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JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume XII.

Quebec, Province of Quebec, April, 1868.

No. 4.

SUMMARY.—The late Hon. T. D. McGee; his two last Poems—Prima Vista and Requiem Æternam; his assassination; the speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the occasion, his funeral at Ottawa and Montreal.—Obituary of Mr. de Lusignan.—**CANADIAN HISTORY:** Memoirs of the Richelieu.—**SCIENCE:** Important discovery.—Extract.—Agricultural Science.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**—Appointments: Ministry of Public Instruction.—School Commissioners.—School Trustees.—Erection and Separation of Scholastic Municipalities.—Wants.—**EDITORIAL:** Acts relating to Public Instruction.—An Act respecting the Office of Minister of Public Instruction.—An Act to provide more effectually for the support of Schools in certain cases and for other objects therein mentioned.—Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1866.—Montreal Historical Society.—Thirty-third Con-

ference of Teachers in connection with Jacques Cartier Normal School.—Thirty-third do of Laval Normal School.—**NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:** A New Grammar of French Grammars, by Dr. P. Fivas, M. A., F. E. J. S., &c.—Elements of Physiology and Hygiene, by Thos. Huxley, L. L. D., F. R. S.—Annual of Scientific Discovery or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, by S. Kneeland, A. J., M. D.—A Smaller History of England, by Wm. Smith, L. L. D.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Wisconsin, for 1867.—Dr. Krummacker's "David, the King of Israel," translated by Revd. M. G. Easton, M. A.—Harper's Phrase-Book or Hand-Book of Travel Talk for Travellers and Schools, by Wm. Pembroke Petridge.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY.** Meteorological Intelligence.

The late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

The painful task devolves upon us of recording, in the columns of the *Journal*, the melancholy death of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, whose distinguished talents and wise statesmanship had contributed so largely towards building up and consolidating the new Dominion. So much has already been said, through the universal press of the Dominion and by a large number of influential Journals of the neighbouring Republic, as well as by his political friends and opponents in the House of Commons, Ottawa; on the great loss the country has sustained in the death of Mr. McGee, and of the utter execration in which the manner of that death is held, that there remains but for us to say, that it is with heartfelt sorrow we deplore his loss to the literature of the country. We have reason to know that he intended very soon, to give his undivided attention to literature. What a loss to it has been 'his taking off!'

We regret we are unable to give, in this number of the *Journal*, such a biographical sketch of the late deceased as we could have wished to appear in our columns. There are materials in abundance for a volume much less a



*Yours always
T. D. McGee*

sketch, but our desire, as an Educational Journal, was to write it from a literary standpoint which we are unable to do at the present moment, and do it anything like justice. We may remark, however, that Mr. McGee, general opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, bestowed immense labour and care in the preparation of all his articles, speeches and addresses, hence we may conclude his great success whether as an orator or a writer. We avail ourselves of such material as we find at hand, particularly—*Sketch of Mr. McGee's Life*, by Fennings Taylor, to give a short memoir of the deceased statesman.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born the 13th April, 1825 (consequently at the time of his death wanted six days of having completed his forty-third year), in Carlingford, Co. Louth, Ireland. He was the second son of the late Mr. James McGee, descended from a good old Ulster family, and his late wife Miss Dorcas Morgan, from whom he, like most great men, inherited his talent.

When the subject of our sketch was about five years old, his parents at the instance of his mother removed to Wex-

ford to obtain for her son the advantages of a liberal education. Of his parents Mr. McGee was accustomed to speak with

filial affection, and becoming reverence for he was early taught "to honor his father and his mother." For the memory of the latter, whom he lost at a very early age, he entertained feelings of tender and enthusiastic admiration.

No doubt there were strong intellectual affinities between the mother and her son; and this sympathetic attraction created an indelible impression on the heart of the latter.

The subtle charm of divine poesy seems to have pervaded both; and this spell of fancy and feeling, of imagination and truth, may, in some sort, account for the magnetic attractions which governed the intercourse of the parent and child.

To talk about his mother was a source of unalloyed happiness to her son.

"My mother! at that holy name
Within my bosom there's a gush
Of feeling, which no time can tame,
A feeling which for years of fame
I would not, could not crush!"

According to his recollections of her, the subject of our sketch always alluded to his mother as a person of genius and acquirements, rare, in her own, or in any other class. She was endowed, as Mr. McGee was accustomed to say, with a fertile imagination as well as a cultivated mind.

