on their admirably managed estate.

The adjacent bay is devoted to the illustration of the mode employed in teaching drawing and design. Here the Science and Art Department exhibits a complete series, exemplifying the course of instruction pursued in the Government Schools of Design.

Messrs. Reeves, Rowney, Robertson, Newman, and Wolff, contribute specimens of the materials employed in Art Education ; while Mr. Crydon, and Mr. Brucciani, and Mr. Sharpe of Dublin, have sent drawing models of a curious and novel character.

To the philanthropist few features of the Educational Court will be more significant and attractive than the small recess devoted to the illustration of processes employed in teaching the blind. Every expedient and artifice for instructing the blind in reading, in writing, in arithmetic, in geography, and in the industrial arts, will be found here. It is well known that there has been much controversy among the friends and supporters of various blind asylums respecting the best plan of teaching reading. By many it is believed that a phonetic system, free from the anomalies and difficulties of the ordinary alphabet, may be advantageously used in the case of those pupils who, having never seen a book, have nothing to unlearn, and are, therefore, free from all the embarrassments which the use of our orthography creates. It is especially interesting to study the several forms of alphabets which have been devised for this purpose, and to observe that experience seems to have led to the adoption of the ordinary Roman characters ; and to the assimilation of raised type for the blind to the familiar character employed in other books. Some embossed maps and pictures, writing and ciphering frames, and two large globes in relief, will be found worthy of special notice by all those who care to investigate the ingenious contrivances now in use in our blind asylums. Viscount Cranborne and Mr. Edmund Johnson have not only contributed to this department many models, embossed books, and other objects of interest, but have taken an active personal share in the selection and arrangement of the whole collection. We may call special attention here to the beautiful specimens of work done in the Indigent Blind Asylum, and in the associations at St. John's Wood and the Euston Road.

Of the miscellaneous objects of interest in the sub-class of apparatus, we may notice the models of improved desks and forms for school use.

Mr. Haskins exhibits two musical instruments called organ accordions, which resemble the old accordion, with the exception of the keys, which are like those of a piano-forte. Mr. Haskins exhibits these instruments for the use of schools, and also for small places of worship where there is no organ. Mr. Curwen also illustrates his musical system, which is doing so much to revolutionize the singing in our elementary schools, in a very effective manner ; but a large number of curious and useful devices for facilitating instruction in various forms will be found both on the north and south sides of the rooms.

C. Toys and Games.

No attempt has been made to confine the exhibition in this sub-class to such toys as have a distinctly educational purpose ; the centre of the apartment will, therefore, be found to contain a great many articles which, though very beautiful and interesting, appear somewhat out of place in the educational division. Foremost among these are the magnificent dolls of Messrs. Montanari ; the new games invented by Jaques and Son, and by M'Cremer ; and the toys of Messrs. Mead and Powell. But besides these the centre of the room contains many objects which serve the double purpose of amusement and education. Such are the contrivances for phys-

cal education—the Rugby foot-balls, exhibited by Mr. Gilbert; the articles used in cricket, which are furnished by Messrs. Dark, Duke, and Feltham. A very interesting display is made by Dr. Roth of models illustrative of his somewhat elaborate system of physical training.

D. Illustrations of Elementary Science.

In this department are included two divisions which were originally intended to be separate—those of natural history and philosophical apparatus. The natural history collections are not numerous; the most prominent objects in this department being very fine specimens of the head of a lion and of a tiger, exhibited by Messrs. Ward; a collection of British birds by Mr. Ashmead, and some specimens of birds by Messrs. Gardner and Bartlett; Mr. Highley, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Damon, of Weymouth, contribute classified collections of geological and other specimens, intended to facilitate more methodical teaching of natural history than is used in schools. Of the philosophical apparatus, that of Messrs. Griffin, and of Mr. Stratham, will deserve the greatest attention, on account of its adaptation to educational purposes. Some very interesting and effective diagrams, intended to illustrate the elementary truths of physical science, are also exhibited by Messrs. Johnston of Edinburgh, and by Mr. Mackie.

Of the objects in this room which are not specially educational in their purpose, the most remarkable are the beautiful scenes of chromo-lithographs, and other engravings, exhibited by the Arundel Society. It is not so generally known as it deserves to be that this society has devoted itself to the reproduction of many of the choicest and least accessible works of the earlier Italian masters. Many of the works of Giotto, of Angelico, and of Masaccio, have been discovered in a neglected and decaying condition, in convents and half-ruined chapels, in Italy. The diligence of the Arundel Society has, in many cases, rescued them from oblivion; while the fidelity and care with which the engravings have been made to represent the character of the original paintings are worthy of all praise. Although somewhat out of place in an educational court, these beautiful works are well displayed at the top of the staircase, and are amongst the chief attractions of the central tower.—*London Educational Times, July, 1862.*

Note.—A gold medal was awarded to the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for his collection of Journals of Education and Reports.

3. LOST ARTICLES IN THE EXHIBITION.

The collection of lost articles is already beginning to assume considerable proportions, and the magazine at the police office, in the strange variety of its contents, most resembles one of those sale-rooms where unredeemed pledges are disposed of. Nothing is more singular in large exhibitions of this kind, than the carelessness with which people drop their property about. Umbrellas, of course, were made to be lost, and there are here already great numbers of them of all sorts, from the daintiest lace-covered sunshades to the commonest gingham. Of handkerchiefs, too, there are enough to stock a small haberdasher's shop. The ladies seem the chief contributors to the museum, for the most numerous articles, next to the umbrellas and handkerchiefs, are brooches, bracelets (some of them of value), lockets, fans, collars and cuffs, smelling-bottles, reticules, shawls, and even goloshes. The purses, too, of which there are more than a dozen, all evidently belong to ladies. The walking-sticks, memorandum books and bunches of keys may be set down to the gentlemen, but the opera glasses, the eye glasses and spectacles, and the gloves, of which there is an immense variety (generally old ones), must be divided between the two. Everything, even to the shabbiest old glove, is neatly ticketed with the time and place of its discovery; but, though numerous articles are restored each day, the public scarcely seem generally aware of the existence of the office, for the accumulations have been growing larger and larger ever since the opening day, and even before.—*English Paper.*

II. Papers on Colonial Subjects.

1. NOVA SCOTIA'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day the citizens of Halifax are called to celebrate the foundation of this city, where on the 21st of June, 1749, Governor Cornwallis landed as Governor of Nova Scotia, with a large body of emigrants, and Chebucto exchanged its name for that of Halifax. It is with curiously mingled feelings that we greet the return of this, our Nova Scotia's natal morning. Halifax has come to be One Hundred and Thirteen years old to-day—a young enough age for a nation when nations grew slowly, but somewhat more advanced, according to the modern standard of progress—which requires nations, as it requires men, to do as much as their antediluvian ancestry in less than a tenth of the antediluvians' time. One hundred and

thirteen years old!—and when we look backward on the tide of all these years, there is no doubt a shade of regret at some shortcomings and failures; but we are thankful to say, there is a glow of honest pride that overcomes all in reckoning over what we have accomplished, and reflecting upon what we have become.

A mighty change has been wrought since Cornwallis anchored for the first time in the harbor—perhaps that hardy leader, and his comrades hoped for greater things, in a shorter period, than the years that have been have produced. But if all their hopes have not been realized, neither have been all their fears—and their descendants find themselves to-day with smoother ground beneath their feet, fairer scenes around them, and the old lion-flag floating still above them, without change or stain, after one hundred and thirteen anniversary mornings.

It was a strange scene that met the view of the pioneers of 1749. Nature in her wildness looked down upon them; on either shore the banks that stooped to the waves were heavily fringed with underwood, and encumbered with fallen boughs. Rank over rank on the hill side rose towering woods, in that freshness and yet that monotonous mass of verdure which marks the wilds of North America. Before they could raise one rafter of the new homes they came to found, their hardy arms would have to ply the axe, in stroke on stroke among the ancient groups of heavy hemlock. They had to displace the wide, firm roots of pines that clutched the granite boulders in their knotty grasp, and pierced the uncultured soil. They could hear nothing in that overpowering loneliness but the clatter of strange birds—or haply the bellowing of moose in the depths of the forest. The only trace of man was far from reassuring. The remains of the fire-wood cut on a previous visit by the French, were visible—the remains of some of the Frenchmen themselves, lying covered with leaves in the woods. The dreaded Indian with his wolfish instincts, his subtle woodcraft, his unreasoning hatred and his fatal weapons, they knew was near—perhaps nearer than they knew.

In such circumstances did the slender array of colonists found the settlement. Before the settlement grew to a city, years of toil and hardship—many a time of suffering, and many a round of wrong had to be endured. There were years of slow labor—years of neglect—years unmarked by enterprise—years painful with reverses—years of petty struggle and vexation, and long-abiding years of bitterness between man and man—years of hope long deferred; and with them mingled many years of peace—plenteous years, and years of honest effort and undoubted progress—till Halifax has reached her present position. Where windfalls rotted, handsome streets have been built; the boundless contiguity of shady trees has disappeared, and let the light of civilization in upon the favored spot; and the wild tangle of forest vines and underwood are no longer here to hamper the hasty feet of commerce. The nation has been multiplied and its joy bounteously increased. If, as a people, we have not sprung up in such prosperous pride as that great Union that rose with us and beyond us, thank Heaven we have not fallen so low. If we have grown slowly, so does the oak; and the American Republic, that shot up like a meteor, has fallen quite as suddenly, and long before it reached the stars. The flag Cornwallis carried is still represented on our Citadel; two rival banners now dispute the dominions of the Union. If we have not the golden plenty of our neighbours, they have not our golden peace. If our lands are not so well cultivated, they are not the less fertile; if our resources are as yet comparatively untouched, they are none the less ample. All that our people want is energy and self-reliance; and if these are to be slow-growing plants in our intellectual soil, their hardness will surely compensate for their tardiness. Altogether, Halifax, and the Province with it, may find room for congratulation on the past; if there is a trace of graver feeling in the eyes of him who looks anxiously forth to the future, still every feature is illumined with the sunshine of hope. With an industrious throng of farmers, fishermen, miners and artisans—with staunch and honorable merchants, and with all their people loyal, even though our enterprise be limited and our achievements moderate—the even tenor of our way is toward prosperity.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

2. THE ACADIANS AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We learn that the Emperor Napoleon has, at the solicitation of M. Rameau, presented 1,000f. to the Acadians of Rustico, Prince Edward Island, toward supplying books and maps to a Literary Institute lately founded at Rustico. These Acadians are a remnant of the once numerous and prosperous French colonists celebrated in Longfellow's "Evangeline." Last year they commenced a migration to a new settlement, at the head of Chaleurs Bay. As these hardy, but comparatively landless peasants, might become far more important farmers in Canada than they ever can be in Prince Edward Island, we trust the present Minister of Agriculture, Hon. M. Evan-

turel, will extend and facilitate the movement in their favour, so wisely inaugurated by his predecessor in office. In the matter of immigration and settlement, when no valid objections interpose, the nearest and most available material is also the most useful and practical. A few thousands spent in settling the Acadians of Prince Edward Island on good soil in Lower Canada, would prove decidedly preferable to maintaining an agent in Belgium or France, with no adequate results. M. Verret's mission to Europe has already cost considerable, but we look in vain for any arrivals of those whom he went out to direct hither.—*Quebec Vindicator*.

3. THE RESOURCES OF CANADA.

Of the numerous Colonial possessions of the British Crown, none has been more frequently under public discussion of late than Canada, and yet, perhaps, there is no colony that is so little known and appreciated by the general public.

The large amount of British capital sunk in unremunerative investments in the Province; the oppressive tariff on British manufactures; the cost to the mother-country for military expenditure in Canada; the explorations in the North-west Territory; the Parliamentary discussions on the Galway contract steamers, and the effects of the war in the United States, have all served to direct public attention very prominently towards Canada; a few remarks on the resources of the colony may serve to remove mistaken impressions, and cause it to be better understood by those who have not had opportunity to examine in detail its position and progress.

Independently of its north-western possessions not yet open for settlement, the Province of Canada embraces about 350,000 square miles of territory, and is thus nearly three times as large as Prussia or the United Kingdom, and one third larger than France.

In 1840, the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which had hitherto possessed separate legislative bodies, were united; and the Constitution granted in 1841 conceded self-government and all the privileges which that involves; among others freedom of commerce. Under the influence of this legislation, even with many adverse circumstances of financial crises and political feuds, Canada has made immense progress, without Europe seeming to be aware of it.

In 1851, the population of Western Canada was 952,004 souls, and of Eastern or Lower Canada 890,261,—making a total of 1,842,265. In 1861, the population of Western Canada was 1,395,222 souls, and of Eastern Canada 1,106,148, or a total of 2,501,370,—a decennial increase of 659,105.

As might be anticipated, the population of the Western division has increased most largely; for in 1851 the excess of population in Western Canada, the British quarter, was but 61,743 persons; while in 1861 there was an excess of 289,074 persons over the Eastern district, or French quarter. The disturbed condition of the American States, the cheapness and facility of access to Canada by steam and rail, the free grants of lands offered to settlers, and the demand for agricultural produce, have greatly increased the tide of emigration to Canada. About a quarter of a million persons have left the United Kingdom for the British North American provinces (chiefly to Canada) in the last eleven years.

The Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence form the natural outlet to the ocean for the countries situated on their waters, and afford great advantages for commercial communication with distant countries. The surplus waters of the Lakes are tributary to the St. Lawrence.

The canals of Canada overcome a total difference of height, from Lake Erie to the sea, of 564 feet.

The long channel of communication by river, canals, and lakes, of 1500 to 2000 miles, is practicable to sailing ships and steamboats of 300 to 400 tons.

In 1851, Mr. Andrews, in his official Report to the United States Government, estimated the value of the commerce of the Great Lakes to be about £80,000,000. In the last ten years, there can be little doubt that this commerce has more than doubled. The amazing progress of this Lake commerce is an index to the strides of the Great West in productive resources. The American tonnage employed on the Lakes in 1845 was 94,000 tons, valued at £1,250,000; and in 1855, 250,000 tons, valued at £2,500,000. The growth of Canadian tonnage on the Lakes has been quite as rapid as the American. In 1856, a Toronto paper gave a list of Canadian vessels on the Lakes, numbering 239, measuring 42,536 tons, and the cost of which had been about £500,000. This list did not include, however, many small craft, and there is no law compelling registration: hence the estimate is necessarily imperfect. The present Lake tonnage may be taken to be fully 400,000 tons of which two-thirds is American.

The amount of a nation's exports and imports is an excellent criterion by which to judge of the extent of its business and the greatness of its wealth. Measuring the prosperity and progress of

Canada by this test, we find that in 1834 the sum total of her exports and imports amounted to but £2,082,567; in 1851, they reached £7,049,081; and in 1856, £15,126,300. The year 1860 will be noted as an epoch in Canadian history, as being the first year in which the colonial exports exceeded the imports. The figures of the external trade in that year were—Value of imports, £6,838,324; of exports, \$6,926,360. Total, £13,814,684.

In 1849, the value of the trade between Canada and the United States was as follows:—

Exports to.....	\$1,481,082
Imports from.....	4,243,724
	Total \$5,724,806

In 1859 it had increased to—

Exports to.....	\$13,922,314
Imports from.....	17,592,916
	Total \$31,515,230

In 1860, the total trade with the Union was to the value of \$37,971,427.

The Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Peel was viewed with alarm by the people of Canada on its initiation; and although injurious to many interests in its first effects, instead of resulting in permanent evil, it has proved of immense benefit to Canada. Since 1847, the trade of the province has increased in a very satisfactory manner. With their American neighbours it will be seen the Canadians now carry on a trade of the value of £7,594,300.

Several important steps have been taken towards greater freedom of trade. Among these are the establishment of a free port, with a district attached to it, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the Saulte St. Marie; the opening of the whole line of canal, free of all but nominal toll, to vessels, whether American or British, proceeding to a Canadian port, or proceeding out to sea by the St. Lawrence; and the reduction of the duties on wines, spirits, and dried fruits. It is to be hoped that economy in the expenditure, and a better management of the revenue assessments of the province, will enable the oppressive existing tariff on British manufactures to be modified.

Upon the union of the two provinces, in 1841, upwards of £1,500,000 sterling was voted in the first session for the St. Lawrence and Welland and Burlington Bay Canals, for harbours on the Lakes, and other internal improvements. The whole expenditure upon the public works connected with canals, rivers, lighthouses, roads, &c., has exceeded £5,500,000 sterling. There are upwards of 3000 miles of railway now completed or in progress; the total cost of construction of these, including the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, will amount to not less than £14,000,000.

Whatever may be the future value of Canadian railways as investments to shareholders, the advantages they impart to the sections of country they serve cannot be questioned. The main through lines will be the channel of communication for the continued growth of the great West, whilst the local and branch lines will be the means of peopling the forests through which they pass, and giving that value to the timber and soil which the mere fact of their having become accessible instantly imparts to them. There are now nearly 2000 miles of railway in operation in Canada, exclusive of the Grand Trunk extension to Portland (164 miles), which, though on American soil, yet having been constructed to secure an ocean port in winter, is really a Canadian road. The province has subsidised a weekly line of ocean steamers of its own, which perform the mail service with great regularity. The province pays to the Canadian Mail Packet Company £45,000 per annum.

Postal communication throughout the province is very complete. The most distant hamlet has its post-office, and the number of post-offices in Canada is now 1720. The expenditure, beyond receipts on post-office service, is about £60,000 per annum. The electric telegraph passes through every town and almost every village in the colony, and the number of miles in operation is at present 42,000. The approach or arrival of a steamer or sailing vessel at Quebec is known very nearly at the same moment in every town of the province.

The total tonnage, inwards and outwards, in 1856, was 12,250,000 tons, of which, in round numbers, 6,300,000 tons was Canadian steamers, and 4,760,000 tons American steamers; 830,000 tons Canadian sailing vessels, and 346,000 tons American sailing vessels. In 1860, 29,502 vessels, of 3,030,730 tons, passed through the provincial canals.

The natural resources of the country are unbounded, and they are provided, like all the gifts of Providence, with a distinct reference to each other which makes them doubly valuable. Water-power, that mighty engine of industry, is everywhere abundant, and just where it is required—in the midst of magnificent forests of valuable timber, for which an inexhaustible market is springing up

in the prairie regions in the Far West of America and in Europe. The value of all the vegetable productions of Canada in 1851 was estimated at £9,250,000, of which grain and flour constituted nearly two-thirds, at the present time this value has probably been doubled, for the exports alone of vegetable products are about £6,000,000 in value.

The agricultural produce of Canada consists chiefly of cereals and fodder, and the raising of live stock could coequequently be carried on on a very large scale. In 1859, the exports included 2,635,000 bushels of oats, 1,766,000 of barley and rye, 690,863 of peas, nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 427,007 barrels of wheat-flour and other articles the produce of the soil, to the aggregate value of £1,468,000.

In 1820, the total assessable property of Western Canada was estimated at £2,500,000: in 1854 it amounted to £50,000,000, exclusive of the value of public lands, public timber, and minerals. Nothing, however, tends more to illustrate the rapid growth of Western Canada than the difference between its exports of wheat at different periods.

In 1838, the quantity of wheat exported from Canada West amounted to only 296,620 bushels; in 1852 it reached 5,500,000 bushels.

In 1850, the number of bushels of wheat produced in Western Canada was 12,675,603, an average yield of 16½ bushels per acre—nearly as much as was grown in Ohio, the most fertile and productive of the American States, and an average yield of one-third more per acre. In 1856, the gross wheat produce of all Canada was 26,555,000 bushels.

According to the official statement of the Agricultural Bureau of Canada, the average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds 22 bushels per acre; and where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to 30 and often 40 bushels to the acre. On new land, 50 bushels is not very uncommon; and Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. The quality of Canadian wheat is so superior, that the American millers buy it for the purpose of mixing it with grain grown in the United States, in order to improve the quality of their flour. The agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the Government, and now open for settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer, and not of the soil.

The products of the forests in Canada are second only to those of agriculture in importance; and including the ships built and sold, are nearly equal in value.

Among the monarchs of the forest may be found white and red pine, the former of which is frequently met with 100 feet high to the first branch, and will occasionally reach 200 feet in height. The average size of the timber cut for the Quebec market will be in logs of about 20 inches square and 60 feet in length: white oak will cut to about 18 inches square and about 50 feet in length, although sticks of both timbers are occasionally cut considerably larger. Of both these kinds of timber immense quantities are annually sent to England; and large quantities of white oak are split up into staves for the manufacture of puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, &c., for the supply of the English and West Indian markets.

The quantity of the timber exported is as follows:—25,000 to 30,000 tons of elm; 35,000 to 40,000 tons of oak; about 400,000 tons of white pine, and 50,000 or 60,000 tons of red pine; about 1,000 sticks of timber suited for masts; about 3,000 M standard staves, and 5,500 M other staves; 50,000 standard hundred of deals, and 350,000 M feet of planks and boards.

The white ash is valuable for making oars. The prickly or black ash, as it is sometimes called, is an ornamental wood, some of which is very handsome, and used for making furniture. Among the other useful cabinet woods are the butternut, which is highly ornamental; the well known bird's-eye or curled maple; and the black walnut, which furnishes the most beautiful wood for cabinet work grown on the American continent. This wood is less known and appreciated in Europe than it deserves to be. Much of it is most beautifully veined, and some of it is richer in colour and far more handsome in appearance than the finest specimens of rosewood. The wild cherry and the cedar are hard and durable woods for many purposes.

In the process of clearing the wood-lands for settlement, the ashes obtained from burning the trees felled often goes a long way towards enabling the settler to meet the first cost of his land. Thus, in 1859, there were exported from Canada 25,598 barrels of potash, and 12,221 barrels of pearlash, of the aggregate value of £221,000. Our direct imports of these wood-ashes from Canada in the five years ending with 1860, averaged 115,000 cwts., which may be valued at £180,000.

Many of the indigenous plants may yet become available in medicine and the arts. Gingseng root, which is considered a sove-

reign remedy for most diseases by the Chinese, and fetches a high price, was at one time an article of considerable export from Canada, but, owing to neglect in the preparation the market was lost. The introduction and growth of chicory might be carried on with profit, and would prove highly remunerative. Attention could also be given with advantage to the growth of flax and hemp; and Canada should grow more tobacco, and be less dependent on foreign imports. Agricultural seeds, grass, clover, &c., and Indian corn, are very much neglected.

There are no recent statistics which furnish the number of live stock in Canada. By the census of 1851, it appears there were in the colony—horses 385,377, sheep 1,597,849, horned stock 741,106. These numbers, it is probable, have all nearly doubled since then. The Canadian horses are celebrated for their hardihood and useful paces, and especially as trotters.

Dairy produce must increase with the growth of the country, and embrace no inconsiderable part of the profitable labor of the farmer in Canada. Exclusive of the home consumption, the value of the butter, pork, wool, hides, &c., exported exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The fisheries of both Upper and Lower Canada are valuable, although not developed to anything like their full extent. The value of the fish production in 1860 was stated at £300,000.

On a coast line of a hundred miles in Lower Canada, the cod, herring, mackarel, salmon, and other fisheries are carried on successfully. There are about 70 salmon-fishing rivers in Lower Canada, which the Government are now fostering, with a view to enhance the commerce in this valuable fish. From the Bay of Chaleur above 10,000 barrels used to be exported. Much remains yet to be done in smoking and drying choice fish for the British market.

Passing now to mineral products, we may state that no man has done more than Sir W. E. Logan to develop the subterranean treasures of Canada, which are scarcely yet fully appreciated in proper quarters. The large masses of magnetic and specular iron ore, and of the rare silicate of iron, the blocks of limestone and marble and other minerals and building stones shewn at Paris, and those which will be exhibited in London in May, will serve to convey a fair impression of the economic value of the mineral resources of the province. The north-west, extending from Georgian Bay to the western portion of Lake Superior, presenting a range of coast of about 1,000 miles, which is washed by the waves of the largest lakes in the world, is rich in copper ores—rich to an extent which cannot be yet estimated, simply because it has not yet been explored. It is in no sense inferior to the American side of the lakes in this respect, so far as slight examinations have proved.

The mineral oil-springs of Western Canada, which now furnish in abundance an important article of commerce, have developed a new source of wealth.

The following statement gives the gross value in dollars of articles of Canadian Produce and Manufactures exported in—

	1855	1860
Produce of the Mines	\$125,835	\$558,306
“ Fisheries	459,920	832,646
“ Forests.....	7,947,923	11,012,253
Animals and their products.....	1,595,184	4,221,257
Agricultural products	13,030,400	14,259,225
Manufactures	476,077	502,037
Other articles, and Ships built at Quebec	1,288,107	1,475,736
Estimated short returned	3,265,014	2,270,430
	\$28,188,460	\$34,631,890
	£5,637,692	£6,926,378

The value of the direct exports of British Produce and Manufactures to Canada now averages £2,250,000 sterling, whilst the computed value of the imports from Canada is over £4,000,000.

Canada made one of the best displays of colonial produce at Paris: 348 exhibitors occupied 3145 superficial feet of space. Improving upon the experience of 1851, when there were 220 exhibitors, and satisfied that the exhibition of its products on that occasion had been of immense value to its commerce, the Colonial Legislature voted a large sum of money. Very great exertions were made by the province to be properly represented at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and the sum of £12,000 was expended with this view. It was thought by the colonists that this expenditure was not so judiciously made as it might have been, and that there was much unnecessary outlay on commissioners and their expenses, prize essays printed, and other payments; and instead of the products being sold to defray some of the incidental expenses, they were handed over to the directors of the Chrystal Palace at Sydenham.

In consequence of the exhausted state of the finances of the province, and the feeling prevalent respecting the large outlay incurred at Paris, although a most influential Commission was

appointed, no grant could be obtained from the Canadian Parliament, in the session of 1861, to enable the Commission to obtain the necessary articles to forward a complete collection to represent the mineral and industrial resources of Canada at the forthcoming Exhibition. Sir W. E. Logan, the chairman of the Commission, however, undertook, upon his own responsibility, to procure a proper collection of specimens of Economic Minerals. The Boards of Agriculture and Manufactures of the two divisions of the province, represented by their presidents, who are members of the Colonial Commission, also agreed to furnish a collection of cereals and other agricultural products and manufactures, and a small grant of £1,200 has been obtained from the Canadian Government to pay the incidental expenses; so that the collection will, after all, be creditable, if not so extensive as on the last occasion.

