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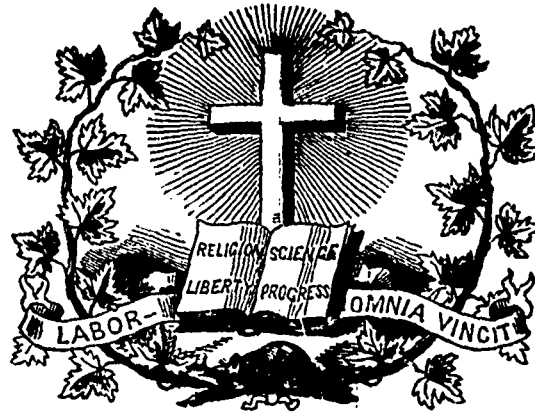
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SUMMARY.—**EDUCATION:** School days of eminent men in Great Britain, by J. F. Timbs. (continued).—Don't neglect the little ones.—Do not pupils aim at any thing?—Hints to young Mechanics.—How to make life.—Be gentlemen at home.—**LITERATURE:** Poetry: Seconds.—Over the way, by C. McKay.—Caledonia, by Burns.—Quebec.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Appointments of School Commissioners.—Diplomas granted by the Boards of examiners of Quebec and of Stanstead.—Donations to the library of the Department.—**EDITORIAL:** Report of the Chief Superintendent of public instruction for 1857. (to be continued).—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational intelligence.—Scientific intelligence.—Literary intelligence.—**WOOD CUTS:** View of the place of Jacques-Cartier's encampment.—Ruins of the palace of the Intendant at Quebec.—The golden dog.—Montcalm's head quarters, Beauport.—Wolfe's monument in 1848.—Wolfe's monument in 1858.—Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. Prescott gate, outside.

ing your good and gracious fatherhood of your daily blessing. And where you command us by your said letters to attend specially to our learning in our young age, that should cause us to grow to honour and worship in our old age, please it your highness to wit, that we have attended our learning since we came hither, and shall hereafter, by the which we trust to God your gracious lordship and good fatherhood shall be pleased.

Yet, Edward's attachment in his maturer years to his tutor Crofte, of whom he complains above, was evinced by the emoluments which he bestowed upon him after his accession to the crown. Sir Richard Crofte espoused the lady governess of the young Plantagenets: he lived to a great age, and was one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time; he survived every member of the family in whose service he had been engaged, and had to mourn the premature and violent deaths of the whole of his princely pupils.—(*Retrospective Review*, 2nd S. vol. i.)

Edward has, perhaps, a better title to be considered a legislator than any other King of England, as he actually presided in the courts of justice, according to Daniel, who states that in the second year of his reign Edward sat three days together, during Michaelmas term, in the Court of King's Bench, in order to understand the law; and he likewise, in the 17th year, presided at the trials of many criminals.

EDUCATION.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

XXIX.

EDWARD THE FOURTH AND HIS TUTORS.

Edward IV., born at Rouen, in 1441, has little if any claim to be recorded as a promoter of education. We have seen how he impoverished the two royal colleges of his predecessor, Henry VI., at Eton and Cambridge, by seizing upon their endowments, and endeavouring to divert the streams of their munificence. The whole life of Edward was divided between the perils of civil war, and unrestrained sensual indulgence. Nevertheless, Edward drew up for the observance of his offspring, a set of regulations, which so closely corresponded with those made by his mother, that it may be fairly inferred he followed the same plans which had been strictly enforced in the education and conduct of himself and his brothers in their own youth in Ludlow Castle. Though the discipline was constant and severe, the noble children expressed with familiarity their childish wishes to their father, and communicated to him their imaginary grievances. This is instanced in a letter preserved in the Cottonian MSS. from Edward to his father, written when he was a mere stripling, petitioning for some "fyne bonnets" for himself and his brother; and complaining of the severity of "the odious rule and demeaning" of one Richard Crofte and his brother, apparently their tutors.

In another letter, one of the earliest specimens extant of domestic and familiar English correspondence—it being written in 1454, when Edward the Earl of March was twelve, and the Earl of Rutland eleven, years of age—addressing their father as "Right high and mighty Prince, our most worshipful and greatly redoubted lord and father," they say:—

And if it please your highness to know of our welfare at the making of this letter, we were in good health of body, thanked be God: beseech-

XXX.

COSTLINESS OF MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

The books that were to be found in the palaces of the great at this period, were for the most part highly illuminated manuscripts, bound in the most expensive style. In the wardrobe accounts of King Edward IV., we find that Pierre Baudwyn paid for "binding, gilding, and dressing" of two books, twenty shillings each, and of four books sixteen shillings each. Now, twenty shillings in those days would have bought an ox. But the cost of this binding and garnishing does not stop here; for there were delivered to the binder six yards of velvet, six yards of silk, laces, tassels, copper and gilt clasps, and gilt nails. The price of velvet and silk in those days was enormous. We may reasonably conclude that these royal books were as much for show as use. One of these books thus garnished by Edward the Fourth's binder, is called "Le Bible Historiaux" (the Historical Bible), and there are several copies of the same book in manuscript in the British Museum.

Edward was, however, a reader. In his Wardrobe accounts are entries for binding his Titus Livius, his Froissart, his Josephus, and his Bibles, as well as for the cost of fastening chests to remove his books from London to Eltham; and the King and his court lent a willing ear to the great discovery of Printing, which was to make knowledge a common property, causing, as Caxton says Earl Rivers did, in translating three works for his press, "books to be imprinted and so multiplied to go abroad among the people."

A letter of Sir John Paston, written to his mother in 1474, shows how scarce money was in those days for the purchase of luxuries

like books. He says: "As for the books that were Sir James's (the Priest's), if it like you that I may have them, I am not able to buy them, but somewhat would I give, and the remainder, with a good devout heart, by my troth, I will pray for his soul. . . . If any of them are claimed hereafter, in faith, I will restore it." The custom of borrowing books, and not returning them, is as old as the days of the Red and White Roses. John Paston left an inventory of his books, eleven in number. One of the items in this catalogue is "A Book of Troilus, which William B—— hath had near ten years, and lent to Dame Wingfield, and there I saw it."

XXXI.

EDWARD V. IN LUDLOW CASTLE.

Edward, the eldest son of Edward IV, was born in the sanctuary at Westminster, in 1470. At the death of his father he was twelve years old, keeping a mimic court at Ludlow Castle, with a council. Ordinances for the regulation of the prince's daily conduct were drawn up by his father shortly before his death, which prescribe his morning attendance at mass, his occupation "at school," his meals, and his sports. No man is to sit at his board but such as Earl Rivers shall allow: and at this hour of meat it is ordered "that there be read before him noble stories, as behoveth a prince to understand; and that the communication at all-times, in his presence, be of virtue, honour, cunning (knowledge), wisdom, and deeds of worship, and nothing that shall move him to vice."—(*MS. in British Museum.*) The Bishop of Worcester, John Alcock, the president of the council, was the prince's preceptor. On the death of his father, in 1483, Edward was called to the throne; but after a mere nominal possession of less than three months, he and his brother, Richard Duke of York, both disappeared, and nothing is known as to their fate; but the prophetic words of the dying Edward IV. were fulfilled: "If you among yourselves in a child's reign fall at debate, many a good man shall perish, and haply he too, and ye too, ere this laud shall find peace again." (1)

XXXII.

INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING.

The reign of Edward IV. is illustrious as being that in which Printing was introduced into England. From the wealth of Kent came William Caxton to London to be apprenticed to a mercer or merchant. By skill and industry he rose to be appointed agent for the Mercers' Company in the Low Countries. Leaving, however, his mercantile employment, he was absent for two years in Germany, when the art of Printing from moveable types was the wonder of the country. By this art books could be produced at a tenth of the price of manuscripts. Caxton learned the mystery, and brought Printing into England, and thus rendered Bibles and other books alike the property of the great and the mean. In the Almonry of the abbey church at Westminster, Caxton set up the first printing-press ever known in England; the first book printed here being *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, 1474, folio; and the very house in which this great work was done remained until the year 1845, or 371 years from the date of the first book printed in England. This book was intended by Caxton for the diffusion of knowledge amongst all ranks of people: it contains authorities, sayings, and stories, "applied unto the morality of the public weal, as well as of the nobles and of the common people, after the Game and Play of Chess;" and Caxton trusts that "other, of what estate or degree he or they stand in, may see in this little book that they may govern themselves as they ought to do."

XXXIII.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.

The greater part of the works which were issued from the press during the first century of printing, both in England and on the continent of Europe, were such as had been written in the previous ages, and had long existed in manuscript. The first printers were always booksellers, and sold their own impressions. The two occupations were not divided till early in the sixteenth century.

Ames and Herbert have recorded the titles of nearly 10,000 distinct works, published in Great-Britain between 1471 and 1600,

(1) It is generally believed that the sons of Edward IV. were murdered in the tower, by order of the Duke of Gloucester (1483). Casimir de Lavigne has written a beautiful tragedy on that subject: "*Les enfans d'Edouard.*" Horace Walpole strived to disprove or at all events to render doubtful that which had been the common opinion. Mr. Timbs sides with him.—*Ed. L. C. Journal of Education.*

equalling, on an average, seventy-six works each year. Many of these works, however, were single sheets; but, on the other hand, there were, doubtless, many which have not been recorded. The number of readers in Great-Britain during this period was comparatively small; and the average number of each book printed is not supposed to have been more than 200.

We believe that the books which have been written in the languages of western Europe, during the last two hundred and fifty years,—translations from the ancient languages, of course, included,—are of greater value than all the books which at the beginning of that period were extant in the world.

XXXIV.

CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

All that remains of the town of Fotheringhay, one of the famous historic sites of Northamptonshire, is a small village, with a noble collegiate church of the fifteenth century. Here, amidst the ancient gilding of a shield of arms, has been traced "a boar, for the honour of Windsor," possessed by Richard III.:

The bristled boar, in infant gore,
Wallows beneath the thorny shade.—*Gray.*

The device reminds one that in the castle of Fotheringhay, which was the principal seat of the Plantagenets, was born in 1452, Richard Plantagenet, usually designated as Richard the Third, the youngest son of Richard Duke of York, who fell at the battle of Wakefield. His duchess Cecily, "the Rose of Raby," chose for the instruction of her numerous family, a lady governess of rank, from whom, in the absence of their natural parents, the young Plantagenets received an education very superior to that which was then ordinarily bestowed even upon high born youth. In the household of the Duchess, religious and moral sentiments were strictly inculcated; even at "dynner tyme," she had "a lecture of holy matter, either 'Hifon, of Contemplative and Active Life,' or other spiritual and instructive works;" and "in the tyme of supper," she "recyted the lecture that was had at dynner to those that were in her presence."

As Sir George Buck states that the King, when he called home his two brothers, entered them into the practice of arms, it is most probable that Gloucester passed the next seven years in the abode of some powerful baron, there to be well tutored in chivalrous accomplishments; and an exchequer-roll records that money was "paid to Edward Earl of Warwick ('the Kingmaker') for costs and expenses incurred by him on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother." Thus was founded the military fame of Richard's after years—highly extolled even by his enemies. He is thought to have passed his youth at the castle of Middleham, in Yorkshire, associated with the flower of English chivalry, practising manly exercises, bold and athletic, or sportive, with "hawk and hound, seasoned with lady's smiles," and forming early friendships which lasted through life. At the early age of fourteen, Richard was created a Knight of the Garter, which is sufficient evidence of the progress he must then have made in military accomplishments and princely and gallant deportment. Richard's public career may be said to date from this period: his first act being, by appointment of the King, to transport the remains of his father for interment in the church at Fotheringhay; and Richard is thought to have finished the building of this church, from the carved boar, his crest, being on each side of the supporters of the royal arms, already mentioned.

XXXV.

TROUBLED BOYHOOD OF HENRY VII.

Henry VII., the son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Margaret Beaufort, his countess, was born in the castle of Pembroke, in 1456. The small apartment in which Henry was born is represented to be near the chapel in the castle; but Leland, who lived near that time, states that the monarch first saw the light in one of the handsome rooms of the great gateway: "In the latter ward I saw the chambre where King Henry the Seventh was borne, in knowledge whereof a chymmeney is now made with the armes and badges of King Henry VII." His father dying in the following year, left his infant son Henry to the care of his brother, Jasper Earl of Pembroke. His mother was twice re-married: she was rich, pious, charitable, and generous; and to her bounty Christ's College, Cambridge, and St. John's College, Cambridge, owe their existence. The Countess also established a Professorship of Divinity in each university, the holders of which are called Lady Margaret's

Professors: she likewise appointed a public preacher at Cambridge, whose duties are now confined to the delivery of one Latin sermon yearly.

Henry was cradled in adversity, but found a protector in his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, till the earl was attainted, and fled; when his castle and earldom were granted to Baron William Herbert, who coming to take possession, and finding there Margaret and her son Henry, then in his fifth year, he was carried by that nobleman to his residence, Raglan Castle, Monmouthshire,—now an ivied ruin. Long afterwards, Henry told the French historian, Comines, that he had either been in prison, or in strict surveillance, from the time he was five years of age.