Nature had given her a sweet voice and an exquisite ear, and the latter prescribed exact laws to the former when, bird-like, the owner thought fit to attune that voice to song. She was fond of music, as well as of its twin sister poetry. A diligent reader of the best books, she was also an intelligent lover of the best ballads, especially those of Scotland.

His mother, as we have said, was early removed from him by death. We may conjecture, since their natures and intellectual tastes were identical, that her death was like a severance of himself from himself.

We have no data that will enable us to bridge the time between his mother's death and his arrival on this continent at the age of seventeen."

On his arrival in Boston he became almost immediately connected with the press of that city. Kind fortune seemed to befriend him, and his industrious habits and fine talents soon gathered round him hosts of friends. He was in a short time placed on the editorial staff as a leading writer, and finally became editor of the *Pilot*. Boston was, then as perhaps it is still, the intellectual capital of the United States and the favored seats of its scholarship.

"Thus it was that D'Arcy McGee, the youth hungry and thirsty for knowledge and fame, found himself a resident of the New England States capital, with access to the best public libraries on this side of the Atlantic, and within reach of the best public lecturers on literary and scientific subjects. For at that day Emerson, Giles, (the county and countryman of the subject of our sketch,) Whipple, Chapin, and Brownson, lived in that city or in its vicinity. It was moreover the residence of Channing, Bancroft, Eastburn, Prescott, Ticknor, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and others, whose influence should have purified the moral atmosphere, and have made Boston to others, what we suppose it must have been to them, an appreciative and congenial home. It is not difficult to imagine, that D'Arcy McGee, the impulsive Irish lad, overflowing with exuberant good nature and untiring industry, with his full heart and active brain, soon found his way into meetings where learned men delivered lectures, or among the booksellers, whose shops such celebrities frequented. Neither is it a matter for surprise that he early attracted the notice of several of their number. Opportunities of speaking publicly are by no means uncommon in the United States, and we should imagine that Boston contained a great many nurseries, under different names, where the alphabet of the art could be acquired. Whether the scholar progresses beyond his letters depends very much on the furnishing of his

mind. The nerve and knack may be got by practice, but the prime condition,—having something to say,—must spring from exact thought, and severe study. We have every reason to believe that the subject of our sketch, even in his early youth, observed that condition; but we have no means of knowing where or in what way he acquired the fluent habit of graceful and polished oratory. For since he was enthroned on his mother's tea-table, and declared to listening friends that his name was "Norval," we have been unable to discover any intermediate audience between his select one at Carlingford, and his scientific one at Boston. Strange as it may seem, it is we believe, no less true than strange, that during his sojourn in Boston, between the years 1842 and 1845, when between the ages of seventeen and twenty, he had actually made his mark as a public speaker.

At the period we refer to, the "Lyceum System" as it has been termed, spread itself over the New England States. People desired to receive knowledge distilled though the brains of their neighbors. Lecturers were at a premium; and youth forestalled time by discoursing of wisdom, irrespective of experience. Thus it was that Mr. McGee, with a boy's down on his chin, and with whiskers in embryo, itinerated among our neighbors, and gave them the advantage of listening to a youthful lecturer, discoursing, we must be permitted to think, on aged subjects. What those subjects may have been we cannot conjecture; but we have little doubt that the reminiscences of Mr. McGee's lecturing life in those days are full of amusing as well as of instructive incident; for the period is, we think, coeval with a transition phase not only of the Irish, but of the American, mind.

Mixing, as he necessarily must have done, with all sorts and conditions of men, it was impossible that Mr. McGee should not have formed many acquaintances more or less valuable, and some friendships, it may be, beyond price. Among the latter it was his practice to make grateful mention of Mr. Grattan, then Her Majesty's Consul at Boston. Besides a name historically eloquent which he inherited, that gentlemen, it is said, possessed great intellectual acquirements as well as personal gifts. In the latter were included a kindly disposition and a cordial manner. It was therefore natural enough that he should have taken a warm interest in his enthusiastic countryman, and that from the treasury of his own experience he should have given the young writer and lecturer many valuable hints on the style and structure of literary work. Thus it chanced that the wise counsellor and the kind friend meeting in the same person, exerted no inconsiderable influence on the young enthusiast. Mr. Grattan's sympathies fell upon an appreciative mind; for Mr. McGee always spoke of his character with admiration and of his services with gratitude.