While the American Union is crumbling away, the British provinces of North America, of which Canada is the chief, are steadily advancing in wealth and population. In the last ten years their population has increased by one million and a half of souls, and by the end of the next ten years it is probable they will have an aggregate population of six or eight millions. The communication between the agricultural districts of the west and the seaboard of the Atlantic, direct by railway, will ere long make them commercially independent. The large cities of Halifax and St. John will then rival some of those of the States. The average import trade of Canada in the five years ending with 1859 was £8,807,000, and its export £5,936,000. The territory of which Canada is the centre extends over an area equal to more than one-tenth part of the surface of the globe. Its resources as our rough glance will have shown, even when every allowance has been made for the sterile and desert districts of the north and west, may be said, without any figure of speech, to be exhaustless.

The agriculture, commerce and wealth of Canada will compare favourably with any other British colony, although unaided by any of the extraordinary advantages which Australia, British Columbia, and some others have enjoyed. To sum up in the words of one of its former governors, Lord Metcalfe,—‘Long may it be one of the most splendid gems of the British Crown!—long may it flourish, a land of liberty, loyalty, industry, and enterprise, increasing daily in population and wealth—a place of refuge and comfort for a large portion of the superabundant numbers which the genius of Britain sends forth to fertilize and civilize the untenanted regions of the earth!—long may the happy connection of the United Kingdom and this colony in the voluntary bonds of mutual affection, be an unending source of benefit and prosperity to both!—and long may Canada rejoice in aiding and upholding the grandeur, might, and integrity of the British empire!’—*The Exchange*.

4. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MONTREAL.

On Wednesday 2nd inst., His Excellency the Governor General and suite visited Montreal. After inspecting several public buildings, His Excellency proceeded to the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Notre Dame Street, where great preparations had been made to receive him. Inside the railing and in front of the building the Prince's band was stationed, and behind the 10th company of the *Chasseurs Canadiens*, consisting of pupils of the school, under the command of Captain Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, were drawn up as a guard of honor. The band played the National Anthem on His Excellency's arrival, and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau's company presented arms. Lord Monck was received by Mr. Chauveau and Principal Verreau of the Normal School.

The Governor, after inspecting the *Chasseurs Canadiens*, was conducted to the School Library, where a number of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting to receive him. The Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan now read the following address:—

“*May it please your Excellency*!—We, the members of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, present in this city, hasten to offer your Excellency our most respectful homage, and to express our devotion to Her Majesty's Government. We feel the most profound gratitude for the marks of interest which your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on institutions placed under our control, and on which we rest our fondest hopes. The prosperous condition of Public Instruction in Lower Canada—where there are now nearly three thousand four hundred schools and educational institutions of all classes, almost all subsidized by the Government, and affording instruction to upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand pupils—is due not only to the incentive action and assistance of the State, but also to the zeal and continued efforts of the clergy, and to the harmony which, happily, has ever existed on matters of Public Instruction, among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this section of the Province.

“When we take into account the adverse circumstances in which

a large number of Municipalities are placed, especially in rural districts, we cannot deny that the people of Lower Canada have made very great sacrifices to promote education—their annual contributions during the last eight years having increased from one hundred and sixty thousand to nearly five hundred thousand dollars.

“We do not, however, seek to disguise from ourselves the fact, that to complete and perfect our system of popular instruction, much remains to be done; but the lively interest your Excellency has been pleased to take in the labors that have devolved upon us, cheers us with the hope that, under your Excellency's auspices, we shall successfully overcome the difficulties that remain.

“With this anticipation we pray your Excellency to accept the sincere wishes that we entertain for the happiness of your Excellency and of Lady Monck and your Excellency's family.”

The Hon. the Superintendent of Education then read the address in French.—Lord Monck then read the following reply:—*The Members of the Council of Public Instruction*.

“GENTLEMEN,—I receive with pleasure the assurances you have given of attachment to the Crown, and the welcome which you have accorded to me as its representative in this Province. The exertions which have been made in Canada for the promotion of public education are highly creditable to the Government and people of the Province; and I rejoice to hear from you that harmony on this important subject prevails amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects here. It will be at all times to me a most agreeable duty to assist you in overcoming the difficulties which still obstruct the perfection of the system of education, because I believe that in no other manner can I so effectually promote the interests of the people of Canada.”

His Excellency was now shewn to the Model School, where the pupils received him with cheers, and presented the following address, to which he replied in a few graceful remarks:—

“*My Lord*,—The pupils of the Jacques Cartier Model School humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious visit, and to assure you that they shall not cease to pray for the health and prosperity of your Excellency, Lady Monck and family.”

His Excellency and suite were next conducted to the Normal School, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A large number of ladies and gentlemen and pupils of the institution were present. A class of pupils in their volunteer uniform, now sang a piece composed for the occasion, after which Principal Verreau called up Mr. Olivier, one of the pupils entitled to a prize, who read the following address in French:—

“*My Lord*,—It would be difficult to find expressions to tell your Excellency all that we feel at this moment. The unexpected honor of receiving our diplomas and prizes from the hands of the representative of Her Majesty in this Colony, inspires us with a duty of gratitude, of which the sentiments will be profoundly engraved on our hearts with the remembrance of this day, so memorable for us. This duty we do not know better how to perform than by shewing ourselves worthy in all things of the favors we have not ceased to receive from the Government—favors crowned to-day by the presence of your Excellency.

“To form with the greatest care subjects faithful to the government and to their country, capable of serving in the different careers of life—such is the important mission which is given us, and which, with the grace of God, and the instruction we have received, we hope to fulfil.

“When the country found itself for a moment menaced, we believed it our duty to offer our humble services for its defence, your Excellency was pleased to accept them, and after some months we find ourselves, we hope, in a condition, in our turn, to instruct the children who will be placed in our charge. We shall endeavor also to develop in them the first sentiments of patriotism and devotion, which break out in each page of the history of our country. The place where your Excellency is has been the residence of a great number of your predecessors; the noble example which your Excellency gives this day will be an addition to their best and most useful actions. Hardly arrived in our city, you give to public instruction a great mark of interest, and a great encouragement. May your Lordship be a thousand times blest, and deign to accept the sincere wishes that we form for your happiness, and for that of Lady Monck and all your family.”

His Excellency presented the prizes to the deserving pupils, all of whom are members of Captain Chauveau's company; Mr. Jervaise obtained the Prince of Wales prize of £100.

Principal Verreau, addressing His Excellency in French, said:—“The last prize given out had been reserved to that time, because more value and importance were attached to it than any other, on account of its being the one given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he visited this institution. He (the Principal) was extremely glad that on this occasion it fell to His Excellency, who was the representative of their most gracious Queen, to

present the prize in question. Although during the greater part of the year, the winner had not been as assiduous in his studies as he might have been, yet towards the close of the term he had exerted himself to the utmost, and won the honor creditably. We were under deep obligations to the Government for the liberal grants made for education, and he hoped that the teachers leaving this institution would ever inculcate into the minds of the youth of the country those principles taught here, of loyalty and fidelity to the Crown and Government under which they lived."

Lord Monck now, in acknowledgment of the address and complimentary remarks, made a brief reply. He said:—"He could conceive nothing more agreeable to a generous mind than the pleasure that arose in encouraging youth on its first embarkation in life. Nothing would give him more pleasure during his stay here than the duty he now performed. He hoped the incidents of this day would live in the minds of those who had received prizes, and that they would be incited to persevere in the course they had adopted; with God's blessing lead a useful life, and when it was ended pass into a better in the world to come." (Applause.)

The Governor General then took his departure, amid the heartiest cheering. It is but truth to say he seemed greatly pleased with his reception, and the various efforts made to render his visit as agreeable and flattering as possible.

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

His Excellency and suite next drove to this school, to inspect the institution and be present at the annual distribution of diplomas to the pupils in training. He was received by Principal Dawson and the heads of the school, who escorted him to the seat of honor on the platform. On either side of His Excellency sat the members of his suite and professors, and teachers of the McGill University and Model and Normal Schools, besides other gentlemen interested in these institutions of learning. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the interesting ceremonies. Prof. Fowler's class of male and female pupil teachers sang "*La Serenade des Anges*" in creditable style, after which the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan offered up prayer.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau, addressing Lord Monck, said that in presenting to his notice the two classes of Normal Schools visited that morning, he had seen in reality all the Normal Schools of Lower Canada. Although they might be deficient in some of their arrangements, they had already done good service in the cause of education, having given diplomas to more than 500 pupil teachers now stationed in different parts of the country. Those schools were placed under the joint control of the Superintendent of Education and the Governor of the McGill University, and he could congratulate the latter heartily on the harmony which characterized their management. He (the speaker) could speak of the high talents of Dr. Dawson, and his unceasing efforts on behalf of the school, to which its present prosperity was no doubt greatly owing. The abilities and qualifications of this gentleman had lately been recognized by the Royal Society, which had elected him one of its Fellows.

Principal Dawson then, addressing His Excellency, said that the special business of the meeting was the conferring of diplomas, giving the legal right to teach in Model and Elementary Schools in Lower Canada; and he might be allowed to say that this was to be regarded as one of the most important annual educational ceremonies which take place in this Province, implying as it did, that young persons were being systematically trained in Provincial institutions for the important profession of the teacher, and were annually going forth to elevate the standard of that common school education which must form the truest basis of our national intelligence and prosperity. The McGill Normal School was the Provincial training school, more particularly for Protestant and English teachers; and that it might worthily fulfil its great mission, it enjoyed the joint experience of the Hon. the Superintendent of Education and of the McGill University, the oldest and most important University of Canada. Since the organization of the school in 1857, it had sent forth 144 trained teachers into the schools, and these were distributed throughout Lower Canada, and some of them beyond its limits. They proposed to-day to confer diplomas on 38 additional teachers, some of whom had studied with them and practised teaching in the Model Schools for one year, and after a stringent written examination (the printed questions for which were on the table), would receive the Elementary School diploma. Others had studied for two years, and after a still more severe examination, would receive the Model School diploma. The greater number of them were young women, because, in the present circumstances of Canada, the remuneration for the work of the teacher was too small, and the demand for the labor of educated young men too great in other callings to permit young men to devote themselves permanently to the profession of teaching; but for the same reason it was true that not only could they annually obtain more female teachers, but a higher intellectual and educational standard in the female

teacher. Before presenting these young persons to receive the diplomas which they had so well earned, he begged leave to thank His Excellency on behalf of the school and its numerous teachers scattered through Canada, and, he might add, on behalf of all those interested in the extension and improvement of elementary education, for the honor which he had done them by his visit, and for the countenance thereby given to their humble efforts.

Professors Robins and Hicks then read the list of the awards of honors, and the Principal presented the candidates to His Excellency, who handed them their diplomas.

The Governor General having kindly presented the diplomas, Miss Coke, one of the pupil teachers, read a valedictory, but her voice was inaudible a few yards distant.

Mr. Alex. Morris, M. P. P., expressed his pleasure at performing the duty which, as one of the Governors of the McGill University, had been assigned to him. That duty was to give expression to the interest the University took in the Normal School. But words were not needed for this purpose, as deeds spoke more strongly than words. The interest taken in this institution by the University, and especially by its learned Principal, was well known; and they had reason to congratulate the Professors that the Normal School had already reached a position of such early maturity and ripe excellence, giving a hopeful augury of the future, that he trusted it was destined to attain to. The learned Superintendent of Education had alluded to the government of this institution, and he could not help thinking the choice had been happily and judiciously made, and that the authorities evinced a wise discrimination and real appreciation of the educational interests of Lower Canada, when they linked the career of the Normal School with the University, as in this instance. It was a declaration that there existed an intimate and real association between the education of the people, and that of the higher classes and members of the learned professions. He thought this system of government would be seen to be productive of good to the best interests of this Province. Common and higher education were thus so intimately associated that they would act and re-act upon one another. The pupils going forth from these schools would mould the minds of the rising generation of Lower Canada, and would exercise a happy influence upon all with whom they were brought in contact. He thought this institution had strong claims upon the English-speaking population of Lower Canada, which ought not to be disregarded. It was peculiarly their institution, and it was their duty to give it a cordial and liberal support—to send more pupils to receive instruction within its walls; and a higher duty still, to see that when those pupils came forth to educate the youth they (the public) might be well prepared to come forward and extend to them a liberal and friendly hand, and give that remuneration which the high office of a teacher entitled him to. He trusted the people of Lower Canada would not be found remiss in this matter; that they would be ready to make some sacrifices to secure that superior education of which their children were in need. He was extremely pleased to have the opportunity of meeting so many ladies and gentlemen on this occasion, and to see that so much interest was taken in it. He thought that one of the proudest and happiest features connected with our country was that the people had set themselves to obtain for every class in the community a liberal education. They had planted colleges and schools over various sections of the Province, which would attract pupils, and it could not but be that this would tell upon the future of this country; and he hoped that those to whom the destinies of the country had been entrusted, would combine with the people, as he was sure they would, to place those institutions in a high and assured basis. Let it be the aim of the people to make this Province a new Great Britain on the American shores. He concluded by thanking those present for the interest they had taken in the proceedings that day.