Sir William's family of four sons and six daughters afforded Henry companions in his own sphere of life, and gave him opportunities to acquire accomplishments and practise exercises that would have been wholly unattainable on account of the retired habits of the Countess of Richmond. Yet, Henry grew up sad, serious, and circumspect; full of thought and secret observation; peaceable in disposition, just and merciful in action. From the old Flemish historians, and his biographer, Lord Bacon, it further appears that Henry "was fair and well spoken, with singular sweetness and blandishment of words, rather studious than learned, with a devotional cast of countenance; for he was marvellously religious both in affection and observance."—(*Life of Henry VII.*) He appears to have excited no common degree of interest in the hearts of his guardians in Pembroke Castle, and to have continued to win upon their love and affection, as he advanced in years, as it is asserted that by the Lady Herbert he was well and carefully educated, and that Sir William desired to see him wedded to his favourite daughter Maud.

After the battle of Banbury, in which Sir Richard Herbert was taken prisoner, and beheaded, the youthful Earl of Richmond, though strictly watched, and considered in the light of a captive, in Pembroke Castle, was most courteously treated, and honourably brought up by the Lady Herbert. Andreas Scott, a priest of Oxford, is said to have been his preceptor; and Henry's contemporary biographer, Sandford, in recording this fact, mentions also the eulogiums bestowed by Scott on his great capacity and aptitude for study. Nevertheless, as he was now fourteen years of age, his uncle, Jasper Tudor, took him from Wales, and carried him to London, where, after being presented to Henry VI., he was placed as a scholar at Eton. Such is the statement of Miss Halstead, quoting Sandford as her authority. Lord Bacon relates, that Henry VI. washing his hands at a great feast, at his newly-founded College at Eton, turned towards the boy Henry, and said: "This is the lad that shall possess quietly that that we now strive for;" which vaticination has been thus beautifully rendered by Shakspeare:

K. Henry.—"My Lord of Somerset, what youth is that,
Of whom you seem to have so tender care?"
Som.—"My liege, it is young Henry, Earl of Richmond."
K. Henry.—"Come hither, England's hope. If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss.
His looks are full of peaceful majesty;
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown;
His hand to wield a sceptre; and himself
Likely, in our time, to bless a royal throne.
Make much of him, my lords; for this is he,
Must help you more, than you are hurt by me."

Henry VI., Scene VI., Act IV.

This is a favourite tradition; but the only printed authority for it is that of Sanford, who, in his Genealogical History, says that "while he (Henry VII.) was a child and a scholar in Eton College, he was there by King Henry the Sixth, prophetically entit'ed the Decider of the then difference between that prince and King Edward the Fourth." Hall, the chronicler, himself and Etonian, does not, however, record among its students the sagacious founder of the dynasty of the Tudors; and Mr. Creasy has searched in vain the archives of the College for evidence.

Miss Halstead relates, however, (but without the authority,) that the young Earl was subsequently withdrawn from Eton by his uncle, Jasper Tudor, and sent again, for greater security, to Pembroke Castle, where his mother continued to sejour. After the battle of Tewkesbury, Henry was sent back to Raglan Castle, whence he was secretly carried off by his uncle to his own castle of Pembroke; whence they escaped the search of King Edward, and taking to sea, were driven on the coast of Brittany, where they long remained in a position between guests and prisoners. As Henry grew to manhood, his personal character for ability and courage caused him to be recognised, without any hereditary claim, as the head of the Lancastrian exiles.

Phillip de Comines, who knew Henry well, testifies that he was perfect in that courtly breeding, which so conciliates favour in princes who are ready of access, and plausible in speech. He had become master of the French language during his exile; and though, in consequence of his long imprisonment, and the trials which had saddened his early life, he was singularly cautious and timid, he had nevertheless, gained wisdom from the same school of adversity—a wisdom that enabled him to profit by any favouring circumstance that might lead to more prosperous days.—*Miss Halstead's Life of Margaret Beaufort*, p. 101.

Henry VII., though he was called "the Solomon of England," did little for the spread of education beyond his works at Eton College. The sayings recorded of him show more wariness and cunning than knowledge of literature; and though he possessed great penetration, his mind was narrow. Arthur, son of Henry VII., we are told, was well instructed in grammar, poetry, oratory, and history. In this reign the purity of the Latin tongue was revived, the study of antiquity became fashionable, and the esteem for literature gradually propagated itself throughout Europe. The newly introduced art of Printing facilitated the progress of this amelioration; though some years elapsed before its beneficial effects were felt to any considerable extent.

A custom of this date shows the zeal of the London scholars. Upon the eve of St. Bartholomew, (September 5,) they held disputations; and Stow tells us that the scholars of divers grammar-schools disputed beneath the trees in the churchyard of the priory of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield. These disputations ceased with the suppression of the priory, but were revived one year under Edward VI., when the best scholar is stated to have received a silver arrow for his prize; but in some cases, the prize was a silver pen.

XXXVI.

AN EMINENT GRAMMARIAN, AND POET LAUREATE.

Early in the sixteenth century flourished Robert Whittington, the author of several grammatical treatises which were long used in the schools. He was born at Litchfield, about the year 1480, and was educated by the eminent grammarian John Stanbridge, in the school then attached to Magdalene College, Oxford; and having taken priest's orders, he set up a grammar-school of his own, about 1501, possibly in London. Besides school-books, he wrote also Latin verse with very superior elegance; and he is remembered in modern times principally as the last person who was made poet laureate, (*poeta laureatus*), at Oxford. This honour he obtained in 1513, on his petition to the congregation of regents of the University, setting forth that he had spent fourteen years in studying and twelve in teaching the art of grammar, (which was understood to include rhetoric and poetry, or versification), and praying that he might be laureated or graduated in the said art. These academical graduations in grammar, on occasion of which, as Warton states: "a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards styled *poeta laureatus*," are supposed to have given rise to the appellation as applied to the King's poet, or versifier, who seems to have been merely a graduated grammarian or rhetorician employed in the service of the King.

(To be continued.)

Don't neglect the little Ones.

Many teachers, and parents too, judging from what we see, seem to think that the small scholars, in comparison with the larger, are not of so much importance; at least not of sufficient importance to have a just claim to equal attention. Does the teacher find it difficult to properly get through with all his classes? which are hurried through improperly, or, are, perhaps, entirely neglected? Is it his class in Physiology, or Natural Philosophy, composed of young men and women? or his class in advanced Arithmetic or in Syntax? or any made up of the best scholars in his school? No! These are important classes which will not brook neglect, and must by all means be attended to. Besides it is pleasant to teach these. Like those who delight in making costly presents to such of their relatives as are rich, but give grudgingly to such as are poor a morsel of bread, or a cup of cold water, their practice would seem to declare for them, that they have found a case, where, the passage of Scripture, "to him that hath shall be given," has special application. Those who have the ability to help themselves claim their most assiduous aid. The poor little fellows who can not study and have no lessons to recite, or those who can gain but some faint glimmerings of what their text-book lamp sheds its light upon—those less

likely to complain, or whose complainings at home, because less clamorous and positive, are not so likely to attract parental attention, are the neglected ones. The lad, who, on being asked "what are little boys good for?" answered, "to make men of," uttered an important truth, which both parents and teachers may ponder upon with profit. It is one of those striking answers which sometimes fall from childish lips. Little boys and girls are good to make men and women of. Make? Is there a process by which they are to be made? What?—by whose forming hand? Do they need care, attention, cultivation? or are they to grow up like oxen in the stall? Fellow teacher, this is a question demanding an answer—an honest, practical answer. Those little ones over there, looking so weary and listless, and who have been sitting there the whole afternoon with nothing to do, and nothing to relieve the dull monotony of dreary idleness but the recess, and such mischief as want of employment invites, are "good to make men of"—they need attention—they need *your* attention my gentle friend. There is, unwrought, too much of good material, for an article greatly in demand in our country, to be neglected without taking upon yourself grave responsibility; an article as much needed in our time, as when the Grecian philosopher so zealously sought it with a lamp at mid-day. You may not neglect them with impunity; or if with impunity now, the day and the mode of reckoning will surely come. What shall you do? Why, attend to them. You can't? But you can. At least you can give them their rights, which you have so unaccountably failed hitherto to regard. They have a right to a fair proportion of your time, and you have no right to withhold it—and yet this is just what you have been doing. They have a right to their honest share of your earnest efforts to give them instruction—to give them the ways and means of intellectual growth. They have a right to claim that their minds shall no more be dwarfed by neglect than their bodies. Nay, they have a better right, as much better as mind is superior to matter. You can, if you will, concede these rights, which, if you do, will accomplish more for them than has ever yet been accomplished. But I am ready to go farther, and aver that you ought to give them more even than a pro-rata portion of your time and attention.

You ought to give them more because they really need more, and because by so doing you can best accomplish the true work of your office. They need it, because they are unable to help themselves and are entirely dependent upon you. So are the others? Well, they should not be. They should be able to help themselves, and should be required, too, to do it; and this the more and more as they advance, until they become independent of your aid. Why are the older ones in this dependent state? And if they are, is this any reason why the younger should grow up in the same state through the same early treatment, or rather mistreatment? Don't neglect the little ones. See that they are every day learning something, and learning it aright. They will thus have less to unlearn by-and-by, and can the more easily learn what they ought, or what will be required of them. Let those that can not study, and thus learn from books, have frequent exercises of from three to five minutes (for you can not hold their attention long at a time); not one exercise a day, but several. One or two a day are neither just nor sufficient. Not just, because the larger ones have more frequent and longer exercises; not sufficient, because what they learn they must learn by repetition and from oral instruction. Any of your advanced classes can better bear neglect than these, and none will repay the attention bestowed so well as these. If you can not do better, nay, do this at any rate: furnish them with pencils and slates, and encourage them in developing their powers of imitation, in making letters or words, or the representations of things. Little boys and girls are good to make men and women of. And when teachers feel this truth aright, and begin with the little ones, giving most attention to those that need it most; requiring more and more independence and self-reliance as they progress, until they no longer require a teacher's aid, and at the same time training them in habits of self-control and self-government, men and women will be made.—(N.-Y. Teacher.)

Do our Pupils aim at Anything?

"That was in yesterday's lesson!" So triumphantly exclaimed a kind-hearted little girl in my Grammar class a day or two since, evidently assured in her own mind, that the remark contained an ample excuse for her inability to answer. I paused and reflected. The expression thus casually made had struck me with peculiar force. Whole volumes written by professional hands, could not have illustrated more thoroughly the too fatal mistake which large numbers of our pupils are constantly making. Teacher! before you proceed another step in your daily routine, would it not be well to

stop short, and see if you have not erred (as I confess I have), in not keeping prominently and constantly before your pupils the true purpose of study and recitation. What! Not know yesterday's lesson! Not know the lesson of the day before! How absurd! Of course then all the previous lessons are forgotten, unless perchance, detached portions, which can be of no use unless their connection be accidentally retained. What a serious state of facts would a searching investigation disclose, as to the object which our pupils have in view in attending school. Tens of thousands of the pupils in the schools of the Empire State, are constantly studying for no other conceivable purpose than to recite. Recitation, which is at most only the teacher's means of ascertaining whether the pupil has a thorough knowledge of his subject is made by them the end of their endeavor. Recitation over, the whole matter is unceremoniously dismissed, and the next day, or at most the next week, they know little about it. The error alluded to is fundamental. *Aimlessness of purpose* has been and is being the ruin of scores of incipient intellects. Pursuing studies day after day, through their entire course, with no intention or thought of making the knowledge which they contain a life-enduring acquisition, but merely to recite! Teacher, think well upon this point. If you have begun wrong, by endeavoring to teach science before you have taught the purpose of its acquisition, don't hesitate to go right back to first principles and begin again. Ascertain at once how many merely reciting pupils you have in your school, and if you don't find that a large majority are of that class, my word for it, your school is a rare exception. If you do discover such a state of things, I repeat, begin anew! Present to your school *enduring knowledge and discipline* as means of future usefulness; as the true and only object to be sought. Enforce this by constant precept; but above all by your unvarying practice. Ever make the whole ground previously passed over a part of each lesson; and never by confining your exercise to the advance steps, allow your pupils to suppose that anything previously recited can for a moment be dismissed. Our first effort must be to make the aim of our pupils right, and if we fail in this, we might almost as well resign the whole work as a failure. It can certainly prove little else, if we attempt to go on without having first accomplished this object.—(N.-Y. Teacher.)

Hints to Young Mechanics.

The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn our trade or profession by halves—to practice it by halves—and hence are compelled to live by halves and die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal paymasters. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship-builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a machinist or mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be well understood, and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water, converted into steam, which, by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter—a dyer—a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists, that gum shellac was insoluble in water, before any hatter ever used it to make water-proof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies, depends entirely upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter, for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the tanners and the public in the United States lose millions of dollars annually from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable tannin with animal gelatin, which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what other names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless, that ought to be brought home to the understanding of

every operative in this republic. We love industry, and respect all who practice it. But labor without study, is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars, when the ignorant earn only cents.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

How to Take Life.