A new page in the eventful life of the subject of our sketch was however about to be opened. The obscure lad who had turned his back upon Ireland was about to be beckoned home again by the country he had left. The circumstances, apart from their political significance, were in the highest degree complimentary to one who at the time was not "out of his teens." An article, written by Mr. McGee, on an Irish subject, in the *Boston Pilot*, having attracted the attention of the late Mr. O'Connell, the former received, early in the year 1845, a very handsome offer from the proprietors of the "Freeman's Journal," a Dublin daily paper, for his editorial services."

This proposal he accepted and returned to Ireland, but shortly afterwards joined the staff of the *Nation* as associate editor, and became one of the "young Irishers." The political events which subsequently took place drove him out of Ireland and he escaped to America, where he again became associated with the Press, and between the end of '48 and beginning of '57, he published two newspapers, *The New York Nation* and the *American Celt*.

In 1857 Mr. McGee removed to Montreal, and at the general

election in 1858, he was returned to Parliament as one of the three representatives of the City of Montreal which position he continued to occupy up to the day of his untimely death.

From May, 1862, to May, 1863, he held office as President of the Executive Council, and again from April, 1864, until the union of the Provinces last year as Minister of Agriculture. In this capacity he represented Canada at the late Dublin Exhibition and the recent *Exposition Universelle* at Paris. As a public speaker and lecturer he was probably without a rival on this continent, and as a writer he was forcible and brilliant; besides being an author of no ordinary ability. His range of subjects was most extensive. He laboured strenuously, and with some success towards building up a British America Literature. He contributed largely to the periodical literature of the Old and New Worlds. Of his lectures and addresses, we give the titles of some of the principal:

Columbus; Shakespeare; Milton; Burke; Grattan; Burns; Moore; the Reformation; the Jesuits; the English Reformation of 1688; the Growth and Power of the Middle Classes in England; the Moral of the Four Revolutions; the Irish Brigade in the Service of France; the American Revolution; the Spirit of Irish History; Will and Skill; the Morality of Shakespeare's Plays; the Future of Canada; the Land we live in; Canada's Interest in the American Civil War; British American Union; Character of Champlain; the Common Interest of British North America; the Germans in Canada; the Irish in Canada; Confederation; Public Opinion; Public Life; Mental Outfit of the New Dominion; Our New Nation and the Old Empire; Revolutions in English Literature.

"With respect to his works we shall merely give a list of their titles only: O'Connell and his Friends, 1 vol. Boston, 1844; The Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century, 1 vol. Dublin, 1856; Life of Art McMurrrough, 1 vol. Dublin, 1847; Memoir of Duffy, Pamphlet, Dublin, 1849; Historical Sketch of Irish Settlers in America, 1 vol. Boston, 1850; Reformation in Ireland, 1 vol. Boston, 1852; Life of Bishop Maginn, 1 vol. New-York, 1856; Canadian Ballads, 1 vol. Montreal, 1858; Popular History of Ireland, 2 vols. New-York, 1862; Notes on Federal Governments, past and present, Pamphlet, Montreal, 1864; Speeches on British American Union, London, 1865."

Mr. McGee was a B. O. L. of McGill University; a Member of the Royal Irish Academy; a Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies of the States of New-York and Maine, and a member of nearly every literary and scientific society and association in Canada.

We give, we believe, his last two poems, *Prima Vista* and *Requiem Æternam*, the latter of which, written on his late friend Mr. Devany, seems singularly appropriate as his own requiem.

PRIMA VISTA. (1)

BY THE HON. T. D. M'GEE.

(From *New Dominion Monthly* for April.)

"Land! Land!" how welcome is th' word
To all o' us, landsmen bred or seamen?
Deep in their lairs the sick are stirred—
The decks are thronged with smiling women.
The face that had gone down in tears,
Ten days since, in the British Channel,
Now, like *Aurora*, re-appears—
Aurora, wrapped in furs and flannel.

"Where?" "Yonder, on the right—dost see?
"A firm, dark line; and, close thereunder,
"A white line drawn along the sea—
"A flashing line, whose voice is thunder.

"It seems to be a fearsome coast—
"No trees; no hospitable whiffs;
"God help the crew whose ship is lost
"On yonder homicidal cliffs."

"Amen! say I, to that sweet prayer,
"The land indeed looks sad and stern,
"No female *Savants* field-day there,
"Collecting butterflies and fern.
"An iron land it seems from far,
"On which no shepherd's flock reposes;
"Lash'd by the elemental war,
"The land is not a land of roses."