His Excellency the Governor General then rose. He said one observation which had been made by Mr. Morris must command the attention and acceptance of every person present, namely, that this school had great claims upon the British inhabitants of Lower Canada. He (Lord Monck) would extend the observation to include all schools which had for their object the education of mankind in general. It was not merely in the intellectual development which schools afforded mankind that their chief benefits were to be found. He thought that the training and discipline in order to secure that development were the real basis of education. It was the restraint which young persons were obliged to place upon themselves—upon their own desires and feelings—in order to acquire the intellectual portion of education, which, in his opinion, constituted the great advantage of schooling in the after-life of mankind; and it was for this reason, as being in some degree responsible for the mode in which political action was exercised in this Province, that he was sincerely glad they had taken the course intimated by Mr. Morris; and he congratulated this country upon the great efforts it is making, and the great sacrifices the taxpayers of this country are making for the extension of education among the people. He believed that

both public and private life education would be found to pay well, in a commercial point of view, in the future life of the generation rising among them. He trusted this day would long live in the memories of those who had received the authority of this institution to go forth among the people for their enlightenment and education; and that the success which had attended their first efforts in obtaining these diplomas, would be an incentive to them to persevere in the conscientious performance of their duties, so that, when it became their time to give an account of their task, they would be able to do it with joy and satisfaction. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

His Excellency next inspected the boys of the Model School, on the ground in rear, where they were drawn up in line to receive him, and expressed to Mr. Dearnally, drill instructor to the pupils, his satisfaction at the progress which they had made. The boys executed several movements in a creditable manner. The Governor General and suite then took their departure amid cheers.

M'GILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY.

The following address was presented by Hon. Mr. Ferrier, who was attended by a number of the Governors, the Principal and Fellows, Professors, and other members of the Convocation of McGill University before the Levee:—

"To His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Governors, Principals and Fellows, with the Professors and other members of Convocation of the McGill University of Montreal, beg leave to offer, on the occasion of your Excellency's visit to this city, our cordial welcome to your Excellency, more especially as the visitor of this University, and the expression of our best wishes.

"It becomes us, as the representatives of the oldest University of Canada, to express our earnest hope and confidence that your Excellency will ardently promote the interests of public education in this country, and that under your Excellency's fostering care and patronage, the higher institutions of learning may flourish and extend themselves.

"Believing that the elevation of the standard of education, and the extension of its advantages to a greater number, are objects of the greatest importance, and second to no others which can engage the attention of the Government or the country, we shall always be ready to uphold the reputation in these respects which this University has already acquired, and under the guidance of your Excellency, to put forth still more strenuous efforts in these directions.

"It shall ever be our sincere prayer that your Excellency may be blessed and prospered in all your personal and domestic relations, and that your Excellency's Administration may be in the highest degree successful, and profitable to the best interests of Canada, and of the Empire.

"Signed on behalf of the University by

"THE HON. JAMES FERRIER,
"Senior Governor present."

To which His Excellency made the following reply:—

"To the Governors, Principal, Fellows and Members of the McGill University."

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your congratulations on my visit to Montreal.—I have, already, since my arrival in this country, given public expression to my sentiments as to the vast importance of public education, and I therefore content myself with stating in answer to your address, that any system having for its object the instruction of the people, would be incomplete without such 'higher institutions of learning' as the McGill University,—a body which has already deservedly acquired a very high and widely-spread reputation, and in whose progress I have marked my own interest by consenting to become its visitor."

MONTREAL, July 2, 1862.

THE VISIT TO VILLA MARIA.

At half-past one o'clock, on Thursday, July 3rd, Lord Monck proceeded to the educational institute of the Ladies of the Congregational Nunnery, for the purpose of presiding at the annual examination of the young ladies of that institution. His Excellency was received on alighting from his carriage by Mr. Louis Beaudry and Mr. Charles A. Leblanc, and by them conducted to the reception room where he was introduced to the Lady Superior of the establishment and the other nuns of Villa Maria, and then proceeded to the class-room for the purpose of presiding at the distribution of prizes. Over the platform at the end was suspended the motto—"Welcome noble Lord, thrice welcome to our Villa Maria," while on the same platform were to be seen specimens of the articles worked by the inmates of the Villa. A selection was played by the young ladies on the piano, harp and harmonium combined, as His

Excellency entered the room, and Miss Leblanc, daughter of Mr. C. A. Leblanc, proceeded to welcome him in a set speech which was prettily worded and apparently received with pleasure.

A dialogue in verse, entitled "Les Soins de la Province," was recited by a number of the pupils, with distinctness and dramatic effect. A number of exercises were then gone through, and Lord Monck proceeded to distribute the prizes to the pupils; and the proceedings terminated with the performance of the National Anthem. He then proceeded around the mountain, and returned to the St. Lawrence Hall at a few minutes past four o'clock.

5. CANADIAN ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE THE UNION.

The Lower Canada *Journal of Education* gives the following:—A glance at the different administrations which have succeeded each other since the Union, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers:—

Ogden-Sullivan—Feb. 13, 1841.
La Fontaine Baldwin—Sep. 16, 1842.
Viger-Draper—Sep. 3, 1844.
Sherwood-Badgley—May 29, 1847.
Lafontaine-Baldwin—March 18, 1848.
Hincks-Morin—Oct. 28, 1851.
McNab-Morin—Sep. 10, 1854.
McNab-Tache—Jan. 25, 1855.
Tache-Macdonald—April 21, 1856.
Macdonald-Cartier—Nov. 1857.
Brown-Dorion—August 2, 1858.
Cartier-Macdonald—August 6, 1858.
Sanfield Macdonald-Sicotte—May 24, 1862.

Although the Baldwin-Lafontaine government resigned in 1843, and M. Viger was sent for at once, the new government was not completed before September, 1844.

Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier maintained themselves in power ever since 1854 and 1855. The first named gentleman formed part of the McNab-Morin administration, and the last formed part of the succeeding ministry.

III. Biographical Sketches.

No. 24.—WILLIAM BUELL, ESQ.

Mr. Buell's father settled in this township at a very early period. He was among the number of the U. E. Loyalists who sacrificed much for the love they bore to England; who left comparatively comfortable homes on the south side of the St. Lawrence in order to toil and struggle in the wild woods of Canada under the favor and protection of Great Britain.

Mr. Buell's father, before coming to Elizabethtown, had settled in St. Johns, C. E., where some one or two members of the family were born, the late William Buell, however, was born in Elizabethtown, on the 28th February, 1792. It would appear that the family afterwards removed to Point Claire, but again returned to Elizabethtown, and have remained here ever since.

"The old squire," Mr. Buell's father, represented Leeds in the Parliament of 1801. At the period of Mr. Buell's birth, all around Brockville was forest, wilderness, and gloom. Lord Dorchester was then Governor General of Canada, and from Lord Dorchester to our present Governor, Lord Monck, no less than twenty-five gentlemen have ruled and reigned in Canada in stead of Majesty. In Mr. Buell's youthful and more vigorous days, the clique long known as "the family compact" existed. Among their opponents was Mr. Buell. His education, considering the state of the country and the meagre privileges enjoyed by Canada at that early day, was most liberal, and at the solicitation of his brother, A. N. Buell, Esq., now master in Chancery, he left the quiet of his farm and mill, now possessed by his brother, J. P. Buell, Esq., and entered upon the stormy and thankless sea of politics, by purchasing the printing material of the *Recorder* office, the paper having been at that time about eighteen months or two years in existence. With this lever the "family compact" were vigorously assailed, and many of their unjust and tyrannical actions brought to light.

Though unambitious and unassuming, Mr. Buell possessed much vigor as a writer, and soon earned for his reward the confidence of the Reformers of the district. This was proved by the support he received when he was nominated as a candidate for parliamentary honours, he and our old and esteemed friend, John Kilborn, Esq., having been returned to Parliament in opposition, we believe, to the late Jonas Jones and David Jones, Esqrs., who ran in the interest of the family compact—this was in the year 1828. While Mr. Buell was in Parliament, the *Recorder* suffered nothing in public favour. The debates in the House were not at that time so laboriously reported as they now are. Mr. Buell attended to the

debates, and prepared for his paper a summary of all that was passing of public importance. Not having a copy of the journals of the House, and the early files of the *Recorder* having been burned when Mr. Buell's premises were consumed by fire a few years ago, we cannot accurately note circumstances and dates, but from what we can gather orally, we believe that when Parliament was dissolved in 1830 in consequence of the death of George the Fourth, Mr. Buell and another most worthy inhabitant of the district, M. M. Howard, Esq., were returned to represent Leeds.

At the next election in 1834, Messrs. Buell and M. M. Howard were opposed by the late Vice-Chancellor Jameson, at that time Attorney General, and Mr. Ogle R. Gowan. This election took place at Beverley, and resulted in the return of the two latter gentlemen. The scenes of violence and bloodshed which occurred at this election, have ever since been known as the "Beverley riots." The election was protested, and the evidence given respecting the outrages perpetrated on many of the friends and supporters of the Reform Candidates compelled Parliament to unseat Gowan and Jameson, and pass a special act, dividing the district, and naming four localities where the electors had the privilege of voting, instead of, as formerly, at only one place. Before the next election, Mr. Jameson, we believe, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, when Mr. Gowan and the late Jonas Jones again ran against Messrs. Buell and Howard, but the latter gentlemen were elected and sat till 1836, when Parliament was dissolved by Sir Francis Bond Head. At the election which followed, Messrs. Buell and Howard were defeated. The union having reduced the number of representatives, Leeds was only entitled to one, Mr. Buell therefore retired, and left the field to the Hon. James Morris, who carried the County against Gowan in 1841. In 1845, Mr. Buell was again solicited to contest the County against Gowan, which he did, unsuccessfully.

This was, we learn, the last occasion on which Mr. Buell contested the County of Leeds. While in Parliament, Mr. Buell gained the esteem and respect of his opponents by his strict integrity and honesty of purpose. He never allowed himself to be swayed by private feeling, the public good, and that alone, being his guide in all that he did—the educational interests of the country receiving from him much attention. Mr. Buell held the rank of Lieut.-Col. of the 7th Battalion of Leeds. His commission as such is dated Jan. 17, 1847. During the rebellion of 1837 he was captain, and we are informed was the *only captain* who took his place when the Militia was called out to meet the rebels in 1837, on the occasion of the men being marched a few miles in the direction of Prescott, and afterwards ordered back to protect Brockville. This incident exhibits the true hero, that while constitutionally seeking the reform of abuses, he sought to repel all rebellious attacks on the province. Prior to this period, Mr. Buell's heroism had been conspicuous. In 1812 and 1813 he did duty as a soldier, and was present at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, for which, some years ago, he received a silver medal from her most gracious Majesty. He was several years in the Town Council. He was also honoured with the office of President of the Police Board, and the Mayor of the Town. In every situation, however, the same courtesy and kindness characterized his actions, and won for him a name which will not soon be forgotten. His memory will be green in the recollection of his friends when that of men yet alive will be forgotten. On Thursday last his remains were followed to the grave in the new Cemetery by a large concourse of friends and neighbours.—*Abridged from the Brockville Recorder.*

No. 25.—COL. JOHN CLARK.

Again, as public journalists, we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our oldest, best known, and most respected inhabitants—of one whose name had become a household word, and of one who was looked up to as embodying in his own person all those nobler, honourable, and chivalrous characteristics of the early settlers of Upper Canada. In the death of Colonel Clark, the old residents of this part of Canada feel that they have lost a valued friend and companion; the poor and needy an open-handed and open-hearted benefactor; and the young a judicious counsellor. On Wednesday afternoon the Colonel was in town attending the funeral—as one of the pall-bearers—of his lamented friend, the Hon. W. H. Merritt, apparently in good health and spirits, and on Saturday evening we were startled and grieved to learn of his sudden death, after only about one hour's sickness. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death," and there is reason to believe that the departed has for many years had this fact prominently before his mind, for in a journal left by him we read, "My brothers William and George are dead, leaving me the only survivor of my father's family, now in the 78th year of my age—soon expecting to be called hence." The deceased was a son of a soldier of the 8th, or King's Own Regiment, who emigrated from Somersetshire, England, in 1737, and joined the army at Quebec in 1768. The Colonel was

born at Kingston, in Nov., 1783, and was therefore nearly 79 years of age. The family subsequently removed to Niagara, then to Newark, where the parent held the office of Barrack-master, and was also Sheriff of Lincoln county until 1803, when Thomas Merritt, Esq., succeeded to that office. The deceased obtained the rudiments of his education at the garrison school, at the old Fort Niagara, and subsequently attended the school of Mr. Richard Cockerell. Afterwards he was placed under the charge of Dr. Strachan (Episcopal Bishop of Toronto), then Principal of a school at Kingston. In 1802 he commenced life as a clerk with Forsyth & Co., of Niagara, being then in the nineteenth year of his age, and in a short time commenced business in that place in company with the late Mr. William Johnson. When the war of 1812 broke out, Colonel Clark at once volunteered in defence of his country, and was placed on duty by Gen. Brock as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st and 4th Lincoln Flank Companies. In March, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, by Gen. Sheaff, and retained that berth until the close of the war in 1815. He has remained attached to the Militia ever since—dying with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In December, 1815, he married Sarah, daughter of the late George Adams, Esq., by whom he had nine children, all of whom are now living but one. His services during the war were very valuable, and he took part in several engagements, the principal of which was Queenston Heights. The deceased was a member of Parliament when the first vote for the incorporation of the Welland Canal Company came up, and for voting for that measure was ousted from his seat, but subsequently was re-elected. He was for many years Collector of Customs for the Port of Dalhousie, but resigned some years since in consequence of failing health, and has since resided on his farm at that place. A liberal in politics, always anxious to do his best to promote the interests of his country, Col. Clark was identified with the various improvements that have taken place in the political and social condition of Canada. But he never would do aught that could militate against the connection with the mother country. Loyalty was a principle with him, and while he protected the liberties of the people by his influence and words, he was careful at the same time that the latter should not go beyond the proper duties of good subjects. The deceased was a firm friend of the late Mr. Merritt, whose election he promoted in 1832, and whom he supported in all his undertakings. The death of these two old and prominent citizens, having extensive family connexions, has plunged a large portion of our country in mourning, occasioning a void in society that will not speedily be filled.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

No. 26.—REV. DR. FALLOON.