Take life like a man. Take it just as though it was, as it is, an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally were born to the task of performing a merry part in it, as though the world had waited for your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, it may be a broken-hearted brother. The fact is, life is undervalued by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man or woman who accomplishes one tithe of what might be done? Who cannot look back upon opportunities lost, plans unachieved, thoughts crushed, aspirations unfulfilled, and all caused from the lack of the necessary and possible effort? If we knew better how to take and make the most of life, it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes; and yet it only illustrates what each may do if he takes hold of life with a purpose. If a man but say he *will*, follows it up, there is nothing in reason he may not expect to accomplish. There is no magic, no miracle, no secret to him who is brave in heart and determined in spirit.—*Ibid.*

Be Gentlemen at Home.

There are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not abused as furnishing the license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those he loves best, and those who love him best, simply because the security of love and family pride, keeps him from getting his head broken. It is shameful that a man will speak more impolite, at times to his wife or sister, than he would to any other female except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the honest affections of a man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to a woman in the family, than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearth-stone, is a small coward and a very mean man. Kind words are circulating mediums between true gentlemen in society; and nothing can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.—*Life Illustrated.*

LITERATURE.

POETRY.

SECONDS.

BY ANNIE ELIZABETH.

Who counts the tiny seconds
As they onward swiftly fly?
There're sixty in a minute,
And how they hurry by!

The second has existence,
Though hurried is its fate,
And to its birth and burial
We're apt to be too late.

Past hours are vainly counted—
Lost moments we deplore,—
While seconds are unheeded,
Though gone forever more.

But seconds make the minutes,
And minutes hours and days,
Days count the years, those milestones
Along life's thorny ways.

The swift and fleeting second,
Time's briefest record here,
Though but a point, an atom,
Brings distant eras near.

They will to coming ages
Their fleeting numbers lend,
And seconds will be counted,
'Till time and years shall end.

—R. I. Schoolmaster.

OVER THE WAY.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

When cold-hearted Poverty knocks at my door,
And robs me of blessings I gathered before,
Takes a glass from my table, a coal from my fire,
And robes my dear Nellie in meaner attire,
I envy sometimes in the heat of the day
My very good friend who lives over the way.

But when I sit down at my pleasant fireside,
And count o'er the joys I was never denied—
My sweet little wife, and the babes at her knee,
My health and my conscience unscolded and free—
No longer I suffer my wishes to stray,
Or envy my friend who lives over the way.

He's wealthy, but feeble; he's titled, but old;
His son is a spendthrift, his wife is a scold;
Suspicious of others, ill-pleased with himself,
His only delight is to reckon his pelf.
Were he ten times as rich, I'd refuse, night or day,
To change with my friend who lives over the way.

Though Poverty, frowning, peeps in at my door,
I'll neither be beaten, nor vainly deplore;
I'll scare him away by hard works if I can,
And look in his face with the heart of a man;
And, hiving at home all the joys that I may,
Forget my poor friend who lives over the way.

CALEDONIA. (1)

Their groves, O sweet myrtles, let foreign lands reckon,
Where bright-beaming summers exalt the perfume:
Far dearer to me yon lone glen o'green breckan,
With the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom.

Far dearer to me yon humble broom bowers,
Where the blue bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen;
For there, lightly tripping among the wild flowers,
A listening the linnet, aft wauders my Jean.

Though rich is the breeze, in their gay sunny vallies,
And cauld Caledonia's blast on the wave,
Their sweet scented woodlands, that skirt the proud palace,
What are they? The haunt o' the tyrant and slave!

The slave's spicy forests and gold bubbling fountains,
The brave Caledonian views wi' disdain;
He wanders as free as the wind on his mountains,
Save love's willing fetters, the chains of his Jean.

BCRNS.

QUEBEC.

It was a warm, hazy morning in July when, with portfolio and pencil, I sallied out of Palace Gate and sauntered down through the suburb St. Roch toward the banks of the St. Charles, to make my first of a series of sketches of notable things and places in and around Quebec, that quaint old town in the far northeast, partly lying upon a rocky cape within solid walls built long ago by cautious Frenchmen, and partly spreading out over the neighboring slopes and levels.

To the visitor from the States, every thing in Quebec appears queer and strange. There is so much unlike the objects of his daily ex-

(1) The numerous typographical errors in the publication of this poetry in our last have compelled us to reprint it.

periences at home, that he feels a consciousness of being in a foreign country. The men and women, though wearing familiar faces and bearing familiar costume, appear unlike the men and women of his own land, for their ways are different; and the language that falls upon his ear is a *salmagundi*, composed of all British tongues, largely mixed with the corrupted Gallic spoken by the *habitans* all over the selvedge of Canadian settlements along the St. Lawrence from the Thousand Islands to Anticosti (1). Narrow, tortuous streets bewilder him; the high peaked roofs, with great projecting eaves all glittering with tin, speak to him of deep winter snows; the modest *cabéche* is clustered with associations of by-gone years when the lordly Governor, or Intendant, rode out from his palace in a vehicle no more stately; the priest and the soldier, met upon every highway in the town, remind him continually of the primo elements of power in Church and State; and the massive walls that inclose the old city, with their five ponderous and dissimilar portals, the grand battery of heavy cannon, and the almost impregnable citadel crowning the loftiest eminence, present picture of a rude age, full of the coarser sentiments of feudal power and barbaric life. All these external novelties, combined with the unfamiliar ideas of the internal mysteries of nunneries, and cloisters, and monastic life, wedded to the most stirring historical associations and natural scenery extremely beautiful and picturesque, render Quebec the most attractive city on the continent for the curious, pleasure-seeking appetite of the traveler.

We (two young ladies and the tourist) had just returned from a voyage up the Saguenay, the *Chicoutimi*, or "bottomless river" of the Algonquins, (2) that wonderful river whose deep, black waters flow into the St. Lawrence many a league below Quebec, through towering mountains, bold and bleak, that in ages past were evidently cleft by an earthquake for more than sixty miles to make a channel for this cold and solitary stream. The impressions of that grand scenery—scenery which no summer tourist should omit to view—were yet vivid in our memories; and the works of men's hands in the old city, so angular, imperfect, and commonplace appeared painfully tame for a while. But a new pleasure came with the associations of past times, and a sojourn of a few days in Que-



JACQUES CARTIER'S WINTER HARBOR.

(1) The author seems to be under an erroneous impression, in which many of his countrymen partake. The French Canadians do not speak a dialect or *patois* of the French language; they speak it on an average, as idiomatically as it is spoken throughout France, not including those provinces where a *patois* prevails. Mr. Ampère and Mr. Marmier, who recently visited Canada, were astonished to find the French idiom spoken so correctly by all classes of the French Canadian community. The former is a member of the French Academy. With the exception of a good many anglicisms that are met with in the conversation of those among the educated class, who mix freely with the English, there are fewer peculiarities in the French spoken in Canada than in that spoken in many parts of France. A strong Norman accent prevails among most of the Canadians, and to the inattentive or uninformed stranger, it may give to their language the semblance of a dialect. These peculiarities and that accent are by no means more striking than those which make the English spoken in the United States, so different, to the ear and to the mind of a stranger, from that spoken in England. This and the following remarks are to be taken *en bonne part*; as far from wishing to find fault with the author of the article, we are, on the contrary, astonished that he should have collected so much valuable information,

bec, looking, listening, and sketching, produced exquisite enjoyment. The limited space allotted to a Magazine article compels me to omit more than half of my sketches of interesting objects in Quebec and its vicinity. In choosing from them subjects for publication, I have, with the exception of two or three, selected only those that have historical relations.

The first point of interest to which my steps were directed was the peninsula of Stadaconé, (3) formed by a great bend of the St. Charles River, and where, in a little estuary, Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of the St. Lawrence, passed the winter of 1535-'36, and in the spring left one of his small ice-shattered vessels to rot in the ooze. On my way I stopped to sketch the Marine Hospital, a magnificent building of cut stone, standing on the neck of the peninsula near Cartier's Bay. The foundation was laid by Lord Aylmer, in 1832 (4). The edifice cost over one hundred thousand dollars. The exterior is of the Ionic order, having the proportions of the Temple of the Muses near Athens. It contains Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels, apartments for the respective clergymen, and wards for six hundred and twenty patients. The institution is supported by a tax of one penny a ton on each vessel arriving from sea, and a portion of the emigrant tax. In front of the building are ample promenade grounds for the convalescents, inclosed by a stone wall and iron railing. The entire premises contains an area of six acres.

Leaving the Marine Hospital, I went to the General Hospital near by, one of the oldest of the public establishments in Quebec, whose character and history we shall consider presently. While sketching its front I was joined by a resident of Quebec, who, the evening before, had kindly offered to guide me to the spot where a part of the Indian village of Stadaconé stood, and where Cartier and his companions wintered and suffered. Leaving my sketch unfinished, we crossed the St. Charles in a log canoe, made our way through the shipyards to the open plain of the peninsula, and sat down to rest upon the bank of Cartier's winter harbor, whose margin was fringed with a hawthorn hedge. It seemed hardly sufficient to have contained within its bosom that

seed of French empire in America.

and on the whole, should have written so impartially. [Ed. L. C. J. E.]

(2) The *Chicoutimi* and the Saguenay are two different rivers; the contrary does not imply from the text. In its greatest depth the former does not reach more than 10 feet. It throws itself into the Saguenay 65 miles from the mouth of this noble estuary. *Shuk-timi* (deep water), was the name given, by the Indians, to the confluent of the two rivers and from thence to the former. The Algonquins were one of the great Indian families covering the valleys of the St. Lawrence and of the Mississippi. There were two great tribes of them: the Superior and the Inferior Algonquins. These were subdivided into smaller tribes; the Montagnais were one of them, and were chiefly met on the shores of the Saguenay. [Ed.]

(3) The Rev. Mr. Ferland, professor of Canadian History at the Laval University, says that *Stadaconé* meant a *wing*. [Ed.]

(4) Matthew Whitworth, Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, was successively administrator and governor of Lower Canada, from 1830 to 1835. He died on the 23rd of February, 1850, at the age of 75. The present Lord was one of the first settlers of the township of Melbourne, C. E., which he has recently left for England. [Ed.]

Cartier anchored in the St. Lawrence, opposite the present village of Beauport, in September, 1535, and Donnaconé, the King of the neighboring savages, proceeded from Stadaconé with twelve canoes filled with a train of warriors, to hold a parley with the mariner of St. Malo. The interview was mutually agreeable. Donnaconé took Cartier's arm and placed it gently over his own neck in token of confidence and regard. Cartier returned the compliment in the same form, and after they had partaken of bread and wine together they separated. Donnaconé, pointing toward the narrowing of the great river between the lofty promontory of Stadaconé, whereon the ancient capital of Canada now stands, and the high banks of Point Lévi opposite, pronounced the word Quebec (Ke-bec), which, in the Algonquin language, signifies "narrowing." From that hour the word became a proper name in history and geography (5).

Cartier proceeded with his ships into "a little river," which he called St. Croix, the St. Charles of to-day. In the bay which forms the subject of our sketch he moored his small vessels for the winter, and Donnaconé came from his town with a train of five hundred Indians to welcome him. Cartier did not tarry long. He was told of a larger village far up the great river, called Hochelaga (now Montreal), and, in spite of the dissuasions of Donnaconé, who portrayed great perils that would surely beset him, the mariner proceeded, in one of his smallest ships and other vessels, to explore the mysterious regions.

It proved a most interesting voyage, and Cartier and his followers returned to the St. Croix at the middle of October, highly delighted with their knowledge and adventures. Those who had remained had, meanwhile, erected quite a strong stockade at the foot of the rocky promontory of Stadaconé, on the spot where the old church of Notre-Dame, in the Lower Town, now stands (6).

A terrible winter ensued. Five-and-twenty of the Frenchmen perished with cold and sickness, and all were prostrated at one time. And before spring Cartier had reason to doubt the sincerity of the

(5) The following is Cartier's own narrative in its interesting old vernacular: "Le lendemain, le Seigneur de Canada, nommé Donnacona en nom et l'appellant pour seigneur Agouhanna, vint avec douze barques, accompagné de plusieurs gens, devant nos navires, puis en fit retirer en arrière dix, et vint seulement avec deux à bord des dits navires, accompagné de ses hommes, et commença le dit Agouhanna par le travers du plus petit de nos navires à faire une prédication et prêchement à leur mode, en démenant son corps et membres d'une merveilleuse sorte, qui est une cérémonie de joie et assurance. Et lorsqu'il fut arrivé à la nef générale ou étaient les dits Taiguiraguy et Domagnaya, parla le dit seigneur à eux et eux à lui, et lui commencèrent à conter ce qu'ils avaient vu en France et le bon traitement qui leur avait été fait, de quoi fut le dit seigneur fort joyeux et pria le Capitaine de lui bailler ses bras pour les baiser et accoler, qui est leur mode de faire chère en la dite terre. Et lors le dit capitaine entra dedans la barque du dit Agouhanna et commanda qu'on apportât pain et vin pour faire boire et manger le dit seigneur et sa bande. Ce qui fut fait. De quoi furent fort contents et pour lors ne fut autre présent fait au dit seigneur attendant lieu et temps. Après lesquelles choses faites se départirent les uns des autres et prirent congé et se retira le dit Agouhanna à ses barques pour soi retirer et aller en son lieu." Nothing was said about *Kebec*. [Ed.]