Proudly, oh! *Prima Vista*, still—
Where sweeps the sea-hawk's fearless pinion—
Do thou unfurl from every bill
The banner of the New Dominion.
Proudly, to all who sail the sea,
Bear thou advanced the Union standard—
And friendly may its welcome be
To all men—seaward bound, or landward

All hail! old *Prima Vista*—long
As break the billows on thy boulders,
Will seamen hail thy lights with song,
And home-hopes quicken all beholders.
Long as thy headlands point the way
Between man's old and new creation,
Evil fall from thee like the spray,
And Hope illumine every station.

Long may thy hardy sons count o'er
The spoils of Ocean, won by labor;
Long may the free, unbolted door
Be open to each trusty neighbor.
Long, long, may blossom on thy rocks
Thy sea-pinks, fragrant as the heather,
Thy maidens of the flowing locks,
Safe sheltered from life's stormy weather.

Yes! this is *Prima Vista*—this
The very landmark we have prayed for;
Darkly they wander who have missed
The guidance yon stern land was made for.
Call it not homicidal, then—
The New World's outwork, grim its beauty;
This guardian of the lives of men,
Clad in the garb that does its duty.

Less gaily sings the lover lark
Above the singing swain, at morning,
Than rings thro' sea mists chill and dark,
This name of welcome and of warning.
Not happier to his cell may go
The saint, triumphant o'er temptation,
Than the worn captain turns below,
Relieved, as by a revelation.

How blest when Cabot ventured o'er
This northern sea, yon rocks rose gleaming;
A promised land seemed Labrador
(Nor was the promise all in seeming);
Strong sea-wall, still it stands to guard
An Island, fertile, fair as any,
The rich—but the unrepaid—reward
Of Cabot and of Verrazzani.

REQUIEM ÆTERNAM:

LAWRENCE DEVANY, DIED MARCH 3RD, 1868.

(The Hon. T. D. McGee's last Poem.)

I

St. Victor's Day, (1) a day of woe,
The bier that bore our Dead went slow
And silent, sliding o'er the snow—

Miserere, Domine!

(1) Newfoundland.

(1) Saint Victor's day (March 6th).

II

With Villa Maria's faithful dead,
Among the just we made his bed,
The cross he loved, to shield his head,
Miserere, Domine!

III

The skies may lower, wild storms may rave
Above our comrade's mountain grave,
That cross is mighty still to save—
Miserere, Domine!

IV

Deaf to the calls of Love and Care—
He bears no more his mortal share—
Nought can avail him now but prayer,
Miserere, Domine!

V

To such a heart who could refuse
Just payment of all burial dues,
Of Holy Church the rite and use?
Miserere, Domine!

VI

Right solemnly the Mass was said,
While burned the tapers round the Dead,
And manly tears like rain were shed,
Miserere, Domine!

VII

No more Saint Patrick's aisles prolong
The burden of his funeral song,
His noiseless night must now be long,
Miserere, Domine!

VIII

Up from the depths we heard arise
A prayer of pity to the skies,
To Him who dooms, or justifies,
Miserere, Domine!

XI

Down from the skies we heard descend
The promises of the Psalmist penned,
The benedictions without end,
Miserere, Domine!

X

Mighty our Holy Church's will
To shield her parting souls from ill,
Jealous of Death! she guards them still,
Miserere, Domine!

XI

The dearest Friend will turn away,
And leave the clay to keep the clay
Ever and ever She will stay—
Miserere, Domine!

XII

When for us sinners, at our need,
That Mother's voice is raised to plead,
The frontier hosts of Heaven take heed,
Miserere, Domine!

XIII

Mother of Love! Mother of Fear!
And holy Hope, and Wisdom dear,
Behold we bring thy suppliant here,
Miserere, Domine!

XIV

His flaming heart is still for aye,
That held fast by thy clemency,
Oh look on him with loving eye,
Miserere, Domine!

XV

His Faith was as the tested gold,
His hope assured, not overbold,
His Charities past count, untold,
Miserere, Domine!

XVI

Well may they grieve who laid him there,
Where shall they find his equal—Where?
Nought can avail him now but prayer,
Miserere, Domine!

XVII

Friend of my soul, farewell to thee!
Thy truth, thy trust, thy chivalry!
As thine—so may my last end be!
Miserere, Domine!

Assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.

Ottawa, 7th.

Hon. T. D. McGee was assassinated at the door of his lodging-house, in Queen's Printer's building, after leaving the House of Commons this morning, at half-past two.

He was shot through the back of the head by some one standing near him, and fell dead on the side-walk, leaving his latch-key in the door.

He had left the House with one or two members, and parted with them a few yards from home.

He was all alone, therefore, with the assassin.

We are further informed that the hair of the unfortunate gentleman's head was singed, showing that the fire-arm must have been close to his head.

Coroner VanCortland, Sir John A. Macdonald, Col. Gray, Speaker Cockburn and many other members were quickly on the spot, and Sir John has taken measures to have all sources of exit from city strictly guarded and watched.

House of Commons.

Ottawa, April 7.

UNITED EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY AND HORROR AT THE MURDER OF
THE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

The Speaker took the Chair at ten minutes past three.

The galleries were densely crowded.

Sir John A. MacDonald rose amidst the breathless silence of the House, and manifesting feelings of the most profound emotion, which for some time almost stopped his utterance, he said:—Mr. Speaker, it is with pain amounting to anguish that I rise to address you. He who last night, nay this morning, was with us and of us, whose voice is still ringing in our ears, who charmed us with his marvellous eloquence, elevated us by his large statesmanship, and instructed us by his wisdom and his patriotism, is no more—is foully murdered. If ever a soldier, who fell on the field of battle in the front of the fight, deserved well of his country, Thomas D'Arcy McGee deserved well of Canada and its people. The blow which has just fallen is too recent, the shock is too great, for us yet to realize its awful atrocity, or the extent of this most irreparable loss—I feel, Sir, that our sorrow, our genuine and unaffected sorrow, prevents us from giving adequate expression to our feelings just now, but by and by, and at length, this House will have a melancholy pleasure in considering the character and position of my late friend and colleague. To all, the loss is great, to me I may say inexpressibly so; as the loss not only of a warm political friend, who has acted with me for some years, but of one with whom I enjoyed the intercommunication of his rich and varied mind, the blow has been overwhelming. I feel altogether incapable of addressing myself to the subject just now. Our departed friend was a man of the kindest and most generous impulse, a man whose hand was open to every one, whose heart was made for friendship, and whose enmities were written in water; a man who had no gall, no guile; in wit a man, in simplicity a child. He might have lived a long and respected life had he chosen the easy path of popularity rather than the stern one of duty. He has lived a short life, respected and beloved, and died a heroic death; a martyr to the cause of his country. How easy it would have been for him, had he chosen, to have sailed along the full tide of popularity with thousands and hundreds of thousands,

without the loss of a single plaudit, but he has been slain and I fear, slain because he preferred the path of duty. I could not help being struck with his language last night, which I will quote from the newspaper report. "He hoped that more temporary or local popularity would not in that house, be made the test of qualification, for public service; on that rested simply on popularity; and he who would risk the right in hunting for popularity would soon find that for which he hunted slip away. Base indeed would be he who could not risk popularity in a good cause, that of his country." He has gone from us, and it will be long ere we find such a happy mixture of eloquence, wisdom and impulse. His was no artificial or meretricious eloquence, every word of his was as he believed, and every belief of his was in the direction of what was good and true. Well may I say now, on behalf of the Government and of the country, that, if he has fallen, he has fallen in our cause, leaving behind him a grateful recollection which will ever live in the hearts and minds of his countrymen. We must remember too that the blow which has fallen so severely on this House and the country will fall more severely on his widowed partner and his bereaved children. He was too good, too generous to be rich. He has left to us, the government, the people, and the representatives of the people, a sacred legacy and we would be wanting in our duty to this country and to the feeling which will agitate the country from one end to the other, if we do not accept that legacy as a sacred trust, and look upon his widow and children as a widow and children belonging to the State. (Hear, hear.) I now move that the House adjourn, and that it stand adjourned till Tuesday at half past seven.