The late Rev. Dr. Falloon, who died on Sunday, was Rector of Melbourne, and Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond, Eastern Townships. The deceased came to this city about two weeks since for medical advice. The close of his life was cheered by the presence and visits of the Bishop and Clergy. Dr. Falloon was the author of a series of letters that appeared in the *Morning Courier* of this city, in 1843, and which were afterwards published in a pamphlet, cleverly reviewing and refuting the *History of the Reformation* by Dr. Merle D'Aubigné. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had conferred upon him, at the last convocation of McGill College, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a man that was greatly and justly respected, not for his talents alone, but for the upright and faithful manner in which the duties of his sacred calling were fulfilled.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

No. 27.—THE RIGHT HON. LORD CANNING.

"England expects every man to do his duty" when engaged in her service, and rarely indeed is England disappointed in any of her sons. Of this the late Earl Canning is a remarkable instance. The third son of one of the most gifted orators and Statesmen in the House of Commons, at a period when both were less rare than at present, he entered the House of Commons in 1836, at the comparatively early age of 24. In the following year, the death of his mother (who had been created a peeress in her own right on the death of her husband, the Right Hon. George Canning) gave him a seat in the House of Lords. In 1841, he became Under Secretary to the Foreign Secretary, in the ministry of Sir R. Peel. He was afterwards Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; but in July, 1846, he resigned with his party, and, refusing office under the Earl of Derby, he returned to power with the Coalition Ministry of 1853, and distinguished himself by his administrative capacity as Postmaster General. He held the same appointment for a short time in the re-constructed Administration under Lord Palmerston, who selected him at the close of 1855 to succeed Lord Dalhousie in the Governor-Generalship of India. Rarely indeed has a public man so fierce an ordeal to go through as Lord Canning had in India, for

in the year after he assumed office the terrible mutiny broke out—that fierce, cruel rebellion, of which no Englishman can yet think without bitter anguish; yet in this unparalleled emergency, Lord Canning's energy, courage, and resolution failed not for one moment. The *Times* has well remarked, in reference to this subject:—

“Desiring, like every other Governor General, to have peace in his time, and full of schemes for improvement, he found himself engaged in not one, but many wars, within the pale of his own government, and unable to move out of his own palace without the risk of meeting an enemy even in his own attendants. All eyes were then turned upon him, and everybody asked what Lord Canning was doing, and whether he was equal to the emergency. At this time, with the calmer and wider view which all can take of that terrible crisis, men will not ask, as rash men then did, whether a prompter hand could not have cut the knot quicker. The prevailing belief now is, that so great and deep a mass of disaffection could only be cured by the slow and sure process of a regular war. The affair was soon in the hands of Generals, whom Lord Canning had to choose, to encourage, to support, and to supply. Nor was he ever charged with a failure of these duties. He had the still more difficult task of combining humanity with a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of restraining the passions of men maddened with injuries, indignant at treachery, and smarting with losses. He did interfere with a strong hand between vengeance and its victims, and so prevented the growth of bitter animosities, and perhaps endless retaliations. His timely interference in favour of those who laid down their arms, no doubt contributed to the general submission, and the present happy oblivion of offences. The war over, there followed the long and delicate process of pacification. To the distant spectator, and to those who went on the old maxim that a conqueror should pay its own expenses, Lord Canning appeared to deal lavishly with the means placed at his disposal. He forgave, reinstated, and rewarded with more than imperial clemency and generosity. But it is as easy to underrate the difficulties of peace as it had been to despair of a successful ending to the war. The result was peace, order, and loyalty.”

In another place our distinguished cotemporary has well remarked: “There are few finer things in modern history than the fact of his quietly remaining at his post after receiving Lord Ellenborough's outrageous despatch on the Government of Oude. As he had before been accused of too much leniency, he was now accused,—and that in the most extravagant terms,—of too much severity. After such a public rebuke, especially in the knowledge that it was undeserved, he could easily have escaped from the labour of a most arduous task,—the pacification of India. He might have resigned, and let some new man undertake the work. He held on, however. He knew that, under the circumstances, resignation would be most embarrassing to the public service, and that no one could do the work of pacification so effectually as himself. He remained where he was, and has had the satisfaction of seeing India once more happy and content—once more able to make the revenue meet the expenditure—once more to rise from decay, and flourish in a new life.” But at what a sacrifice was this accomplished—a sacrifice of ease, health, his beloved wife, and lastly life itself! All these did Lord Canning lay down for England—all these did he sacrifice at the shrine of duty! Here is moral heroism which touches the sublime; which teaches that man is something more than the creature of a day; that, to quote again from the *Times*, he “is not made even for power and office,—not even for glorious success or bright nobility,—not for anything which this world can give. He is made for something higher and greater still, even within our narrow ken. He is never so great as when he does his work and dies, reaching at once his home and his grave, his present rest and his unending fame.” Lord Canning died in London, on June 17th, leaving no successor to his titles—no inheritor of his great name and heroic fame. George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children.—*Cobourg Star*.

No. 28.—MAJOR-GEN. BRUCE.

We have to record the death of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to the Prince of Wales, who expired on Friday morning at St. James' Palace. The lamented General returned home on the 14th inst. from attending on the Prince of Wales during his tour in the East, in infirm health, arising from a fever contracted at Constantinople. Shortly after his arrival the General had a relapse, and during the last eight days gradually sunk. The deceased was the second son of the late Thomas, Earl of Elgin, by his second marriage with Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Oswald, of Dunnikier, N. B., and was therefore brother to the present Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India. The Queen and Royal Family suffered a great accession of grief by the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce. Enjoying the entire confidence and the sincere regard and esteem of the Queen

and Prince Consort, General Bruce was entrusted with the charge of the Prince of Wales as his Governor, a trust which he discharged with fidelity, good judgment, tact, and kindness rarely equalled. Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the dangerous state of the General's health on Thursday evening, the Prince of Wales immediately made arrangements to go to London to visit his revered friend. His Royal Highness left Osborne at seven o'clock on Friday morning before the sad intelligence had reached Osborne by telegraph.

No. 29.—SIR THOMAS WYSE.

The death, in his 71st year, of Sir Thomas Wyse, a distinguished citizen of Waterford, and English Minister at Athens, is announced. He was an active co-laborer with Mr. O'Connell in the work of emancipation, and was a life-long friend of education, and for several years occupied a seat in Parliament. When a young man he married a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, niece of the first Napoleon and cousin of the present Emperor, but the marriage was not happy, and he separated from his wife some years ago.

IV. Papers on Practical Education.

1. OBJECT TEACHING.

BY CHAS. DICKENS.

It is but a stone's throw from the High Court of Chancery—High, as we say also of venison or pheasant, when it gets in very bad odor—to the London Mechanics' Institute in Southampton Buildings. After a ramble among lawyers in their wigs and gowns, and a good choke in the thick atmosphere of chancery itself, we stepped in at once, one day not long ago, among a multitude of children in pinafores and jackets. There they were, one or two hundred strong, taking their time from a teacher, clapping their hands and singing “Winter is coming,” and a great many more songs. They suggested much better ideas of harmony than the argument of our learned brother, whom we had left speaking on the question, whether money bequeathed to be distributed in equal shares to John and Mary Wilson and James Brown—John and Mary being man and wife—was to be divided into two parts or into three.

The children, when we went among them, were just passing from one class into another, and met in the great lecture room to sing together while they were about it. Some filed in, and some filed out; some were on the floor, some in the gallery; all seemed to be happy enough, except one urchin at the extreme corner of a gallery. He displayed an open copy book before him to the public gaze, by way of penance for transgressions in the writing lesson, but he looked by no means hopelessly dejected.

There are three hundred and fifty children in attendance on this school, which is conducted by five teachers. The children here, we were informed, are classed in the first instance according to their ages in three divisions, the first taking in those under eight years old; the second, those between eight and eleven; the third, children older than eleven. These form, in fact, three ages of youth. It is found most convenient to teach children classed upon this principle, and to keep the elder and younger boys from mutual action on each other, because it would be impossible to provide for such a school so many teachers as could exercise very minute supervision. In each of these three divisions, the children are subdivided for the purpose of instruction into two classes—the quick and the slow—which receive lessons suited to their respective capacities. It is obvious that, without punishment, five teachers could not preserve discipline among three hundred and fifty boys; and therefore, though it is but seldom used, a cane is kept on the establishment.

The children having clapped and sung together, sang their way out of the great room, in file, while others began streaming in. We were invited to an Object Lesson, and marched off (not venturing to sing our way into a class room), where we took our seat among the pupils, whose age varied between eight years and eleven. The teacher was before us. We were all attention. “Hands down.” We did it. “Hands on knees.” Beautifully simultaneous. Very good. The lesson began,

“I have something in my pocket,” said our teacher, “which I am always glad to have there.” We were old enough and worldly enough to know what he meant; but boys aspire to fill their pockets with so many things, that according to their minds, the something in the teacher's pocket might be string, apple knife, brass button, top, hardbake, stick of firewood for boat, crumbs, squirt, gunpowder, marbles, slate pencil, pea-shooter, brad-awl, or perhaps small cannon. They attempted no rash guess, therefore, at that stage of the problem. “Boys also” our teacher continued, “like to have it, though when it gets into a boy's pocket, I believe that it is often said to burn a hole there.” Instantly twenty outstretched hands indicated an idea demanding utterance in twenty

heads. "If you please sir, I know what it is." "What is it?" "A piece of coal."

You draw your reasoning, my boy, from a part only of the information given to you, founding your views of things on the last words that sounded in your ears. We laughed at you, cheerfully; but when we see the same thing done in the world daily by your elders, we do not always find it a laughing matter.

"This little thing in my pocket," the teacher continued, "has not much power by itself, but when many of the same kind come together, they can do great deeds. A number of them have assembled lately to build handsome monuments to a great man, whose name you all ought to know, who made the penny loaf bigger than it used to be—do you know what great man that was?" Minds were out, answers were ready, but they ran pretty exclusively in favor of Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington. "I am sure," says the teacher, "you must have heard who made all the loaves larger without altering the price, think again—who was it?" A confident voice hazarded the suggestion that it was "Guy Fawkes," and half-a-dozen voices cried "Guy Fawkes." There are always some to follow the absurdest lead, if it be taken confidently, in the great as in the little world.

"Guy Fawkes! nonsense, do you mean him to be carried about in your heads all through November and December?" More inquiry at length elicited, after a little uncertain hovering about Louis Napoleon, the decisive opinion that the man who made bread was Sir Robert Peel. "If you please, sir," said an argumentative little fellow, "he did not make the penny loaf bigger." "Why not?" "He did not make the loaf: he made the baker make it." The difficulty thus started having been properly gone into and further statement of the riddle having been given, it was at length fairly guessed that the teachers object upon which he meant to talk with us that day was a Penny.

We ascertained that it was round, that it was hard, that it was brown, that it was heavy—by which we meant as some of us explained, that it was heavier than the same quantity of water—that it was stamped on both sides and so forth; also that it was made of copper. Pence being next regarded purely in the light of coppers, the name of the metal, "Copper," was written at the top of a black board, and a line was drawn, along which we were to place a regiment of qualities. We began easily by asserting copper to be hard; and showed our penetration by discovering that, since a penny would not do for framing as a spy-glass, it must be opaque. Spell opaque? O dear, yes! twenty hands were out; but we were not all so wise as we imagined. No matter; there are folks of bigger size elsewhere who undertake what they are not able to do. O-p-a-k-e ought to be right; but, like not a few of which we could argue that they must be right, it happened to be wrong, so what was the use of talking. We heard a little boy in the corner whispering the truth, afraid as yet to utter it too boldly. It was not the only truth that has appeared first in a whisper. Yet as truth is great and shall prevail, it was but fit that we all finally determined upon o-p-a-q-u-e; and so we did; and we all uttered those letters from all corners of the room with the more perfect confidence as they grew, by each repetition, more familiar to our minds.