(6) According to Mr. Faribault, Stadaconé stood on the *Côteau Ste. Geneviève*, where is now St. John's suburb. Mr. Ferland seems to believe that that Indian town was extending between the *côte d'Abraham* and the lower part of Fabrique street. The author mistakes the place where Champlain built a fort in 1608 for that where Cartier's men had

friendship of Donnaconé: so, one day, at the beginning of May, he seized the chief, the interpreters, and two other Indians (7) who had come on board his ship, hoisted sail, and departed with them for Europe, leaving one of his smaller vessels behind. Ten years ago some money-diggers, searching in the bottom of the bay for treasures supposed to have been lost by Cartier, brought up, from far down in the mud, some timbers of that ship. They were carefully preserved in the Quebec Museum for a while, when they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

[Since writing the foregoing I have received from Mr. John Laird, of Quebec (who was building the ship *Storm King*, seen in the sketch of Cartier's Winter Harbour), a piece of the oak timber of Cartier's vessel, lately taken from this bay. In his letter accompanying the wood, Mr. Laird says, "There is not the least doubt of its being what it is supposed to be, as the man found, at the same time, a small *chain plate* of very ancient pattern that could not have belonged to any modern vessel." I have deposited a part of this timber among the collections of the New York Historical Society, where the curious may see it.]

When passing up Craig Street, on my return to breakfast, I observed quite extensive ruins upon an open space in the rear of some stores, and was informed that they were the remains of the palace of the Intendant—an officer who was next in power and influence to the Governor-General. It was not, indeed, a palace, but its comparative size entitled it to the name. It was built of the black lime

slate with which the locality abounds. The roof was covered with tin, and its wood-work was solid oak, within and without. On the north side, and extending to the St. Charles, was a fine garden. On one end was the storehouse of the Crown, and on the other the colony prison. In this palace all the deliberations concerning the province were held; and when those who had the chief management of the police and civil power met there the Intendant presided. When affairs of great consequence demanded a general council the Governor-General usually attended (8). After the conquest of Quebec by the English, in 1759, this building was neglected. It fell into decay and its ruin was completed in 1775, when Arnold was blockading the city. He established a body of troops in it. These were soon dislodged by shells thrown from the garrison which set it on fire. It was nearly all consumed; and in the great conflagration of the suburb St. Roch, in 1845, the destruction of its wood-work was completed.

One of the most noted (and the last) of the Intendants, next to M. Talon, was Bigot, who was distinguished for his avarice and public frauds. Many traditions of him yet exist, and apocryphal stories concerning him have assumed the form of history. Bigot made exorbitant drafts upon the French treasury for the ostensible purpose of carrying on the fortifications of Quebec, until one of the queens of France, it is said, began to suspect that the walls, commenced during a former Intendant's administration, were built of gold. His

entrenched themselves. The latter is on the little river St. Charles, near little river Lairet; in fact the place, or near the place, a view of which he has sketched. The fort was built to protect the vessels that were lying thereabouts. [Ed.]

(7) Eight other Indians. Cartier's object in that unjustifiable act was to show living evidence of his expedition. [Ed.]

(8) The governor used to be present at the Council board, which was presided over by the Intendant. He held the first place next after that dignitary. [Ed.]



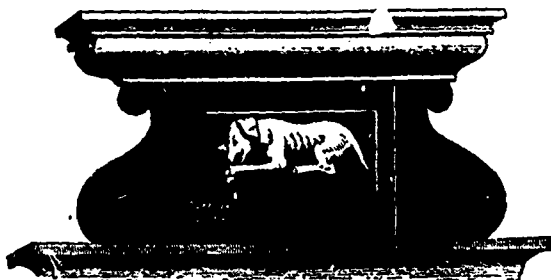
RUINS OF THE INTENDANT'S PALACE.

estimate for the annual expenses of the colony, in 1759, was over three millions of livres (9).

Among other traditions connected with Bigot, is one concerning the *Chien d'Or*, or Golden Dog, that may be seen over a window of the Post-office, near Prescott Gate. The gilded dog, in high relief, is upon a slab of black limestone, upon which is the following inscription:

"Je suis un Chien qui ronge mon os,
En le rongant, je prends mon repos,
Un jour viendra qui n'est pas venu,
Ou je mordrai, qui m'avra mordu."

It is said that the house was built by Monsieur Philibert, a wealthy Bordeaux merchant, who lived in Quebec when Bigot was Intendant, and that the figure of the dog, and the inscription, were intended as a lampoon aimed at Bigot, whom Philibert hated. The exasperated Intendant was revenged. He hired an officer of the garrison to stab the impertinent merchant. The murderer was pursued by a brother of the victim to Pondicherry, in the East Indies, and there slain (10).



THE GOLDEN DOG.

After breakfast we started in a barouche for the Fall of the Montmorenci. The lowering aspect of the morning had changed to bright sunshine, and the ride upon that fine road was delightful. After crossing the St. Charles over Dorchester Bridge, the road is Macadamized all the way. On both sides are pleasant embowered residences for about two miles, where, crossing a stream, the old Canadian village of Beauport is entered at a gentle slope. The one-storied houses are nearly all alike in size, form, and feature. They stand obliquely to the street, to let the drifting snow pass by; and to each is attached a narrow strip of land, extending in the rear, and each containing thirty acres. The village is upon an elevation known as the Heights of Beauport, whereon Montcalm established his fortified camp in 1759. The house which he occupied at that time as his headquarters is yet standing and inhabited, upon the land of Colonel Gully, a short distance eastward of his Beauport Mills. It is a stone building covered with stucco, and commands a fine view of Quebec and its environs. In the vicinity of this house, and near the Montmorenci, are slight traces of the French works.



MONTCALM'S HEAD-QUARTERS, BEAUPORT.

(9) This is likely a typographical error, the whole estimates for 1759 exceeded thirty millions of livres. Cadet, commissioner of stores, had realized twelve millions on expenses which ought not to have exceeded eleven. [Ed.]

(10) Mr. Jacques Viger has disproved altogether the existence of the facts asserted in relation to the *Chien d'Or*. An elegant Canadian writer, Mr. Soulard had written the legend as existing in the popular belief; but Mr. Viger has proved that Mr. Philibert was killed by Mr. de Repentigny in a sudden quarrel on the 21st January, 1748, so that the inscription which bears the date 1732, is totally unconnected with this event. Mr. de Repentigny was pardoned by the King and the *Lettres de grâces* were duly registered in Canada. He never went to Pondichéry, his presence is traced in Acadia or in Canada to 1760, when he commanded the battalion of the Montreal militia in the battle that was won over gene-

Near the west bank of the Montmorenci is a restaurant where refreshments may be had at prices ruinous to a shallow purse, and sparkling ice-water for only half a dime a glass. The keeper-hires from the owner of the property the legal right to charge each visitor twenty-five cents for the privilege of following a pleasant pathway through sloping meadows and along shaded fences, to a zigzag road that leads to the bottom of the almost perpendicular bank of the St. Lawrence, near where General Montcalm with grenadiers and other troops of Wolfe's army landed, and had the first conflict with the forces of Montcalm. We paid all charges, and, guided by a lad a dozen years of age, made the descent, and by a winding way among lumber and along the river's edge, an eighth of a mile, we reached an admirable position to view the Montmorenci Fall from below. Recent rains had filled the river to the brim, and the cascade was both beautiful and grand. The waters descend in a bright fleecy sheet, twenty-five yards in width (unbroken except by an enormous rock half-way down), into a gulf about two hundred feet below. From brink to base the sheet is covered with sparkling foam; and from the caldron rises mist continually. This, in winter, forms a huge cone of porous ice, sometimes a hundred feet in height, and when the river below is hard frozen a lively spectacle is exhibited, for scores of people may be seen upon the mist-hill slowly climbing to its summit or shooting down it upon sleds with arrowy swiftness. The banks on each side of the fall rise many feet above the crown of the cataract, and are nearly perpendicular, presenting bare rocks at the base and covered with vegetation and shrubbery on the summit.

Two or three years ago a suspension-bridge was constructed over the fall by which passengers might look into the gulf below. It hung over that fearful spot but a short time. The first persons (a man and his wife and child, in a cart, on their way to visit a daughter in one of the nunneries in Quebec) who attempted to pass over it after it was opened to the public lost their lives (11). The supporting cables were drawn from their shore-fastenings by the weight upon them, and the whole structure, except the towers, with its living burden, fell into the boiling caldron and disappeared forever. The towers yet stand, mementos of a sad calamity.

We climbed the steep banks along the zigzag road in the meridian heat of the sun, and rested in the shade of a pleasant grove near the residence of the Seigneur of Beauport. It is an elegant old mansion, close by the bank of the Montmorenci, at the fall. It was built by General Haldimand, the last Governor of the Province of Quebec, before the union of the Canadas, and was named Montmorenci House (12). There the Baroness Reidesel (wife of the Brunswick general who came to Canada with Burgoyne in 1776) and her family were entertained for several weeks by General Haldimand in the summer of 1782; and there the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, resided while he was a sojourner in the province. It is a most delightful spot, commanding a fine view of Quebec and the country on the south side of the St. Lawrence, the harbor, and the beautiful fertile Isle of Orleans, which divides the river into two broad channels.

After making a sketch of Montmorenci House

we returned to the restaurant, and proceeded through fields and down a wooded slope, led by the same boy-guide, to the Natural Steps, a section of the banks of the Montmorenci, three-fourths of a mile above the fall. The rocks are so called because they exhibit a series of rectangular gradations resembling stairs. They are composed of shaly limestone, and supposed by some to have been formed by the abrasion of the waters, and by others to be original in their shapes. For an eighth of a mile the river rushes in irregular cascades among these rocks, in a very narrow and

ral Murray, by the Chevalier de Lévis, on the 28th of April. Finally Mr. Bigot did not come to Canada before September 1748. The meaning and origin of the inscription remains an enigma. See Christie's History of Lower Canada, 4th volume. [Ed.]

(11) They were not the first persons. [Ed.]

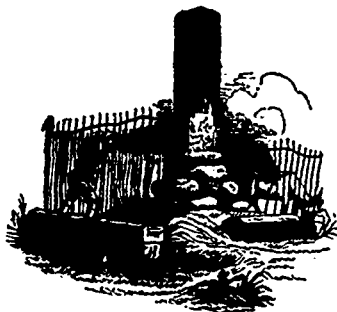
(12) Doubtful. [Ed.]

uous channel, its surface white with foam, and here and there sending up fleeces of spray. On the bald rocky bank we sat, watching the rushing waters, and made an early dinner of sandwiches.

We were leisurely ascending the wooded slope from the river, picking wild flowers by the way, when the rumbling of distant thunder warned us of an approaching storm. We hastened to the barouche and started on our return. Darker and nearer grow the clouds in the northwest, but I ventured to make the sketch of Montcalm's house in the presence of the coming shower. A favoring current bore it northward, and we escaped; but other clouds now came rolling up from the horizon, some audible with thunder, and magnificent in form and hue, until all the firmament westward of the zenith presented a glorious aerial panorama of grand moving shapes and wonderful combinations of colors, for the bright sun was blazing behind the gorgeous screen. Our day's journey was not finished, and we kept on, not without apprehensions of a drenching, far away beyond Lorette we saw the rainvails upon the hills. But "fortune favors the brave," and under its wings we were sheltered. We recrossed Dorchester Bridge, and ascending to the *Chemin de la Grande Allée*, the destined Fifth Avenue of Quebec, we alighted at the toll-gate and walked out to Bonner's Field, on the Plains of Abraham, to view the new monument erected upon the spot where Wolfe fell at the moment of his victory, on the 13th of September, 1759.

This monument stands upon the site of the old one which the public-spirited Lord Aylmer caused to be erected a quarter of a century ago, but which had become shamefully defaced by the hands of relic-seekers, who were carrying it away in their pockets and reticules. It was of granite, about ten feet in height, surrounded by an iron railing. I give a sketch of it as it appeared when I visited the spot in 1848. The new monument is a beautiful Doric column made of granite blocks, crested with a Roman sword and helmet, and bearing upon the eastern side of its pedestal the following inscription, which records its history: "This pillar was erected by the British Army in Canada, A.D. 1849. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. B., K. C. H., K. C. T. S., etc., Commander of the Forces, to replace that erected by Governor-General Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., in 1832, which was broken and defaced, and is deposited beneath." On the western side is the inscription upon the old monument: "Here died Wolfe victorious, September 13, 1759." It is surrounded by an iron railing, so constructed with sharp hooks and spears as to prevent any future incursions of the Goths and Vandals.

Nearer the old city walls and the bank of the St. Lawrence the mounds and ditches of the French lines are visible, and these are all upon that elevated plateau that remain to tell the student of history that this is classic ground. The level ground occupied by the English army early in that eventful struggle when Gallic power gave way to British strength, is now devoted to the barbarous sport of horse-racing, and occasional parades of the soldiers of the garrison.