Mr. McKenzie said, in rising to second this motion, I find it almost impossible to proceed, but last night we were all charmed by the eloquence of our departed friend, who is now numbered with our honoured dead, and none of us dreamed when we separated last, that we should so very soon be called in this way to record our affection for him, who had been thus suddenly cut off. It was my own lot for many years to work in political harmony with him, and it was my lot sometimes to oppose him, but through all the vicissitudes of political warfare we ever found him possess that generous disposition characteristic of the man and of his country, and it will be long as the Hon. Knight at the head of the Government has said, before we can see his like amongst us. I think there can be no doubt upon the mind of any one who has watched the events of last year in our country, in connection with events in his own distant native land, that he has fallen a victim to the noble and patriotic course which he has pursued in this country; having been assassinated by one of those who are alike the enemies of our country and of mankind. (Hear, hear.) I cordially sympathise with all that has been uttered by the honourable gentleman at the head of the government, in making this motion and I have no fear that the generosity of Canadians will fail when it comes to be considered what we owe to his memory, and what we owe to his family. I would gladly, if I could speak for a few minutes regarding the position he held amongst us, but I cannot do more to-day than simply record my full appreciation of his public character as an orator, a statesman and a patriot, and express the fervent hope that his family thus suddenly bereaved of him who was at once their support and their shield, will not, so far as comforts of this life can be afforded, suffer by his death, and that any consolation that can be given by those who have been long his companions in public life, by that sentiment of universal sorrow which prevails in every heart, will be brought to the hearts of those more immediately connected with him as his wife and children. This is the first instance we have had in our country of any of our great public men being stricken down by the hand of the assassin, and grief for our loss, and grief for his family are mingled in my mind with a profound feeling of shame and regret that such a thing could, by any possibility, happen in our midst, and I can only hope that the efforts to be made by Government will lead to the discovery that to an alien hand is due the sorrow that now clouds not only this house but the whole community. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cartier—Mr. Speaker, I will state at the outset that my heart is filled with feeling of the deepest sorrow. I had the pleasure and delight in common with all the members of this house, to listen last night to the charming eloquence of the representative of the city of Montreal, and no one expected at that moment, that any one of us should be here speaking to-day on such a lamentable evil as that which befell us immediately after the adjournment of the house. I feel deep regret at this moment that I am not gifted with that power of speech, that power of description, that power of eloquence, which distinguished our departed friend. I would make use of such power to bring back before you, Sir, and before this house, in proper language the great loss we have suffered, the loss the country has suffered, and the loss mankind has suffered, in the death of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Our Colleague, Mr. McGee, was not an ordinary man; he was, I

may say, one of those great gifted minds whom it pleases Providence sometimes to set before the world, in order to show to what a height the intellect of man can be exalted by the Almighty. Mr. McGee adopted this land of Canada as his country, but although this was the land of his adoption he never ceased to love his mother country, his dear old Ireland. In this adopted land of his he did all in his power in order that his countrymen should be rendered as happy as possible, whether their lot was cast in this country, in Ireland, or in any part of the globe where an Irishman had set his foot. Mr. McGee though very young had a great deal of experience. He was connected with political events in Ireland in 1848, and there is not the least doubt that those painful times caused him to give the deepest consideration to those political evils. Though he was, as described by my honourable friend the leader of the government, a man of impulse, of genius, and of wisdom, it is very seldom we meet a man having those fine gifts who was so judicious as our late colleague. He was educated as it were for the benefit of his country. He is no longer amongst us, and I suppose all of my listeners at this moment will say with me that it has not been given to any one of us to have ever listened to so eloquent a public man. Every one of us shares the conviction that such happiness, such delight will never be given hereafter to any one of us during our life time. He has left us. He has left behind him expressions of his feeling of patriotism and an immense amount of evidence that no Irishman on earth loved dear Ireland so much as he did. Mr. Speaker, I cannot but allude at this moment to that foreign organization in the land inhabited by our neighbours. I have not the least doubt that Mr. McGee, by warning the Irishmen of Canada not to join in that detestable organization, rendered the greatest service that an Irishman can render to his country. (Hear, hear.) He acquired for the Irish inhabitants of Canada the inestimable reputation of loyalty and of freedom from any participation in the hateful, detestable feelings and doings of the members of that abominable institution, the Fenian organization. (Hear, hear.) Now that he is no longer amongst us, that he has passed from life to death, it is very likely that his death was the work of an assassin in that organization, the work of a brother of Cain. It is not for us at this moment to excite feelings of revenge against the perpetrators of such an abominable act, but every one of us knows this, that if Thomas D'Arcy McGee had not taken the patriotic stand which he took before and during the Fenian invasion of this country, he would not be lying a corpse this morning. At all events, sir, every Irishman inhabiting the different Provinces of Canada, when he considers the services Thomas D'Arcy McGee rendered the Irish in inducing them not to participate in that Fenian movement in the United States, will lament his death as much as any one of us. Now, Mr. Speaker, I will not allude to his private qualities. I have known him, and we know that of this world's goods he possessed very little. He was a poor man, but I know myself that feelings of charity swelled his heart. The little he had, he was always willing to share with his poor countrymen. Although he was so gifted, although he soared so high above the ablest men in the land, did he ever show a feeling of vanity, did he ever show, by even a word, that he was more gifted than any one else in the land? No! but he used all his great power and ability, modestly, for the good of his native land and his adopted country. I do hope and trust, that the great Dominion will not leave his widow and his dear children helpless. He has not fallen, it is true, upon the field of battle; it cannot be said that he met the fate of a *military* hero; but his end was that of a *Parliamentary* hero; for two or three years he knew the bad passions which existed among certain classes on the other side of the lines, again and again he received through newspapers and other means, warning of the fate which he met last night. Well, did that prevent him from continuing his good work of inducing his countrymen to have nothing to do with that detestable organization? No! he laboured on, and now, that he is no longer amongst us, we feel that the Irish inhabitants of the Dominion will appreciate the services he has rendered to them, and that they will mingle their tears with ours for his irreparable loss. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chamberlin said, when profound grief, such as now reigns in this House, weighs down men's hearts, few words are best. Yet I am loath that we should depart ere some tribute of respect has been paid, some words of regret uttered, even in this place, in behalf of the fraternity of letters, to which the deceased belonged. It is fit it should be spoken, even though it come from a member of what is held to be the lower branch of the literary craft to which I belong, in which, too, our deceased friend has had a no mean honour to win a distinguished place. (Hear, hear.) His love of letters, and the great diversity of his writings, are well known. Of his diligence in promoting the cause of literature, his endeavours to promote a love of letters amid the young men of Montreal, and of the whole Dominion, it has been my privilege also to know much. He had made