A young student in a pinafore, eight years old and short for his age, square and solid; who had been sitting on the front row, nearly opposite the teacher, was upon his legs. He had advanced one or two steps on the floor holding out his hand; he had thought of another quality, and waited to catch Mr. Speaker's eye. But our eyes wandered among the outstretched hands, and other lips cried, "It is malleable;" so malleable was written on the board. It was not the word that still lurked in the mind of master Square, who in a solid mood kept his position in advance, ready to put forth his suggestion at the earliest opportunity. What malleable meant, was the question over which we were now called upon to hammer, but we soon beat the answer out among ourselves; and then we spelt the word, and malleability into the bargain. Master Square uplifted his hand the moment we had finished; but there rose other hands again, and the young philosopher, biding his time in sturdy silence, listened through the discussion raised as to whether or not copper might be called odorous. This debate over, Square was again ready—but an eager little fellow cried that copper is tenacious, upon which there was a new quality submitted to our notice, which we must discuss, explain, and of which the name had to be spelt. But Master Square's idea had not yet been forestalled, and he, like copper, ranked tenacity among his qualities. At length he caught Mr. Chairman's eye, and said with a small voice, "Please, sir, I know a quality," "and what is that?" the teacher asked. Little Square replied, as he resumed his seat, "It's INORGANIC."

Here was a bombshell of a word thrown among us by this little fellow, but we did not flinch. Inorganic of course meant "got no organs," and we all knew what an organ was, and what a function

was, and what were the grand marks of distinction between living and dead matter, and between animal and vegetable life. So we went on, with a little information about mining, and display of copper ore; a talk about pyrites, and such matters. Three quarters of an hour had slipped away.

2. SEE TO THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

It is the duty of teachers, as well as parents and school committees, to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression upon their minds; for whatever is brought under the frequent observation of the young must have its influence upon their susceptible natures for good or evil. Shabby school houses induce slovenly habits. Ill-constructed benches may not only distort the body, but, by reflux influence, the mind as well. Conditions like these seldom fail to disgust the learner with his school, and neutralize the best efforts of his teachers. On the other hand, neat, comfortable places for study may help to awaken the associations enchainning the mind and the heart to learning and virtuous instruction, with links of gold brightening forever.

3. EVILS OF MENTAL PRECOCITY.

The following paragraph from Dr. W. A. Cornell's late work, entitled, "How to Enjoy Life," presents a subject which should be well understood by parents and teachers of precocious children: "The premature development of the mind and neglect of the body have long been prominent evils in our educational system. It is often very pleasant to fond parents to see how bright, intelligent, and witty their children are; and they often find great satisfaction in shewing to others the brilliancy and mental sprightliness of their precocious darlings. Such parents know not what they are doing. All the praise lavished by such parental folly, and fond aunts, and doting grand-parents, and injudicious friends, tends to the serious injury and certain destruction of their children. Their keen flashes and sparkling witticisms are but the indications of an over-stretched mind and a neglected body. Our many systems of education thus destroy many children every year. This neglect of the physical, and stimulating the mental man, is to be deplored, from the fact that this early precocity is wholly unnecessary, because many of the best educated and useful men the world has ever seen were very dull pupils in early childhood. Andrew Fuller, Sir Walter Scott, and Daniel Webster were very dull scholars when children; and yet who has done more in theological discussion than the former? Or who in the world of intellect than the second? Or who at the Bar and in the Senate than the latter?"

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. THE SWALLOWS—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Those interested in natural history may remember that last year we noticed a singular proceeding of these birds on the farm of Mr. Ira Rymal, about a mile and a half from Barton Church. A hollow tree on the farm is the scene of this curiosity, which last season was witnessed by hundreds. The swallows congregate around and above it, towards sunset, in immense numbers, and just as the God of day disappears, they form in a line and descend with astonishing rapidity into the hollow of the tree. We learn that they have made their appearance this year, but in increased numbers. It is naturally a subject of speculation among naturalists, and to all it is a sight worthy a few miles walk.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

2. A CASE OF FELINE TENDERNESS.

Some weeks ago, two or three young men engaged in chopping on the farm of Mr. John Clark, M. C., of Puslinch, found a pair of young squirrels in the cleft of a tree which they had felled. They brought them home and placed them before a large cat, noted for her hunting propensities, expecting, no doubt, that she would make a meal of them. Contrary, however, to her feline instincts, instead of bouncing upon them as expected, she fondled and caressed them, and having brought forth a litter of kittens a few days afterwards, all of which, by some accident perished, she adopted the squirrels, which had in the meantime been taken charge of by one of the junior Clarks, as her own. She has since been nursing them with the greatest assiduity, and woe be to the presumptuous dog that dare approach her charge. They are growing rapidly under their foster mother's gentle care. Instances of this nature throw a shade of probability around the stories which sometimes come to our ears, of children being nursed by wolves and other animals of an equally blood-thirsty disposition, as the squirrel is as much the natural prey of the cat as the child is of the wolf.—*Quelph Advertiser*.

3. PUSS IN A NEW CHARACTER.

A Kirkcaldy correspondent sends us the following :—" An interesting illustration of the curiosities of natural history occurred the other day at Kirkcaldy. A duck's egg, by some mistake, had been put among the eggs which a hen was at the time hatching. The chickens, however, broke their shells five or six days before the duckling, and no sooner had the alien made its appearance than they flew at it, pecking it, and seemingly determined to destroy it. An Archangel cat, which was nursing a family of kittens, seeing the ill-usage of which the duckling was the object, seized the little victim, carried it off to her own nursery, laid it beside her kittens, and has ever since tended it with as much care and interest as if it had been a genuine member of the feline species. Duckey seems perfectly contented with its mamma ; and although it leaves her at intervals to be fed, never fails to return to its generous protector. The kittens, we believe, had been equally kind to their new playmate, and manifest no signs of animosity.—*Scotsman*.

VI. Miscellaneous.

WAITING FOR 'PA!

THREE little forms in the twilight gray,
Scanning the shadows across the way ;
Six little eyes,—four black, two blue,—
Brimful of love and happiness too,
Watching for 'Pa.

May, with her placid and thoughtful brow,
Gentle face beaming with smiles just now ;
Willie the rogue, so loving and gay,
Stealing sly kisses from sister May !
Watching for 'Pa.

Nellie, with ringlets of sunny hue,
Coosily nestled between the two ;
Pressing her cheek to the window-pane—
Wishing the absent one home again :
Watching for 'Pa.

Oh, how they gaze at the passers-by !
"He's coming at last !" they gaily cry.
"Try again, my pets !" exclaims mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star
Watching for 'Pa."

Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet
He lights the lamps of their quiet street :
That sweet little group he knows full well, —
May and Willie, with golden-haired Nell,
Watching for 'Pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat,
And eager patter of childish feet—
Gay musical chimes ring through the hall,
A manly voice responds to the call—
"Welcome, Papa !"

—*Child at Home*.

2. THE QUEEN AND THE MANUFACTURING DISTRESS.

LONDON, July 31st, 1862.

The Queen ! God bless her ! No shouts ! No hurrahs ! But a fervent lifting up of eyes and heart, a hearty invocation of a blessing from above. God save the Queen and comfort her ! How universal is that prayer throughout the British dominions. How during the last few days the people of the three Kingdoms have been taught to renew it. God save the Duchess of Lancaster ! Out of the county Palatine come sad accounts of want, destitution and famine. There is sore distress fallen on the people there, and they have borne it as perchance no people ever bore distress before. The angry passions let loose in America have cursed this land as well as that. Gaunt starvation is a worker here in the employ of the war spirit of the new world. Lord Derby and Lord Ellesmere, and Egerton of Tatton, and others of the great landowners of Lancashire and Cheshire, remembering the duty their riches impose on them, have subscribed their thousands to a relief fund, and the good Duchess of Lancaster, laying aside for the time her royalty, steps into the circle of her Peers and claims a share in their charitable work. How well and gracefully she does it, the subjoined letter tells :—

"BALMORAL, July 24, 1862.

"My dear Lord Derby,—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and nobly borne, of that portion of her Majesty's subjects in the North of England, which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment.

"It would have been long since very pleasing to her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations ; but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune.

"Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held, under your presidency, of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts, for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighbourhood who have been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labour, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control.

"The Queen gladly associates herself, under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with these suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself thus entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion.

"I have received her Majesty's command to forward through you the sum of £2,000, to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts.

"Sincerely yours, C. B. PHIPPS."

There is a kind of sorrow which is selfish and broods ever on itself—or rather there are natures on whom sorrow thus operates. Our Queen, shutting herself out from society and its consolations, to mourn apart for him she loved and honoured as a true wife should, sought the higher consolation which the Highest offers to all who are afflicted—nor even that selfishly—the sorrow of the poor widows of the Hartley Colliery accident received from her sympathy and assistance ; no sooner had General Bruce been stricken down in the service of her son, than his widow was given a household appointment, and is now the chosen companion of the Royal widow in her retirement at Balmoral. Thence, too, comes this Royal letter to say that her Majesty has been awaiting a fit opportunity when assistance might seem most needed, to shew in act the sympathy she has all along felt for her people who suffer. And so men say now, with voices trembling with emotion—God bless our Queen and comfort her !—*Ed. Cor. of Montreal Gazette*.

3. WIDOWS' ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

An address, unique of its kind, was recently presented to Queen Victoria. It came from Wolverhampton, and was an address of condolence from the widows of that neighbourhood to the royal Widow. Many of the poor women, widows of colliers walked several miles into Wolverhampton with the single purpose of affixing their name to the paper.

4. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The Prince of Wales has returned to England after a tour in the Holy Land, which, we may hope, has been of benefit to him in forming his mind, and fitting him to bless, by good government in the future, the many millions who have been made happy by his mother's reign. One of the first places he visited was the International Exhibition. On many previous days, as I have told you, his sisters had been inspecting the wonders of the Exhibition, and had passed through the building without any troublesome notice being taken of them. Not many knew them ; and they had seemed to prefer to come upon the shilling days and work their way through the throng of the humbler class, than on the high-priced days, when those who were more likely to know and stare at them made up the greater part of the visitors. But when it was once buzzed about that the heir apparent, just returned from the East, was in the building, and Sir C. W. Dike was seen accompanying a young gentleman and lady, whom every one speedily recognized as himself and the Princess Alice, they were regularly mobbed by the eager curious loyalty of the people. The Prince, well accustomed now to this sort of homage, strode manfully on as if he cared nothing about it. But the Princess looked pained and agitated, and clung to her brother's arm with a timorous sort of grace, shrinking almost behind him—which made one pity her ; and yet it was a pleasant sight. The Prince has become a man since he came out to us in Canada ; he has lost the boyish roundness of cheek which he then possessed. His face is thinner, and marked by lines of thought and care ; as if grief and anxiety and travel, as well as thought, had done the work of ten years in two. There is no longer the graceful, almost girlish hesitancy of step, downcast, demure look, which he wore in 1860. His step is firm and manlike, his look straightforward and keen. The terrible lesson he has received from the wisest

of teachers, has not—if look may be trusted—been lost upon him; it was pleasant to see that he bore himself proudly and gallantly as the escort of his dear sister, soon to leave his side for another's, and there was a sort of trusting confidence in the manner she leaned on him, that spoke volumes of the good feeling that makes home happy. This first day was a mere walk through the building; but His Royal Highness has returned again and again to study the show more in detail. On Thursday he paid a visit to the Canadian Court, and was shown through by Sir William Logan. He examined the woods and some of the minerals with great attention—recognized the hickory, and guessed the diameter of some of the larger trees with great accuracy, expressed his admiration of the whole collection; took up an axe handle and fitted it to his hand, trying its poise, and listened to Sir William's painstaking description of the coal oil, the rocks in which it was found, and the quantities in which it flowed, with interest and attention. One of the blocks of building stone is a bit of white marble, with an inscription on it, stating it was a piece of the same rock with the corner stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa, laid by H. R. H. Sir William pointed this out, and a merry smile as of satisfaction lighted up his face as he turned to Captain Grey, the equerry in attendance, and said, "Oh, yes, we remember all that very well." In leaving, he thanked Sir William very kindly for his explanations. The axe handle he used is laid aside, and is not for sale.—*Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.*

5. MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Another daughter of the Queen has passed from the family circle, and joined her hand and fortune with those of a German Prince. On the 1st inst., Princess Alice Maud Mary was married to his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis, heir to the Dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt, and nephew of the reigning Duke. He is, consequently, without a Crown; though he may some day succeed to the Dukedom, from which he takes his name. Prince Louis is 25 years of age, having been born in 1837. He is the senior of his bride by six years, the Princess Alice having been born in 1843. The royal couple have been affianced some time; but pale Death, which visits alike the palaces of the rich and cottages of the poor, has, on more than one occasion, postponed the wedding day. And the ceremony, when it did take place, was performed with the utmost degree of privacy consistent with the event. There was no ostentatious display, none of that state ceremonial and public *éclat* which are usually attendant on the marriages of royal personages. The recent death of "Albert the Good" cast a gloom over the ceremonial, which there was no effort or desire to remove. The marriage took place in the drawing room (temporarily fitted up as a chapel) of the marine residence of her Majesty, Osborne. The union is by general assent a happy one. It is one of affection, though it cannot be entirely divested of its political significance. It cements more closely that alliance which already exists between England and the minor German States, whose princes, on account of the Protestant faith which they profess, are frequently selected for the honor of becoming the husbands of England's princesses.