WOLFE'S MONUMENT IN 1848

We did not linger long upon the Plains of Abraham, for the sun was near the horizon when I finished my drawing of the monument, and I wished to make a sketch of one of the four Martello towers erected at different distances across the height of Quebec from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles. These towers have cannon mounted upon their summits, with which the Plains might be swept, and are so constructed that, if taken by an enemy, they can easily be laid in ruins by heavy shot from the garrison; while on the opposite side, facing the open country, the walls are of immense thickness. We passed the one here delineated on our return to the city, and entered the town by St. Louis's Gate at early twilight, hungry, and wearied by our day's rambling, and thankful for the bounteous table, parlor sofas, and soft, tidy beds that we knew

awaited us at Russell's. It was Saturday night, and we rejoiced in the approach of a day of rest.



WOLFE'S MONUMENT IN 1858.

Sunday morning dawned gloriously. The air was cool and invigorating, and no cloud was in the sky. At nine o'clock we went to the French Cathedral on Market Square, and found scores of worshippers and strangers thronging the vestibule, the aisles, and stair-cases. An officer in the appropriate uniform led us to a gallery fronting the nave, from which we had a comprehensive view of the whole magnificent interior. This church edifice was erected under the auspices of François de Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, who was a zealous prelate and judicious patron of learning. It was consecrated in the summer of 1666, with imposing ceremonies, under the title of the *Immaculate Conception* (13). The building is two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and about one hundred and eighty in width, and has within it four chapels, two in each aisle. The lofty ceiling is elegantly vaulted in stucco, and the floor and galleries are sufficiently spacious to accommodate a congregation of four thousand souls. This church suffered severely when the English batteries at Point Lévi hurled shells upon the town previous to the battle that gave Wolfe the victory in 1759. Much of the Lower Town was destroyed, and the Cathedral was set on fire and so shattered that it was almost a total ruin. Of all the interior decorations and many fine pictures only one of the latter was saved from hopeless mutilation. That was the present grand altar-piece, representing the Conception, after the style of Le Brun. After the Province was ceded to Great Britain the church was renovated, and the pictures that now enrich it were placed there. Among them the finest are, the Apostle Paul in his ecstatic Vision, as related in 2d Corinthians, painted by Carlo Maratti; the Saviour ministered unto by Angels, by Restout; the Flight of Joseph and Mary, a copy; the Redeemer on the Cross, by Van Dyke; the Nativity of Christ, copied from Annibal Carracci; the Saviour outraged by the Soldiers, by Fleuret; the Day of Pentecost, by Vigmon; the Holy Family, by Blanchard; and portraits of St. Anna and the Holy Family (14).

(13) On the 18th July 1667. [Ed.]

(14) The paintings in the Chapel of the Seminary are also worth seeing. A list of them and of the artists to whom they are attributed are to be found in this journal for August 1857. [Ed.]

We remained in the French Cathedral during the performance of the ritual service, and then repaired to the Cathedral of the Church of England, near by, whose chief front, with an inclosed and shaded area, is on Garden Street. This is said to be one of the most perfect and pleasing specimens of architecture in the Province. It is built of gray sandstone, hundred and thirty-six feet in length,



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.

an seventy-five in breadth. It stands upon high ground, with one front upon the Place d'Armes; and its tall spire, covered with bright tin, is a conspicuous object from every point of view. The ground was once the property of the Récollet or Franciscan fathers. Their church and convent were burned in 1796, and the order soon afterward becoming extinct in Canada, this portion of their property was bought, and the church edifice was erected, by the bounty of the Government (15). The communion plate, presented by George III., is said to be the finest on the continent. The church was consecrated in 1804. It contains very little ornament, but is enriched by two fine marble monuments, one to the memory of Dr. Mountain, the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec (*) and the other to the Duke of Richmond, one of the governors-general, who died of hydrophobia. A fine chime of eight bells summons the people to worship, and as we entered the area in the front we saw the performers busy with ropes, making a harmonious tintinnabulation,

In the afternoon I strolled alone out of Hope Gate, down to the Lower Town, and visited the ancient church of *Notre Dame des Victoires*, which fronts upon the little market-place. This church, as we have observed, stands upon the site of the fort constructed by Cartier's men in the autumn of 1535 (16). The ground is much lower than it was at that time. It is one of the oldest church edifices in the city, and was erected previously to 1690, for in that year, amidst the joy caused by the defeat of the English forces under Sir William

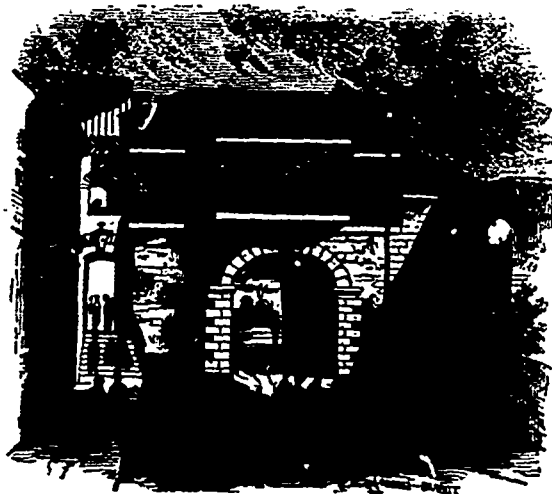
(*) It is said that when the Sea of Quebec was to be supplied with an incumbent the King was perplexed in making a choice. Dr. Mountain was present on one occasion when his Majesty spoke of the matter. "If your Majesty had faith," said the Doctor, "there would be no difficulty." The King asked him to explain. "If you had faith," replied the witty divine, "you would say unto this *mountain*, 'Be thou removed into that sea,' and it would be accomplished." That Mountain was moved accordingly. (Note of the author.)

(15) The *Récollets* property was never bought by the Crown, but taken possession of. [Ed.]

(16) We have already pointed out that Champlain and 1608 ought to be here instead of Cartier and 1535. The ground is not lower but higher than it was formerly a thing naturally accounted for. [Ed.]

Phipps, who besieged Quebec, the fête of *Notre Dame de la Victoire* was established, and ordered to be annually celebrated in this church on the 7th of October, that being the day on which the first intelligence of the coming of the English was received. On that occasion M. de la Colombière, the Archdeacon, preached an eloquent discourse. Twenty-one years later, when news of the shipwreck of an English fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker, on its way to attack Quebec, was received, this second victory, as the inhabitants called it, was celebrated as little less than miraculous. Again the eloquent voice of Colombière was heard, and the church received the name of *Notre-Dame des Victoires*. Kalm, who visited Quebec in 1749, says of this church: "It has a small steeple in the middle of the roof, square at the bottom and round at the top." It was nearly consumed by fire during Wolfe's bombardment, when a great portion of the Lower Town was destroyed. It was afterward repaired, and assumed its present form. It is the only church in the Lower Town. The interior is quite plain. In a little chapel in a northern wing is a full-size figure of Jesus entombed, and upon the walls are a few inferior paintings.

I continued my walk in the Lower Town to Champlain Street, and along that avenue at the foot of Cape Diamond to the Ordnance Wharf, at Pres de Ville, the place where General Montgomery was killed when attempting to carry a British battery there, on the morning of the 31st of December, 1775. The declivity of black limestone slate, sparkling with quartz crystals and crowned by the citadel, is here about three hundred feet in height; and the space between its base and the St. Lawrence was so narrow that some of the precipice has been cut away to make room for the street. It was at this narrow place that the British had erected a battery. Montgomery had formed a plan of assault upon Quebec that promised success. General Arnold, with one division, was to pass through the suburb St. Roch, and carrying a battery on the St. Charles, at the *Sault au Matelot*, make his way into the Lower Town; while Montgomery was to lead the other division down Wolfe's ravine, and along the St. Lawrence, take the battery under Cape Diamond, and making his way into the Lower Town, also join Arnold in forcing a passage into the Upper Town through the portal since called Prescott Gate. At the head of his men, in the face of a driving snow-storm, just at dawn, Montgomery was making his way. He had passed the palisade in front of the battery, when a single discharge of grape-shot killed him instantly, and slew or mortally wounded several of his officers and men. Arnold, on the other side of the town, was wounded, and carried to the General Hospital; and after a desperate struggle for several hours, during which time many of the Americans were killed or made prisoners, the conflict ended, and Quebec was saved to the British.



PRESCOTT GATE, OUTSIDE.

I intended to continue my walk to Wolfe's Cove, where that commander landed his invading army, some distance further up the St. Lawrence; but evening was approaching, and I made my way back through the Lower Town to St. Paul Street, and visited the place, under the Grand Battery, where Arnold was wounded. The then open shore of the St. Charles is now covered with streets and houses, connecting the Lower Town with the suburb St. Roch.

Nothing of its former aspect may be seen except the rugged declivity.

I walked to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Roch—a modern edifice, very spacious, and situated upon an open space fronting toward the *Vachevie*, former possessions of the Jesuits. It is well finished within, and contains several good pictures from the pencils of Restout, Virmond, Chalis, Vignon, Blanchard, and other French artists (17). In the sacristy is a portrait of Bishop Plessis, a great benefactor of the church. Here I rested for a while in the midst of a score of men and women on their knees in prayer, and then entered the city through Palace Gate, the portal that opens toward the St. Charles (18).

At evening, accompanied by my traveling companions, I went up to Durham Terrace, the resort of the citizens during the summer twilights. It occupies the site of the old Castle of St. Louis, the residence of the governors-general of Canada for more than two centuries. It was destroyed by fire in 1834, and since then the spot has been reserved as a public promenade. The old castle was a fine stone building, over two hundred feet in length. It stood near the precipice; and on that side its walls and spacious gallery were supported by solid stone buttresses. These yet remain; and the platform of Durham Terrace, from which fine views down the St. Lawrence, and of the shores opposite, are obtained, occupies the place of the old broad gallery. We were there just at sunset, when the terrace was filled with men, women, and children; and we lingered until the vesper light had faded, for the evening air was delightful.—*Harper's Magazine*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, was pleased on the 23d instant to appoint the following persons to be School Commissioners.

County of Laval.—Ste. Rose: Mr. Léon Plessis Bélair.
County of Megantic.—St. Calixte: Mr. Joseph Levesque.
County of Shefford.—Stukely: Mr. John M. Brown.

CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Miss Mary Keogh, has obtained a diploma authorising her to teach in elementary schools.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF STANSTAD.

Miss Eliza W. Foster, and Messrs. Frederick W. Lake and Stephen F. Spalding have obtained diplomas authorising them to teach in elementary schools.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the library of the Department.

From Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., booksellers at New York: "Primary Arithmetic," by Mr. Charles Davis. 1 vol. in-18; "Intellectual Arithmetic," by the same. 1 vol. in-18; "New School Arithmetic," by the same. 1 vol. in-12; "New University Arithmetic," by the same. 1 vol. in-12; "Key to Davis' University arithmetic," by the same. 1 vol. in-12. "The Teacher and the Parent," by Charles Northend. 1 vol. in-80; "Theory and Practice of Teaching," by D. P. Page. 1 vol. in-80; "School Amusements," by N. W. Taylor Root. 1 vol. in-80; "Universal Education," by Ira Mayhew. 1 vol. in-80; "American Education," by Edward Mansfield. 1 vol. in-80; "Logic of Mathematics," by Charles Davies. 1 vol. in-80.

From Mr. Professor Hall, Albany "Geology of Iowa, 2 vols. in-40.

From Messrs. Collins & Brother, Booksellers at New York: "Rudi-

ments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," by Mr. Denison Olmsted. 1 vol. in-120.

From the Revd. Abbé Faillon, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice: "Vie de M. Olier." 2 vols. in-80.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL, (LOWER CANADA) FEBRUARY, 1859.

Report of the Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada for 1857.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 25th July 1858.

To the Honorable, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my third Annual Report on the state of Public Instruction in Lower Canada.

The results which have followed the establishment of the new Normal schools being of a nature to interest in a lively manner, all those who feel an interest in education, I purpose to detail, in the first part of this Report, the organisation and present condition of these schools. In the second part, I shall give a comprehensive summary of facts as shewn by the statistical tables of 1857. In the third part I shall refer to the improvements already alluded to in my last year's report, but which I have not hitherto been able to carry out, as well as to others, the importance of which has been shown me by this year's experience.

1. Of Normal Schools.

In Appendix C, will be found the Reports of the Directors of each of these Institutions, and in Appendix A the Statistics which they have collected, in accordance with the forms used in the reports of Colleges and Academies.

The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools, opened on the 3rd March 1857, have up to the date of this Report held two sessions; the first ended on the 15th July 1857, and the second commenced on the 15th September of the same year and has just terminated on the 15th of the present month. The Laval Normal School, inaugurated on the 12th May 1857, was adjourned on the 15th July and this short space cannot be considered as a session. It may therefore be said that this school held its first session from the 15th September 1857 to the 15th July 1858.

In the McGill Normal School, instruction is given simultaneously to pupils of both sexes; but there are two separate model schools, and an infant school, has been lately added. In the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, where the boarding system has been adopted, it is evident that it is necessary also, as is done in all catholic institutions, to separate the pupils of the two sexes. On the 15th September 1857 the boarding Department for female pupil teachers of the Laval Normal school was opened, and placed under the control of the Ursuline Ladies of Quebec, and the day-school of the Ursuline Convent has been converted into the Model School in connection with this Normal School. The lessons, with the exception of drawing, music, embroidery and English, are given by the professors of the Normal School.

As for the Jacques-Cartier Normal School I have hitherto been unable to take steps similar to those which have been so successful at Quebec, and I considered it necessary moreover to defer taking them, feeling convinced that the pecuniary resources placed at my disposal would not suffice to keep up two boarding establishments in each of these schools, from the fact that the Laval Normal School already in debt to the amount of £50 on the 1st January 1858, has found this debt increase constantly ever since. Satisfied that the Legislature would have at heart the continuance of the work thus commenced, and especially that they would not leave the large and populous district of Montreal without the advantages possessed by that of Quebec, in this respect, I have thought it necessary to defer the organisation of a boarding department for female pupil teachers at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, until the grant to Normal Schools shall have been increased. This measure seems to be the more pressing, from the fact that the results which have followed its adoption in the McGill and Laval schools, have been so far as the pupils are concerned, most completely successful. In each of these schools they greatly exceed in number the male pupil

(17) The church of St. Roch's does not contain paintings by those artists, but the names of two of them are to be found in the list of those in the chapel of the Seminary. [Ed.]

(18) Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, who died in 1825, built the first church of St. Roch's. The present is the third. The two others were destroyed by fire. [Ed.]

teachers; in the McGill they are even in the proportion of nine to one. Mr. Langevin says, speaking of the first division of female pupil teachers at his school: "This first division was certainly composed of the most talented pupils in the whole institution; and they have moreover made perfectly wonderful progress especially in grammar and arithmetic." Besides it is a well known fact that we may always rely more upon female than upon male teachers to impart elementary instruction in our country districts. They alone are competent to direct the infant schools, they alone are permitted by ecclesiastical authority to conduct mixed schools of boys and girls; and in fact the total number of them is 1850, while the male teachers only amount to 902. I am well aware that they are not competent to perform all the duties of the teacher, and that the preference given over male teachers in certain municipalities to females teachers, even but little qualified, a preference arising chiefly from the difficulty of having separate schools for boys and from the lowness of the salary with which females are usually satisfied, is one of the most common causes of the slight progress of education in this country; however it is difficult to conceive that things can change with very great rapidity; and at all events, if it was important to ensure good male teachers to school municipalities, as we have done, it is doubly necessary, in this respect, to provide good female teachers, since in many places, they are charged with the education of children of both sexes.

The results of the Normal schools have hitherto greatly surpassed anything that was to be expected. The number of pupils, their general success, and the number of those already engaged in teaching, ought to dispel every fear heretofore entertained on these subjects. The youth of the country have responded to the appeal made to them; a great number of young men and women, most of whom have shown a real aptitude and a great talent for teaching, have had the courage to undertake special studies placed within their reach. If the work should subsequently fail, it must be due to the apathy of the public, or because the various local authorities, or rather fathers of families, who by the present system have the power of controlling the seauthorities, shall not have known how to appreciate so important an institution, and to distinguish between the real service, which may be rendered by teachers prepared carefully for that position, and the unproductive attempts of most of those who assume it without any special preparation, and most frequently without the inclination, knowledge, or necessary aptitude.

The salaries hitherto obtained by some of the pupils of the normal schools shew that certain municipalities have already understood all the importance of taking the initiative in this grand movement which alone can extricate our schools from the inferior position which they have held for so long a time, and by that means rescue our children from ignorance.

The following municipalities were the first who distinguished themselves for their zeal and generosity in procuring teachers from the normal schools, and ensuring to them a reasonable remuneration. They are those of Laprairie, Sault aux Recolets, Ste. Philomène, St. Hermas, St. Placide, Ste. Scholastique, St. Constant, the Iroquois Village of Caughnawaga in the District of Montreal. The Municipality of Stanfold in the District of Three Rivers, and that of St. Nicolas in the District of Quebec have also procured the services of two pupils from the Laval Normal school.

Let men of intelligence and education unite in each locality; let them explain to rate-payers that mistaken economy is in this, as in every thing else, real extravagance, that it is better to pay much and receive much, than to pay little and receive literally nothing; if this were done, we are certain that all would imitate the generosity of the school municipalities which we have just named, and the young pupils of our normal schools would soon find in remunerative employment, a just recompense for the efforts and sacrifices which they have made. Let the friends of education say to themselves: the whole question of public instruction in Lower Canada rests, correctly speaking, on the success or failure of the normal schools, which itself, is included in the following question: will the school municipalities take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of procuring good teachers?

The Inspectors of schools in their reports and the Principal of the Laval Normal school suggest moreover that a stop should be put to the unjust competition of male and female teachers admitted to that office with such deplorable, I might say, such culpable facility by the Boards of examiners; that the pupils of the normal schools be allowed some particular privileges; that the municipalities who persist in retaining teachers who are not provided with any description of diploma, be deprived of their share of the grant; and finally that a minimum of salary be fixed, subject to no reduction in any case. Without entering at present into a detailed examination, I may say, that in every case where its influence could

be brought to bear, the Department has always taken action in accordance with these suggestions. The time may have perhaps arrived when it is well to have recourse to a description of severity which a few years ago would have hopelessly compromised the cause of popular education; but it would be a thousand times better, we admit, to obtain from the good sense of the public and the zealous co-operation of the friends of education, an indispensable improvement which in any case must be shortly obtained, cost what it may. Otherwise we must resign ourselves to seeing the most sad of all sights, that of millions of children entrusted at great expense to unworthy and incapable hands; while those who have been at great expense prepared to teach, will be compelled to engage in other ways of life, certainly less honorable, sometimes ruinous, though more immediately lucrative, at least apparently so.

Persuaded that the merit of the pupils, whom they shall have educated must finally prevail, and that apathy and even opposition must yield before the evidence of the results obtained, the Directors of the Normal schools have, with my entire approbation, promptly removed every individual whose bad conduct might at a later period injure the reputation of their establishments. By this wise severity they have given the most certain pledge for the morality and capability of the pupils who have received the diplomas of the school, and to that diploma the highest value. This strictness joined to other circumstances, which are explained in the reports of the Directors, has caused a considerable reduction in the number of pupils at the end of each session.

The following table will give the statistics of pupils in the three schools, and it will be remarked that they are very nearly alike in each of them; the Laval Normal school however being the one from which the smallest number of pupils have departed without a diploma.

	No. of pupils who have entered from the open. of the sch. to 16th July 1868.	No. of pupils who have left witht. dip.	No. of pupils who have left after hav. obtained a diploma.	No. of pupils desiring to cont. their stud. after having obtain. a diploma.	No. of pupils who, not having obtained a diploma are permitted to continue their studies.
Jacques-Cartier Normal School.....	57	24	14	10	9
McGill Nor. School...	90	30	34	13	13
Laval Normal School..	77	18	17	2	40
Total.....	224	72	65	25	62

It will be seen that a considerable number of pupils who have received a diploma for an elementary school desire to continue their studies in order to obtain the model school or primary superior school diplomas. One of the most talented pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal school, Mr. Dostaler, who had not a fellowship, after having obtained the diploma for a primary superior school, even requested leave to study a third year, which has been granted.

Of the 65 pupils who left after having obtained diplomas 40, that is, all those of the first session and some of those of the second session are at the present time engaged in teaching. The remainder without exception are disposed to do the same, if a reasonable remuneration is offered them, and I was the first to advise them to decline any offer which was not equivalent to their merit. Already however several pupils who have just left have been retained, as I have stated above, with the offer of salaries varying from £75 to £100.

The total number of diplomas hitherto granted is 100; the number is higher than that which appears in the above table, because several pupils have received the elementary school diploma in the first session and that of the model school in the second. In all, there were granted 35 model school, and 65 elementary school diplomas.

Among the number of pupils who have left without diplomas are included several young persons, who were compelled by diseases previously contracted, to abandon their studies. Death, which always takes its share of everything in this world, has not spared these youthful institutions. The Jacques Cartier Normal school lost one of its most estimable pupils in every respect, Mr. Joseph Dalcourt, and the Laval normal school lost one of its most talented pupils Miss Eliza Létourneau.

It is easy to see by the reports of the Directors that they have devoted their whole attention to discover and remove the obstacles which oppose the progress of their respective establishments. The difficulty of maintaining discipline with a small staff of masters, the multiplicity of duties which fall to the share of the Principal, who is charged with the superintendence of the boarding department, the teaching of a vast number of subjects, the direction of the model school, the responsibility, the correspondence, and a crowd of details of which no idea can be formed, details which, in other establishments are divided among three or four officers who take no part in the teaching; all this has caused, in the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal schools, especially in the former, serious difficulties to contend with. Another difficulty to be overcome in these schools, arises from the teaching of both languages, of which one alone, the French, from the multiplicity of rules and exceptions contained in the grammar, requires a long course of study, to be thoroughly acquired, even by those who have learned it from the cradle.

Had we had but this reason for fixing at two years the normal course, which, in Upper Canada includes only two sessions of five months each, it would have been amply sufficient to justify us for so doing. Moreover, for the same reason, it has been impossible to complete the programme of subjects to be taught, which can only be done according as the progress of public instruction in the country and the success of the normal schools themselves, bring to them better instructed pupils. However it is easy to see by consulting the statistical tables (1) that the list is already very varied and extensive. All the pupils, without distinction, in the three schools have learned arithmetic in all its branches, English and French grammar, the principles of literature and literary composition, geography, the elements of religious instruction, and the principles of teaching as well in a regular course, as by their application to each of these branches of study. At the McGill Normal school, mental arithmetic, book keeping, algebra, geometry, physics and natural history have been imparted to all the pupils. Up to the present 34 pupils of the Jacques Cartier normal school, and 63 of the Laval Normal school have been instructed in mental arithmetic, 24 in the former and 28 in the latter have learned book keeping, 7 in the former and 16 in the latter have learned algebra, 6 in the former and 16 in the latter have learned geometry, 6 in the Jacques Cartier Normal school, 20 in the McGill Normal school, and 16 in the Laval Normal school have learned trigonometry, 7 in the Jacques Cartier Normal school and 28 at the Laval Normal school have studied physics, 20 pupils at the McGill Normal school have studied astronomy, 6 at the Jacques Cartier Normal school, and 20 at the McGill Normal school have studied chemistry, and finally 6 at the Jacques Cartier Normal school and 28 at the Laval Normal school have received lessons in natural history. It will be seen by this that the study of the higher sciences has been pushed as far as possible in institutions of this kind still in their infancy. Sacred history and the history of Canada have been taught at all three of the schools; ancient history and the history of England at the McGill school, and the history of France and the general history at the Jacques Cartier school. Lessons in theoretical agriculture have been given at the McGill school, and lessons in botanical and practical horticulture at the Laval school. Linear drawing and vocal music have been taught to all the pupils of the three schools; drawing and instrumental music have also been studied with success by a great number of pupils in each of them. Some of the drawing books of the female pupils of the McGill and Laval schools give evidence of really remarkable progress.

At the Jacques Cartier Normal school, a complete gymnasium has not only furnished all the pupils with an opportunity of taking salutary exercise, but has also disposed them to spread throughout the country a taste for physical education. There has also been established in this school a public course, attended by the youth of Montreal with tolerable regularity, and which has enabled the pupils to accustom themselves to public speaking, by reading before the audience, their notes containing a synopsis of each previous lesson. Tolerably complete cabinets of apparatus for the exemplification of physical science (though of course the strictest economy has been observed in their collection) have been provided for each school; and the pupils at several public exhibitions have shown considerable skill in experiments and demonstrations. As soon as the means placed at my disposal will permit, it will be well to add thereto a small museum of natural history. For the present, plates, tables, and a few specimens have given the means of imparting to

the pupils certain elementary and indispensable ideas on the subject.

The three institutions are alike furnished with maps, globes, planetaria, black boards, pictures for object lessons, etc. The McGill and Laval schools will require more extensive libraries than they at present possess. Although that of the Jacques Cartier school is also limited, the pupils have access, under certain restrictions, to the library of the Department of Public Instruction which is in the same building. This collection, which is also open to the professors of the other normal schools, to the officers of the department, and indeed to all persons who are engaged in serious study, now amounts to over 3000 volumes, thanks in a great measure to the various donations which I have received.

It is much to be desired that appropriate buildings for the Laval and Jacques Cartier schools should be erected as speedily as possible. The McGill school is perfectly settled in the old High-School, which has been repaired with all possible care, and the spacious apartments which are destined for the model-schools give to this institution an important source of revenue. Besides that the boarding department for boys in the two other schools are much confined in the old buildings which they occupy, the halls of the model school allow the admission of but a very limited number of pupils, whilst hundreds of children, whose parents are in circumstances to pay the monthly charge, have applied for admission.

At the end of Appendix B, will be found a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the three schools; the balance in hand of £780 of the grant up to the 31st December 1857 will certainly be absorbed by the excess of the expenditure over the revenue for the year 1858.