Perhaps but few of our readers, who are not especially interested in geographical studies know much about the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Having become of a little more interest to Englishmen by reason of the marriage of one of its princes to a princess of English blood, a few particulars about it will not be altogether out of place. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt ranks ninth among the Princes represented in the German Diet. He is, however, a potentate of some importance. The population of the Grand Duchy is about six times as great as that of Saxe Coburg—from which the Queen took her husband—bordering closely on 900,000. In the Duchy is the beautiful "Bingen, on the Rhine;" Darmstadt, the capital; Worms, a place of note in the Great Reformation; Giessen, so closely connected with chemical science; Mayence, the seat of the principal fortress of the German Confederation. Among the beautiful scenes of the Grand Duchy, the Prince and Princess will at some future day, no doubt, take up their abode; but as no court trammels or official duties require his presence in his native country, just now, it is understood, that the youthful couple will reside, for the present, in England.

As a portion of the British people, Canadians will join their voices in the general acclaim which has been raised in the parent land in honor of the event. The young princess is worthy of a people's respect. The assiduous care with which she tended the bed-side of her dying father, and strengthened, when he was gone, as well as she was able, her afflicted and sorrowing mother, cannot be forgotten. She partakes largely of those genuine characteristics of head and heart which have made Queen Victoria a synonym for all that is good and pure and lovely—ruling well her own household, and not forgetful of the wants of the humble and the lowly. The

princess has given rich promise of the possession of the same sterling royal and womanly qualities as her mother; and as Prince Louis is a young man who is said to be in all respects worthy the hand of the young Princess, the union promises to be a happy one. Though its early days have been partially clouded by the sorrows which have not yet altogether been removed, the bright sunshine of a long life, it is hoped, is in store for the young couple.—*Leader.*

6. THE PRINCESS AND THE MATRONS AND MAIDENS OF ENGLAND.

A Bible and Prayer-book, bound in dark blue leather, with gold cypher and the arms of Princess Alice; on each side two gilt clasps. The books inclosed in cases of ebony and ivory. The Bible presented by the matrons, and the Prayer-book by the maidens of the United Kingdom.

VII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.—The following is a condensed account of the proceedings of this body, which met in Hamilton, on the 5th and 6th inst.:—The second annual convention of the Teachers' Association of Upper Canada, was organised by Arch. McCallum, Esq., head-master of the Hamilton Central School, 1st Vice-President of the Association, in the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. There was a very respectable attendance of teachers,* including a few lady teachers. The number of members present during the afternoon was between seventy and eighty. The Secretary, Mr. J. W. Acres, head-master of the Paris Grammar School, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved and adopted. New members were then proposed, and thirty having paid the sum of \$1, and signed the constitution, were admitted members of the association.—Mr. McCallum read an essay on "School Rewards and Punishments." The essayist discussed the subject with much ability, enforcing his views with an abundant display of illustrations and anecdotes. He strongly inculcated the principle that the law of kindness should be carried out in schools to its fullest practicable extent. He considered that corporal punishment should only be resorted to in the last extremity, when milder means failed. He said no child should be corrected unless it be absolutely necessary,—unless it would be wrong not to correct him,—unless the subject of it would be a gainer by it,—unless on its effects on character, that character should be benefited for the present and improved for the future, so that the child should be made a better member of society, prepared to benefit and bless every person within the sphere of his influence. He thought that the power of inflicting corporal punishment would obviate, in many cases, the painful necessity of dismissing a boy from school.—A discussion of this essay being invited, Mr. W. Carlyle, of Hamilton, stated that there were certain dispositions that could neither be controlled nor instructed without corporal punishment.—Mr. McFarlane, of South Dumfries, agreed with the essayist, that corporal punishment should be the last resort. It might be said of corporal punishment in schools, as had been said of war in the hands of princes, that it should be the last argument. There were other influences which had a great bearing on the possibility of dispensing to a great extent with corporal punishment. He referred to the nature of the play-ground, the associations of the school-house, the furniture, the apparatus, &c. Unless these matters were brought up to the maximum of adaptiveness, it would be impossible for the teacher to reach the minimum of corporal punishment.—Mr. Husband, of Nassagaweya, contended that one important point was, that teachers, in laying down rules, disobedience to which would incur punishment, should only lay down such as scholars were able to live up to.—The Chairman (Mr. McKee) believed all children had chords in their hearts which might be touched by kindness, if teachers were absolute perfection and knew how to touch them. He was of opinion that corporal punishment must be used in school so long as it had to be used in the family circle, and that would be as long as humanity continued in its present state—in other words, till the millenium arrived.—Mr. Ray, of Brampton, thought the more that teachers could dispense with corporal punishment, the better it would be; but he did not believe a school in the country could be carried on if teachers were prevented from resorting to that argument.—Mr. McGann said that probably none of the teachers present had so hard a class of pupils as he had. Yet he had never raised his hand against them in anger. He found the eye sufficient to govern them,

and he exercised towards them the kindest feeling.—Mr. Aeres said that in all the intercourse he had had with teachers, he had never met with one who spoke in favour of the total abolition of corporal punishment. If any should be disposed against it, he might; for when a boy at school he had suffered much from it. He deserved a good deal, but he got a great deal more than he deserved, and corporal punishment made him as stubborn as a mule. He did not believe, however, that it could be dispensed with: but it must be injurious if not judiciously administered.—Mr. Moore, of Brantford, gave some of his own experience at school, to show the bad effects of injudicious corporal punishment. But he did not think it could be entirely dispensed with, although during two years he had only inflicted it twice.—Mr. Jas. Carlyle, of Toronto, thought it was their duty as members of a Provincial Association, to give their influence towards the abolition of corporal punishment. It had decreased in a great ratio during the last twenty or thirty years. Why should it not be done away with altogether? He thought it better to dismiss the boy who could not be governed. It was better to sacrifice the education of one child than to allow him to corrupt the morals of the other children. For whipping would not make a bad boy good; and if he remained he would corrupt the school. For his own part he found he could get along without whipping.—Mr. Watson, Superintendent of Schools in York, mentioned the case of a teacher—a man of great physical powers—who very rarely had to resort to corporal punishment. The reason was that the big boys and young men at the school knew that if they brought him on themselves he could shake them almost to pieces. An admirable preventive of the necessity of resorting to corporal punishment was the knowledge on the part of the boys that the teacher was both able and willing to inflict it when required.—Mr. Irwin, of Holland Landing, spoke in support of the efficacy of kind measures. He did not think that a man could do a little child much good by striking him. He would not abolish corporal punishment altogether, but he would only employ it as a last resort, and then firmly and unsparingly.—Mr. McCallum, the essayist, made a few remarks in review of the discussion. He was not in favour of abolishing the rod just now, but he hoped the time was coming when there would be no need for it. That time would arrive, when children were properly governed at home.

Evening Meeting.—A public meeting of the Association was held in the Mechanics' Hall, at eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of listening to an address by Prof. Wilson, LL.D., of University College, Toronto. Besides the members of the Association, many of the citizens of Hamilton were present to hear the address of the learned Professor, who was accompanied on the platform by the Mayor of Hamilton and the officers of the Association. Mr. McCallum, the 1st Vice-President, having taken the chair, briefly stated the objects of the Association, as set forth in its constitution, and went on to say that in those objects the whole public were deeply interested. He claimed for the teachers of Canada, that, as educators of its people, they were the prime conservators of its public weal. As its teachers multiplied in numbers, and fulfilled well and faithfully all the duties devolving upon them, so would our country take high rank among the nations of the earth. If teachers and schools were not multiplied, gaols and gaolers would be multiplied. The cheapest and wisest course was to have the whole of our rising generation well educated, for the statistics of our penitentiaries and gaols shewed that among the inmates were included a very much larger proportion of those who could not read or write, than of those who were scholars. He believed that just in proportion as knowledge was increased, crime in many of its forms would disappear. (Applause.) He had now much pleasure in calling upon the Mayor, Mr. McElroy, who had kindly given them his presence, to address the meeting.—The Mayor said he had not expected that it would be necessary for him to make a speech. He would only say that he was very happy to meet the Teachers' Association that evening; they were a class who ought to receive the sympathy and support of the whole community, because with them rested, to a great extent, the forming of the minds of the youth of the country. He trusted they would so discharge the duty entrusted to them, as not only to communicate the elements of ordinary education, but to instil into the minds of the youth of Canada the principles of morality and true patriotism. (Applause.) The Chairman then said he had much pleasure in introducing the gentleman who had kindly consented to deliver the annual address to the Association, Prof. Wilson, of University College, Toronto.—On motion of Mr. Aeres, seconded by Mr. Henderson, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Wilson, for his able and instructive address. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Mayor, on motion of Mr. McKee, of Kingston, seconded by Mr. McGann, and the meeting separated.

Second Day (Aug. 6th.)—The convention again met. Mr. McCallum in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer. A number of new members were proposed and admitted. Prof. Wilson was proposed and admitted as an honorary member.—Mr. Alexander, of Newmarket, read an essay on "The duties of Teachers in relation to their professional brethren." He shewed the benefits which teachers might derive from associating together, visiting each other's schools, and profiting by each other's experience. He thought much good would result from their meeting in this Provincial Association, by their stimulating each other and comparing notes as to difficulties in the profession, how they arose, and the best means to be adopted for their removal. He recommended, as tending to the same end, the formation of County and Township Associations. These would be productive of direct good, and would, moreover, increase the permanence and stability of the Provincial Association. He spoke of the duties of teachers to each other when assembled in these associations. He then referred to the duty incumbent on teachers to sustain and raise the standard of the profession. They could do this by discouraging any from becoming teachers who, from want of ability, natural or acquired, or from the want of high moral character, were likely to bring a reproach on the profession; and by encouraging those who were fitted for the profession to enter it, and to make the best use of the means within their reach to qualify them for it. Another duty incumbent on teachers was to support educational periodicals, not only by subscribing for them, but by writing for them, and this in a proper spirit.—On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Irwin, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Alexander for his able essay.—Mr. McFarlane made some remarks on that portion of the essay which referred to the importance of teachers obtaining facilities for visiting each other's schools. In Brant there was a Teachers' County Association, which had been well sustained for nearly two years. At one of their meetings this resolution was brought forward and passed unanimously: "Resolved, that our Councillor, Mr. McFarlane, be requested to bring before the next meeting of the Provincial Association, the desirableness of urging a request for such an alteration of the School Act as will place not less than four days in the year at the teacher's disposal for the purpose of school visiting, the said days being determined by the teacher and his employers." The School Manual recommended teachers to visit each other's schools, and yet the Act was so constructed as to impose a fine on the teacher and the section in the event of his being absent a day for such a purpose. He thought some action in this matter ought to be taken by the Association.—Mr. Moore, of Brantford, said the essayist deserved the thanks of the members for having brought this important question before the Association. At present the teacher sometimes took a day to visit other schools, and made up the lost time on Saturdays; but this was illegal, and if parties made complaints, the teacher and the section were liable to be deprived of some share of the Government grant.—Mr. Watson, Superintendent of York Township, thought it well that some action should be taken to have the present state of the law altered. He had occasion to know that the Chief Superintendent of Education was favourable to facilities being enjoyed by teachers for visiting each other's schools.—Mr. Anderson, of Paris, moved: "That our secretary be instructed to invite the attention of the Chief Superintendent of Education to the necessity of providing greater facilities for school visiting on the part of teachers, requesting that not less than four days in the year may be placed at their disposal for that purpose, the particular days to be determined by the teachers and their employers." The resolution passed unanimously.

Examinations by School Trustees.—Mr. W. Carlyle, of Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Anderson, of London, moved: "That whereas certain Boards of School Trustees are assuming the duty of subjecting teachers applying to them for situations, to a competitive examination, notwithstanding that these teachers hold certificates of qualification from County Boards of Instruction, the Provincial Normal School, or other legal authority,—we, as an association of teachers, cannot regard with respect any member of this association who submits to such an examination; and that we as an association would remind all qualified teachers throughout the Province, that they, as educated gentlemen, have a dignity of character to maintain which is sacrificed by submitting to such unauthorized examination."—After a short discussion, the resolution was carried with but three dissentients.

Denominational Schools.—Mr. McGann asked the chairman whether it would be in order to bring up, in the afternoon, a resolution with reference to the proposed denominational schools.—The Chairman said he believed it was the intention of some members present to bring up that matter as

new business, and it was for the Association, not for him, to decide whether such new business should be introduced or not.—Mr. McKee said it was a rule of the association that any business of this kind should in the first instance be brought before the Council.—Mr. Acres: We must not be shackled, but must be allowed to express what we came here to say.

Common School Superintendencies.—When the Convention re-assembled in the afternoon, Mr. Anderson, of Paris, read an essay entitled, "Suggestions towards Improvement in Common School Superintendencies." The essayist enumerated a variety of qualifications which he considered essential in an efficient Common School Superintendent, and indicated his opinion that in many cases there was much room for the improvement of that class of educational functionaries.—The thanks of the Association were voted to Mr. Anderson for his able and instructive essay.