I frequently visited these important institutions of which I predict so much good, and I have every reason to congratulate myself on having to communicate with the present able Directors and professors. Amongst all, I found at each visit that there had been remarkable progress, great attention to general order, and to the rules which were published in my report of last year, and among the pupils that good bearing and spirit, which are the evident signs of success. The labors of the directors, their zeal, their almost superhuman exertion cannot be too highly praised. The Laval school towards the end of the school year was deprived of its worthy Principal, Mgr. Horan, who was appointed Bishop of Kingston. His able successor, Mr. Langevin, in his report, renders a tribute to the devotion and energetic spirit of enterprise of this distinguished prelate, which only goes to confirm the unanimous opinion of vast districts to which he has rendered the most important services.

To recapitulate, the new normal schools are evidently in a way to achieve all the good results which were expected of them, provided that on the one hand, the school municipalities appreciate the fruit of their labor in the manner which I have indicated, and on the other, that the Legislature do not refuse them the pecuniary means necessary for their development. Should there be a failure in either of these two conditions of success, we should have to despair of public instruction in Lower Canada. All parts of the country, however, have proved in the most satisfactory manner that they understand the importance of these new institutions for, I must not forget to mention in conclusion that nearly all the counties in Lower Canada, even the most distant, have been represented in the normal schools by pupils, some of whom have even been sent thither by the generous assistance of friends of education in certain localities.

2d. Statistics of the year 1857.

Numerical progress in all that concerns education has been pretty well sustained, not however without the fluctuations which are always observed in all statistics conscientiously collected and published. The increase in the number of pupils attending all descriptions of institutions is not considerable compared with that of the year 1856 over the year 1855. The increase of 1856 over 1855 was 15063, while that of the year 1855 over the year 1854 was only 8325. The straitened circumstances in which a great part of the population were situated in 1857 should cause us to accept the increase of 6537 as satisfactory. The same remark applies with more force to the contributions, and I explained in my last report (page 23) that the extraordinary increase of last year was to a great extent only apparent, on account of the imperfections in the statistical returns of former years. Moreover it was the first year that the municipalities had a right to impose a tax to the extent of double the grant, and it was also the first occasion, on which the previous levying of the monthly dues was insisted upon. The following

(1) Whenever the statistical tables are consulted it would be well also to glance at the *errata* at the end of the volume.

little table shows a continuous and truly remarkable increase during the last four years.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Institu	2352	2795	2369	2919	2916	27	77	151	694
Pupils..	109231	119733	127058	142141	149799	6557	21710	29065	40514
Contrib	£ 41462	£ 59508	£ 62281	£ 101691	£ 100052	£ 4361	£ 13768	£ 46311	£ 61590

It will be thus seen that the increase from 1853 to 1857 on the number of institutions has been 25.21 per cent; on the number of pupils 37.41 per cent; and on the sum of contributions 155.70 per cent.

The increase in the number of pupils learning each of the most important of those branches of education, which form part of elementary education, might give rise to the same observations. The increase in the number of pupils learning history is the greatest (8567) while that of 1856 over 1855 was only 2060. This is owing principally to the fact that public attention has been powerfully directed to the importance of the study of the history of Canada, and the publication of an abridgment of Mr. Garneau's history has greatly contributed to cause this movement. The following table includes all classes of institutions with the exception of a part of the independent schools, concerning with no information, except the approximate number of the pupils attending them, could be obtained.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Pupils reading well..	27367	32561	43407	46940	48834	1893	6426	15972	21466
Pupils writing.	50072	47014	58033	60066	61943	1557	3910	14929	11871
Learn'g simple Arith.	18291	22897	30631	49359	52345	4486	22214	29948	31564
" compound "	12448	16073	22586	23431	26643	3212	4057	6570	14195
Book-keeping	799	1976	5012	5500	488	3624	4801	5600
Geography.....	12155	13326	17700	30134	39606	3472	15906	19730	21421
History.....	6738	11496	15520	17580	26147	8567	10625	14661	19409
French Grammar ..	15353	17852	22260	28228	39857	15807	21215	23714
English "	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	250	3070	4977	5008
Grammatical Analy..	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	7754	17625	24781	29652

I did not consider it necessary to publish at length this year the return of children made by the secretary-treasurers.

A summary of this return would give a total of 236,855 children between five and sixteen years of age, of which number 124,657 attended the schools in 1856, the former amounted to 229,216, and the latter 121,755. The observations which I made in my last report on the lowness of these numbers are equally applicable to the reports of the present year; I will leave the making of approximate calculations, such as I gave in my last year's report, to such of my readers, as are disposed to examine this subject more minutely. According to these calculations the real number of children between five and sixteen years of age in 1857 would be about 308,000. A rather remarkable fact is that of 150,927 children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, 95,869 attended the schools; this gives a proportion of 63.51 per cent on the total number of children compelled by law to attend the common schools and to pay the monthly contributions. To this must be added a great number of pupils attending superior educational establishments not within the limits of their respective municipalities, who are not included in this table. Another fact not less worthy of remark is that of 54,682 children between the ages of five and seven years, 22,030 attend the schools, which is a large proportion for that age, and shows a great disposition on the part of the parents to send their children to school at an early age; but the misfortune is that they do not allow them to remain there long enough and do not send them with sufficient regularity, a fact which has been noticed by all the inspectors in their reports.

Here again however the same remark with reference to the probable lowness of the numbers in the return is to be made.

Table B in Appendix A shows as in last year's report remarkable instances of liberality on the part of a great number of school municipalities. The total amount of supplementary assessments, and of special assessments, over and above the compulsory assessment was £19,697, the preceding it was £23,474, thus showing a diminution of £3,777; the amount of the school rates or monthly fees, is £52,150; on the preceding year it was £43,372; increase £8788; and lastly the amount of the tax for building and repairing school houses is £5732, while in 1856 it amounted to £6373 showing a decrease of £641.

The diminution in the additional taxes is easily to be accounted for by the fact, that the greater part of them were destined to pay off old debts, and by the increase in the school rates, which is, as may be seen above, very considerable.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—A meeting of the Teacher's Association in connexion with the Jacques Cartier Normal School, was held at Montreal, on the 28th of January. Lectures were made by the Rev. Principal Verrean, by Professor Regnaud and by MM. Kirouac and Doran, teachers. The Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction was also present and addressed the meeting strongly urging the teachers to be punctual in their attendance. Several resolutions were adopted on which petitions are to be drafted for parliament during its present session.

—A rather vigorous polemic is now going on between two writers, supposed to be men in high positions, in the *Ere Nouvelle* and the *Gazette de Sorel*; the one advocating the establishment of a classical college at Three-Rivers, and the other urging that the college of Nicolet is sufficient for the wants of the population of what was formerly the district of Three-Rivers.

—The Reverend Narcisse Fortier, curé of St. Michel de Bellechasse, died on the 3rd instant. Mr. Fortier had rendered the cause of education in this part of the country invaluable services. Besides having greatly assisted in putting the law into operation when it was most unpopular, he, with other gentlemen, founded an industrial college and a girls' academy in his parish. The college is one of the few catholic institutions in Lower Canada the professors of which are exclusively laymen. The college was established in 1853, and has now 125 pupils and 5 professors. We believe that Mr. Toussaint, now one of the professors in the Laval Normal School, was the first Principal; Mr. C. Dufresne succeeded him. The girls' academy was founded in 1850, under the direction of Miss Gazeau, and has now 89 pupils. By his zeal, activity, cordiality and the charm of his manners, Mr. Fortier, who was extensively known in Lower Canada, was loved and respected by all. He had been first, in 1818, attached as under-secretary to the beloved and talented Bishop Pleasius; he became secretary of the diocese in 1823, a position as every one knows of high responsibility, which he left for the cure of St. Michel de Bellechasse, in 1829. From these facts we are induced to believe that Mr. Fortier, at the time of his death, was between 60 and 63 years of age. He certainly did not look as much on account of his good health, alacrity and pleasantness of manners. He was carried away almost suddenly by an attack of paralysis. His Lordship the Bishop of Thioa, coadjutor of the arch-diocese of Quebec, Mr. Grand-Vicar Gazeau, formerly one of Mr. Fortier's pupils, and a vast number of the clergy were present at his funeral, and the Bishop, in an appropriate sermon, pointed out the many good qualities of and the invaluable services rendered by the deceased. Mr. Fortier has several brothers, among whom are Mr. Felix Fortier, clerk of the crown in chancery, and Dr. Fortier, the present member for the county of Bellechasse.

—Mr. Thomas Baillargé, an architect of Quebec, has left by his will \$2800 to the schools of the Christian Brothers in that city, and \$4000 to the convent of the Hospital General. The nuns of that convent are Augustines, and it is one of the oldest establishments of the country. They have charge of a house of refuge for poor and infirm old people, of an hospital for invalids and of a young ladies' academy. A view of this convent with some particulars will appear in our next number in the article copied from Harper's. Mr. Baillargé and his father, who died years ago, had a great reputation as architects and statuaries. The latter was for a long time the only person of his calling in that part of the country. Almost all the churches of the diocese of Quebec have been either built or ornamented on the plans of either the son or the father. They were both really men of great skill, taste and learning; and it would be unfair to judge them by the result of their labours as in many cases the wishes or fancies of churchwardens have thwarted or even completely disfigured the execution of their plans. Two of their greatest works are the *baldaquins* of the cathedral of Quebec and that of the parish church of St. Joachim, in the county of Montmorency.

—The semi-annual session of the Association of Teachers for the district of Bedford, was held in the High School, at Durham, on the 17th February instant. Communications were read from the Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction and from Principal Dawson, of McGill College, relating to the objects of the Association. Two lectures were delivered, one by Mr. J. W. March, on the "Teacher's profession;" and the other by Rev. J. C. Butcher, subject: "Laughing at impossibilities." Several resolutions were adopted, one among others to petition the executive government for the appointment of the Council of Public Instruction, pursuant to the Act of 1856.

—Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, in a recent charge to a grand jury, made the following remarks:

"Some of my brother judges in this place have, I perceived, felt themselves called on to remark the increase of crime in the younger part of the population, and also the great extent to which the crime of drunkenness had increased. With regard to the young, and their being led astray without any proper means to reclaim them being taken—there is, I think, no country in the world in which one would expect to find less room for such remarks. For here unusual attention has been paid by the Legislature to the diffusion of knowledge by Common Schools. No parents can have a proper excuse for the non-education of their children. I am satisfied that no proper excuse can be given for children of the poor not being sent to the schools ready to receive them in town and cities. But it is really of little purpose; for such schools only give them the means of education to a certain period of life. After having attained 12 or 14 years of age, no doubt, the greater number of children were taken from school to assist their parents. From that moment they become exposed to the temptations awaiting them in a city like this. A great many of them might have sense enough not to listen to any attempts made to draw them to places where idleness and all kinds of vice are going on; but I fear that a great number of them, not having sufficient strength of mind, would be led away by habits of drunkenness. In every little village in the country grog-shops are to be found, under various names. And from their number it is evident they are not at all necessary for the refreshment of travellers. And should you enter one of them, especially after dark, it would be quite evident that their frequenters were not travellers, but parties living in the neighborhood."

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The inauguration of the new building of the Montreal Natural History Society, took place on the 22d of February, with very great *éclat*. We have already stated that this Society has sold the premises which it has so long occupied in Little St. James street, to the *Institut Canadien-Français*; in a very short time, that is to say, in the course of last summer, the Society have erected a large brick edifice at the corner of McGill avenue and St. Catherine street, in the neighbourhood of the Anglican Cathedral and of the McGill College. The building is an oblong parallelogram. The lower floor is occupied by a spacious entrance, the library, a large and neat lecture room, and other apartments. The upper part is all thrown into one room high with a gallery receiving light but from the ceiling. It contains the museum; which embraces collections in all the departments of Natural History. The establishment as it is, is highly creditable to the savans of Montreal; but will be much more so when it shall have been completed by the exertions and donations of the learned portion of our community, who's sympathies seem to be now well enlisted in favor of the institution.

The inaugural soirée was gracefully intermixed with speeches, music, and scientific illustrations with the microscope. A large number of the élite, including many ladies, were present. Principal Dawson, president of the Society, filled the chair and opened the proceedings by an interesting *exposé*, in which he stated that the cost of the building was \$10,000, and paid a just tribute of praise to the gentlemen concerned in its construction. The following part of his speech was enthusiastically applauded:—

"Natural History teaches us that it is by no accident that the greatest and most prosperous city of British America is placed on the island of Montreal. In its situation halfway between Cape Race and Fort William, at the confluence of our two greatest rivers; opposite the great national highway of the Hudson and Champlain Valley; at the point where the St. Lawrence ceases to be navigable for ocean ships, and where that great river, for the last time in its course to the sea, affords a gigantic water power; at the meeting point of the two races that divide Canada, and in the centre of a fertile plain nearly as large as all England; in these we recognise a guarantee for the greatness of Montreal, not based on the frail tenure of human legislation, but on the unchanging decrees of the Eternal, as stamped on the world that he has made. [Applause.] We know, from the study of these indications, that were Canada to be again a wilderness, and were a second Cartier to explore it, he might wander over all the great regions of Canada and the West, and returning to our mountain ridge, call it again the Royal Mount, and say that to this point must the wealth and population of all this new world flow. It is not worthy of a city so placed to solicit mere artificial dignities; but it is worthy of it to promote within itself all those high moral and intellectual influences which should flow from it to the region around. [Cheers.] Although, therefore, this Society is not for Montreal alone but for Canada, and, as far as may be, for the world; yet, if it should rest for its support on this city alone, we know that, with the kind blessing

of the Providence that has given us this goodly heritage, and with that support, cordially and liberally as it is always given to every deserving institution, we may hope to take a high place among the learned Societies of the western world. [Cheers.]"

Sir William Kyre was then called upon by the President to address the meeting which he did in his usual forcible and happy style. We noticed among his remarks the following evidence born by him to the universal popularity of science. It is certainly worth a perusal.

"Those who once acquired a relish for those pursuits, generally turned away as if by instinct from those grosser pleasures which degrade mankind. Nor were such intellectual pursuits confined to the *litterati*, to any particular class. There were a few in every class who could relish and appreciate intellectual enjoyments, and if they were only a few, the object of philanthropy would always be to convert the few into the many. He had been much impressed with some things which had come under his observation while travelling in Greece. Though always aware that the modern Greeks resembled the ancient Greeks, their progenitors, in many of their qualities, and that at all events they were remarkable for their intelligence, he was not prepared to find on one or two occasions—the poor Greek peasants, but recently emancipated from the galling yoke of Turkish oppression, reposing under the shade of their olives, and poring over the pages of Xenophon and Herodotus—yet such was the case. [Applause.] They seemed perfectly aware of the *prestige* which once had hung like the mountain mist, over their beautiful land. They knew well the glorious height from which their race had fallen, and in contemplation of the glorious deeds of the past, and perhaps dreaming of the future, they seemed to forget the poverty and wretchedness of their present position. So, too, it was in his own profession. Many would be surprised if they went into the barrack-room and saw the description of books that were in the hands of not a few of the soldiers. Many fancied that the poor soldiers, humble and faithful servants of the Crown as they were, had no relish for intellectual pursuits. They could give them credit for courage and fortitude,—and these qualities had been well exemplified on the bleak and dreary plateau before Sebastopol—[cheers]—but it was not so generally known that many of them had minds far beyond their position, and could as keenly appreciate what was great and noble, as could any of their prosperous fellow-citizens. [Applause.]

Professor Hall, of Albany, next spoke. "He said it gave him great gratification to come here to-night to give any encouragement in his power to a Society having for its object the advancement of natural science—a study to which he had devoted 30 years of his life, with scarcely a thought of anything else. He then mentioned some facts connected with the organization of similar societies in the United States, which he said dated back but a little way into the last century. This society had its origin much more recently, but its collection already was a very important one. He looked upon its museum as among the best features of the society, for while only a few could devote themselves to making original investigations in science, nearly all could assist in the collection of natural objects. There was one point which the people of this country could more readily appreciate than the people of the United States, because they were more directly connected with the parent country, whence they had come to fix on this soil homes like those which they or their forefathers had left on the other side. We had here a new soil—not only a new country but a new soil, clothed with a vegetation entirely different from that we had left across the Atlantic. Natural History embraced this soil and all its products, and not only the soil but the rocks from which it was derived, the plants and trees it grew, and the animals which roamed over its surface. Professor Hall went on to trace the process by which European men and animals and even plants were gradually supplanting those indigenous to the American soil. The process was constantly going on; even the solitary traveller, making a trail across the great prairies of the West and over the Rocky Mountains, dropped on his course the seeds of European plants, which, taking root and springing up, were beginning to supplant the native weeds, and prepared the way for the immigration of the white man. We were removing from the face of this continent, first, the men who preceded us, next the animals, and then the vegetation, and introducing in their stead the domestic animals of Europe, and the vegetation on which they feed, and at the same time numberless insects which accompanied that vegetation. In these circumstances, it became a population like that of Canada or that of the United States to study even more closely than those of Europe, the character of their soil and of its products. It was one of the most pleasant duties of his life anywhere and everywhere in the United States, to bear testimony to the advances made in natural science in Canada. They had wrought out in Canada by zeal and intelligence and persevering labour, a knowledge of a set of strata which to this day were but little known in Europe. Their knowledge of their Laurentian rocks was far in advance of anything known in Europe of rocks of the same age. These were not primary rocks. They had been called so; but here in Canada they had the merit of first pointing out to the world that they were stratified rocks shewing beds of lime and sandstone which had been laid down by water, but had been modified by subsequent changes. [Applause.] The knowledge of this, of the age of these rocks of their stratified formation, and of the valuable minerals, were due to Canadian research. They had moreover demonstrated the stratification of another set of rocks, called here the Huronian, which had always formerly been thought to belong to the primary chaotic mass. Cana-

dians, then, had their Laurentian and Huronian rocks, lying at the foundation of their geology, as monuments to their attainments in geological science. [Applause.] Coming next to the fossiliferous rocks, Canadian science had there done so much that he could not attempt to go over the ground. In the Trenton limestones, a Canadian had brought to light those beautiful stone lilies which had grown in groups or forests beneath the sea. Their Anticosti too had furnished the world with new light in geology—filling up what had been a gap between the Lower and Upper Silurian groups with many hundreds of feet, teeming with remains of ancient life. Again, while in the United States they had been talking of fucoids and trying to give names to fragments of plants, which they had found stranded among their strata, the President of the Canadian Geological Survey had shewn that they had been dealing merely with rootlets of a plant which belonged to the Devonian period in all its course from its beginning to its end. This was another point in which in Canada they were far in advance of other geologists. These were certainly most encouraging steps in the progress of Geological investigation—and those he had mentioned were not all. If he turned to the economical results of their survey—for we must go to the soil or to the rocks for our economic materials everywhere and strays—he felt bound to say that they had done more than all the United States naturalists put together. [Applause.] They had not in any of the U. S. collections such an amount of economic material as they had collected here in Montreal. If he were capable of jealousy in such a matter, he would be dreading that Canada in a few years would distance them on the other side. In the lessons he received as a school boy, 25 or 30 years ago, he was taught that Canada was almost a wilderness, and that it was principally known for its exports of lumber and fur. [Laughter.] If, 30 years ago, Canada was only known for her lumber and furs, in 1851 and 1855 she was known for something else, the records of the London and Paris Exhibitions shewing that she was there known for the abundance of her economic resources. He felt warranted in saying that during the last fifteen years no state or country on this or on the other side of the Atlantic had made more rapid progress in scientific investigations than Canada had done, during that time. After some further remarks, in which he again urged the importance of still further augmenting the Society's Collection, the learned Professor resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau spoke in French. He said it behoved him as president of the *Institut Canadien Français*, who had just taken possession of their rooms, in Little St. James street, to congratulate the Natural History Society, on the rapidity and taste with which this new temple of science had been erected. Professor Hall had just paid homage to the efforts and success of the living naturalists of Canada; He thought that on such an occasion the memory of those who had in their own days rendered science the best services in their power could well be remembered; and this much more so when all that had been done under the French Government was now forgotten. Mr. Chauveau then spoke at length of Charlevoix, who besides furnishing in his work many interesting details on the climate and animals of America, had one of its volumes almost exclusively devoted to its botany, illustrated with excellent plates; of Laflair, who discovered the Gin-seng in Canada and had thereby created an important trade between this country and China, and who wrote an admirable ethnological work on the Indians of America; of Dr. Sarrazin, who discovered the Sarracenia Canadensis, or pitcher plant, and gave descriptions of that plant and of several of the animals of Canada in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences; of Dr. Gauthier, who discovered the *Gaultheria*; of the Marquis de la Gallissonière, Governor of New France, in 1747, of whom Kalm says that he was one of the most learned men he had met with; of Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Governor of Three Rivers, who published, in 1663, a book entitled a True Natural History of New France, of Mr. de la Ronde, who was the first who kept meteorological observations in Canada, and of Gauthier de la Veyranderie, that intrepid traveller and discoverer of the North West territory, who gave descriptions of its animals and brought back with him that famous mongolian inscription which Mr. de Humboldt quotes as the best evidence of the Indians of America being of central asiatic origin.

Dr. Holmes, one of the veterans of the society, concluded the soirée by a most interesting and graphic history of its proceedings from its first operation, in 1827.

It dated back, he said, to about the period when Professor Hall was being taught that Canada produced nothing but lumber and furs. At that time, though they did not make any very great noise externally, he was aware there were a number of men in Canada, who, though placed in unfavorable circumstances for their cultivation, nevertheless fully appreciated the value of science and literature, and who, though they did not devote themselves to this pursuit, yet derived considerable gratification from them. One of the reminiscences of his youth related to a time when Griffintown contained but a single house, that of Mr. Robert Griffin. That gentleman used to assemble his friends—and he (Dr. H.) as a youth considered it a great privilege to be allowed to be present—to hear recitations of Shakspeare. Now, as recitations of Shakspeare even at this advanced period and in the metropolis of the world could draw large audiences, he thought Canadians were not then so very far back as Dr. Hall's books probably stated they were. [Laughter.] They had even societies at that time amongst them. He belonged to one which had existed before the Natural History Society, and which was

styled the Literary and Philosophical Society of Montreal. This society lasted for a year or two; the members got tired of it, the meetings were not attended, and it was broken up. Some slight collections made by it, however, formed a germ for the subsequent organization of the Natural History Society, which commenced its operations in the year 1827, on the 12th of May. To give it stability, it was determined that one of the leading objects should be the formation of a collection illustrating Natural Science. To one who, like him, had been engaged in originating the Society, it was exceedingly gratifying to witness such a museum as was displayed in this building to-night. [Applause.] The Society met at first in a small room, over a bookseller's shop in St. Paul Street, and remained there for several years until their collection became too large for their room. They then removed to a building—now thrown down—between the Banque du Peuple and the Montreal Bank. They remained there for several years, and then they purchased the building from which the Society had just now removed. At the meeting at which the Society was finally organized on the 16th May, 1827, there were 26 members present. Of these there were now only three living in Montreal—the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Hon. Judge McCord, and himself. There was one other of these 26 original members who was now living in Upper Canada. Whether there might be others still living, who had left the city, he was not aware.

—Mr. Nettle, Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, during his visits of inspection to the rivers and stations in the Gulf, was struck with the appearance of large quantities of a very fine silky cotton-like substance, growing most profusely on the occupied lands below. The specimens gathered by Mr. Nettle were much admired in Quebec; and he forwarded a small portion to the Board of Works at Toronto. In due course a reply was received from Mr. W. Hutton, Secretary to the Bureau of Agriculture, stating that the sample had been submitted for examination to Professor W. Hincks, of University College. The Professor pronounced it to be *Ephedra Augustifolia*, the fine showy willow plant of our Canadian forests, and proceeds as follows: The plant is as I stated; it is often called "French Willow Herb," and is exceedingly common in Canada, perhaps especially Eastward. The substance is obviously far more valuable, as a textile material, than the silk-weed or any other native with which I am acquainted; and a sufficient specimen ought to be submitted to experiment, in order to test its quality. After all, it may not be so cheap, nor yield so well as cotton, but if found less valuable for other purposes, its fitness for paper would well deserve trial.—From the *Quebec Chronicle*. [Specimens were forwarded to England, but the opinion expressed there as to the economic value of the material for paper has been unfavorable.—Ed. U. C. Journal of Education.]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The northernmost paper in the world is the *Tromsø Times*. It is printed at Tromsø, a little island village of about 4000 inhabitants on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the polar circle, and is a four-paged semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, about the size of a quarto book form. The style of type is the Gothic.

—The Academy of the *Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* has recently filled two vacancies in the list of its corresponding members. Mr. Lepsius, a savant of Berlin, well known by his researches on the Egyptian language, and Mr. Max-Müller, professor of Sanscrit, in Oxford University, were elected.

—It appears that a great grand daughter of Jean Racine, the celebrated French tragedian, is taken care of by the *Société des Auteurs Dramatiques*. She is a boarder in a convent at Blois, and in the annual report made by Mr. Mélesville, on the proceedings of that philanthropic institution, it is said that the descendant of the great poet shows herself at the same time worthy of her lineage and of the kindness of the society.

—It appears that centenary jubilees of the birth of great poets are to become a fashion. The Germans are preparing to commemorate the birth of Schiller, on the 10th of November next. New and splendid editions of his works with engravings by the best artists of Europe are now in course of preparation and will be published about the time of the great German demonstration which like the Burns celebration will extend to America where Germans and their descendants are at least as numerous, as the sons of Scotland.

The terms of subscription to the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique," edited by the Superintendent of Education and M. Jos. Lenoir, will be five shillings per annum and to the "Lower Canada Journal of Education," edited by the Superintendent of Education and Mr. John Radiger, also five shillings per annum.

Teachers will receive for five shillings per annum the two Journals, or, if they choose, two copies of either the one or of the other. Subscriptions are invariably to be paid in advance.

4,000 copies of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique" and 2,000 copies of the "Lower Canada Journal of Education" will be issued monthly. The former will appear about the middle, and the latter towards the end of each month.

No advertisements will be published in either Journal except they have direct reference to education or to the arts and sciences. Price—one shilling per line for the first insertion, and six pence per line for every subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Department Montreal, by Mr. Thomas Roy, agent, Quebec; persons residing in the country will please apply to this office per mail, enclosing at the same time the amount of their subscription. They are requested to state clearly and legibly their names and address and also the post office to which they wish their Journals to be directed.

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