Denominational Schools.—Mr. McGann moved, "That this Association, having a deep interest in the preservation and continued efficiency of the Common School system of Upper Canada, feels called upon to declare its opinion that the appropriation of the Common School funds to the support of schools connected with the various denominations, would be fraught with great danger to the educational interests of the Province." In supporting the resolution, Mr. McGann said the introduction of these denominational schools in the way proposed, would be fatal to the system. They were calculated to enthrone in the hearts of the rising generation, sectarian and intolerant bigotry. While in Ireland, he had taught in connection with the Church Education Society, and had submitted to sacrifice rather than teach in the National Schools; but since he came to Canada he had changed his views on this subject. If he wanted to find persons properly educated, he would look for them in the National Schools of Ireland, where children of all creeds were educated in the same school, and had the principles of brotherhood and mutual good feeling instilled into their hearts. (Applause.) The effect of denominational schools would be to instil bigotry into the minds of the children, and to stunt the growth of all the finer feelings of their nature. It would be a dark day for Canada when they were established throughout the country. Its educational system, instead of being an honour to the country, would then be a national disgrace. (Applause.)—Mr. Watson, Superintendent of Schools in York Township, seconded the resolution. He considered it was the interest not only of teachers, but of the whole people of the country, to keep our school system free from injury, by the further introduction of the sectarian element. He thought that sectarian differences were already too strongly marked in Canada. To provide sectarian schools for the rising generation, would only be to increase the evil. If his child went to one school and his neighbours to another school, of a different denomination, each would be asking, "Why cannot we go to school together?" And the answer that would be given them would have a tendency to lessen the friendly feelings they would otherwise entertain towards each other. Now he held that, as citizens of the same country, whatever our creed, we could not be on too friendly terms with each other, or too deeply interested in each other's welfare and in the prosperity of the country generally. But the effect of sectarian schools would be to separate our offspring more widely apart than we ourselves are. (Hear, hear.) They inevitably led to jealousies and heart-burnings, and the destruction of those good feelings which should exist among people of the same community. In his own township there were three Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and in his visits he made no distinction between them and the others. He believed their trustees respected him as much as they would one of their own religious persuasion, but he had not scrupled to tell them his views as to what he conceived to be the tendency of such schools.—The motion being put, was carried.

Examination of Teachers.—Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. Moore, of Brantford, moved: "That this Association considers the provisions of the present School Act, in reference to the examination of teachers and the granting of certificates of qualification by County Boards of Public Instruction, have a tendency to lower the professional status of teachers, and retard the progress of Common School education in the Province, by subjecting that large class of teachers not holding Provincial Normal School certificates to repeated and unnecessary examinations, and that it is highly desirable that a Central Board of Examiners be appointed, with power, after due examination, to grant certificates of equal extent and duration with those granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education to students who have attended the Provincial Normal School." Mr. Anderson explained the nature of the present system. Teachers who had not attended the Normal School were required to stand repeated examinations, without any object in view that

he could discover. In the third-class, certificates were granted for one year only, and for a single township or even section. In the second-class, they were granted for two years. In the first-class, teachers had to come back at the end of five years to undergo another examination, and receive, if successful, the highest grade of certificate, first-class A. But that was not sufficient; at the end of another five years they had to come back the third time, and if they again passed first-class A, they then received certificates for life—but certificates confined only to the single county. If the teacher went into the next county, he had to undergo a new examination, and this had to be repeated until he again underwent his third examination. But teachers who had attended the Normal School, after undergoing an examination, received first or second class certificates, but in each case for life.—Miss St. Remy, of Toronto, corrected Mr. Anderson, by remarking that the Normal School second-class certificate of the lowest grade C was only for one year.—Mr. Anderson thanked the lady for putting him right, but said all the other five grades were for life. He could not see the propriety of such a distinction being made in favour of one class of teachers, and against others who might be equally well qualified. It was said that the Normal School certificate was more valuable, because it guaranteed a certain amount of special training. If this was a good reason, it should equally apply to Grammar School teachers; yet Provincial certificates were granted to teachers of Grammar Schools without undergoing any special training.—Miss St. Remy thought it would be a better course than that suggested in the motion, if only those certificates issued on the second examination were to hold good for life, for the teaching of the applicants could at the second examination be brought into consideration. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McKee opposed the motion. Its object, he said, was to intimate to the people of Canada that there was no use for the Normal School or its teachers. (No, no!) The system it proposed would have the effect of placing untrained teachers on the same footing as trained teachers. The aim in getting up the Normal School and the present system of Provincial certificates, was to secure that the mode of teaching throughout Canada should be as far as possible assimilated, so that when a teacher was leaving and another came in his place, a new system might not be introduced.—Mr. Moore supported the resolution, and gave some instances of want of qualification on the part of the county examiners.—Mr. W. Carlyle thought if the Central Board was appointed by the Board of Public Instruction, the proposed system would work admirably.—Mr. Rouse moved that the resolution be laid on the table.—This motion gave rise to a tie, 15 voting yea and 15 nay. The chairman voted with the nays, and the discussion proceeded.—Mr. James Carlyle, of the Model School, warmly opposed the motion. He regretted the discussion, which he said only tended to increase the jealousy between teachers trained in the Normal School and other teachers.—Mr. Acres supported the resolution.—After some further discussion, the resolution was negatived by a small majority.

The Essays.—Mr. McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Nichol, moved: "That Messrs. McCallum, Alexander, and Anderson, be requested to place their essays in the hands of the secretary, for publication."

Election of Officers.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—Prof. Wilson, LL.D., University College, Toronto. *Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. A. McCallum, Hamilton; J. H. Sangster, Toronto; Thos. McKee, Kingston; J. W. Acres, Paris; R. Moore, Brantford; and C. H. Luak, Oakville. *Secretary*—Mr. W. W. Anderson, Paris. *Treasurer*—Mr. Robert Alexander, Newmarket. *Councillors*—Messrs. W. McCabe, Ontario; A. Anderson, Middlesex; — Raine, Peel; J. Breckenridge, Halton; James McFarlane, Brant; W. Carlyle, Wentworth; W. Anderson, York; E. J. Barritt, Wellington; G. Henderson, Perth; J. Disher, Elgin; W. H. Rouse, Durham; W. Ayers, Haldimand; F. Cullen, Oxford; J. H. Smith, Huron; J. B. McGann, Toronto; J. B. Boyle, London; R. Cranfield, Hamilton; and James Shier, Kingston.

The Next Meeting.—A resolution was passed recommending the Board to call the next meeting of the Association to be held at Kingston, on the first Wednesday in August, 1863. The Convention then separated.—*Globe.*

— CONGREGATIONAL UNION—THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—We regret having unintentionally given currency to a mis-statement of the Rev. Dr. Lillie's views on the University Question, in our Report of the "Educational Proceedings of Synod," &c., published in the last Number of this *Journal*. In justice to the rev. gentleman, we reprint from the *Globe* of the 24th of June, his reply to that misstatement, as follows. He says:—"In a summary of the proceedings of the Congregational Union of Canada, at its late meeting in Hamilton, supplied by a correspondent, and contained in your paper this morning [June 21st], my name is introduced in a way

which I feel calls for some notice on my part. It is there said, 'this topic (the appropriation of university or other public funds to the support of denominational colleges) reawakened renewed interest and attention from the recent action of the University Senate, in which Dr. Lillie was said to have concurred, and by which it was proposed that Government aid should be given to sectarian colleges from other than University funds. Allusion having been made to Dr. Lillie's concurrence in this scheme, that gentleman entered with some warmth into the subject, but did not disclaim the part attributed to him. It was generally felt that he did not reflect the views of the Congregational body in his action on the University Senate, and much regret was expressed that any seeming compromise should have been made on so important a matter.' On this I have to say, that no such action as that described by your correspondent has been taken by the Senate, or concurred in by me. There was no proposition on the part of either the Senate or of any of the committee of that body to provide funds either from the University endowment or from any other source, for the support of denominational colleges. All that the Senate did was to reply to a question submitted to it by the University commission, relative to the most advantageous application of such funds as might be at the disposal of the legislature for the support of such institutions, it being distinctly understood that there had been a promise that such funds should be provided by the Government. From the reply which was given to this question, cautiously as it was worded, so as to guard against being interpreted as approving of any division of the University endowment, I felt it necessary in committee to express my dissent, as I feared that such a construction might be put upon it. To this idea I have been always averse, and my objections to it are at this moment as strong as ever. It is true that, in a somewhat lengthened argument into which I entered (in committee) against both the principle of the division of the endowment and the grounds on which it has been demanded, I did express my willingness to have the internecine war, which has raged so long and so fiercely on the College question, put an end to, and harmonious co-operation on the part of the friends of a higher education secured, by dealing with the existing colleges (which would only number four, supposing both Trinity and Regopolis to accede to the terms which might be prescribed) as *special and exceptional cases*. Instead of meaning by this to give my assent to the principle of grants by the State to religious denominations, even for educational purposes—which is now acted upon, and is in some danger of being extended unless means be taken to prevent it—my aim was, along with the ends named above, to have it *put down for ever* by the assumption of a position in which, consistently and with propriety, every future application of the sort, from whatever quarter emanating, might be met with an *immediate and peremptory negative*. In my view I may possibly be mistaken. To infallibility of judgment I lay no claim. But what I have done to give my brethren fair cause of offence, I cannot comprehend. Be the idea I have thrown out right or wrong, I gave as distinct expression to it, in relation to two of the four existing colleges, as I have done now, in the presence of my brethren in union assembled at Montreal, two years ago, without being found fault with. They need have no fear of my implicating them, in the Senate or elsewhere, by professing to speak for them, unless instructed so to do. I understand our common principles, I trust, too well, and love them too much, to make my attempting anything of the sort possible. For their sake, not less than my own, I regret both what took place at Hamilton and the publicity which has been given to it, because it may expose them to misconception as to the measure of freedom in thought and action which they are disposed to concede to one another. Should the practice of calling up parties on mere newspaper reports—without intimation, at any rate, previously given—to explain unauthorised statements of their sentiments, establish itself as a usage among us, no one can tell how soon it may come to his own turn to be as deeply wounded, as I am not ashamed to confess myself to have been. The day is, I hope, far distant, when I shall be able without pain to hear myself charged, even by implication, by men whom I love and honour, and with whom I have felt and still feel it my privilege to be associated, with the betrayal of principles which I may be fairly expected to maintain. In consideration of the circumstances, the generous-minded of your readers will, I doubt not, excuse the 'warmth' which your correspondent reported."

— COUNTY OF BRUCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—*To the Editor of the Journal of Education.*—Sir,—Feeling the necessity and the utility of a Teachers' Association, nearly forty of the teachers of Bruce, Kincardine, Huron, Kinloss, and Kincardine Village, County of Bruce, enrolled them-

selves with a view to establish an association; and on the 5th of August, although raining heavily on that morning and during the night previous, twenty-five teachers met and formed themselves under a regular constitution, by electing Mr. A. Andrews (master of the Grammar School, Kincardine Village), as their president; Mr. Archibald Cameron, vice-president; Mr. Alexander McRae, secretary; and Mr. Angus Campbell, treasurer; and added, as an executive committee of three, Messrs. W. Montgomery, John Morrison, and John Millar, with the other officers *ex officio*, to act as cases might require. The association to meet semi-annually; and each member to write from one to six pages on the subject of their profession; to invite the *literati* of the neighbourhood to make remarks; to take measures for obtaining foreign talent to deliver lectures on the best and newest modes of teaching; and to do all they possibly can to help their own qualifications for their onerous, most difficult, and important task of teaching. By meeting at the proper seasons, the superintendent and township treasurers will be able to attend; and in place of running about from one office to another for their money, it can be paid them on the spot; and all needful registers, manuals, blank returns, and directions, which teachers, trustees, and schools may require, given with much less trouble and more effect. Farmers have their associations, mechanics their institutes, citizens their corporations, trades their clubs, and churches their societies,—one and all finding that "Union is strength," and that a body of individuals, all of the same mind and interest, can, with perfect ease, do a great deal more for their own advantage, than by one single person, with much trouble and expense.—Yours, most respectfully, WM. FRASER, *Lo. Sup. of Schools.*

— COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.: The Right Rev. John Lynch, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, to be a member of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

— WOODSTOCK SCHOOLS.—At the recent examination of the Woodstock schools, fifty girls presented their teacher, Mrs. Cullen, with a handsome album.

VIII. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— DR. DAWSON, F.R.S.—The London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, states that Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. This is a very high honour.

— THE COMET.—The comet, whose appearance was first announced two or three weeks ago as a telescopic object, has approached so rapidly that it now appears the size of a large star, and begins to throw out its rays, or tail, which will doubtless soon be elongated. It is now a very distinguishable object, between the Great Bear and the Pole Star, in the same part of the heavens where its two predecessors attained their magnitude. Indeed, the three last comets seem to have approached us by way of the Pole Star. We have seen no explanations nor calculations about this comet, probably because those concerning the previous comets were so unsatisfactory.—*Witness.*

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