himself known in Canada and abroad as a lecturer, essayist, historian and poet. Others have spoken in fitting terms of the matchless oratory with which he clothed statesmanlike thought, and of his labours to allay intestine strife and promote the highest interests of the country, for which he has lost his life, but the press and literature of Canada must also mourn to-day for their brightest light extinguished; their greatest man prematurely reft from them, as he has been, from his country. (Applause.)

Mr. Anglin said, I would be unworthy of my position in the House if I did not take this occasion to join in the expressions of horror and destitution which I know every member of this House, every man worthy of the name of a man, in this Dominion must feel at the atrocious crime which has been committed. (Hear, hear.) I feel peculiarly embarrassed on this occasion because it has been assumed, and I fear only too correctly, that this foul assassination has been the work of an organization of Irishmen—not I trust of Irishmen belonging to this Dominion—though I think it will not require much intelligence to determine that any Irishman who has enjoyed the free institutions of this country could not be guilty of such a dastardly act, (hear, hear,) but I cannot help thinking nevertheless, that as where ever Irishmen are they are all one people the crime of one will reflect on them all. I think I may speak on behalf of the whole of the Irishmen of this Dominion, I am sure I may on behalf of those of my own province, in expressing our utter detestation of this crime. It is an outrage that will probably have a great effect on the future of this country. None of us can realize its effects yet, the shock is too recent, none of us can, on this occasion, give vent to the feelings which overmaster us. Perhaps after all this is the highest tribute which we can pay to the man who has gone from amongst us. This must be the most telling mode of showing to our countrymen what our feelings are and that we all agree in stigmatizing a crime of this nature. (Hear, hear.) I go even further than those who have preceded me, and express the hope that the assassin shall be speedily brought to justice. Not that we shall indulge in feelings of vengeance, but that all the means at the command of the Government shall be put forth to point out this assassin, wherever he may be concealed, that the death of Mr. McGee may be revenged, and that the supremacy of the law may be maintained. (Hear, hear.) I feel myself, Mr. Speaker, quite incapable of adequately expressing my feelings on this occasion, but I could not allow the opportunity to pass without saying those few words. (Applause.)

Mr. Chauveau said, I also must pay my tribute of homage to him who has just fallen the victim of a crime of which we have truly said that it is without precedent in the history of our country. I recall the eloquent speech which he made even last night, in which one would search in vain for a single word, that could wound or irritate in the least degree, the feelings of those to whom he particularly addressed himself. (Hear, hear.) Those who heard him can bear testimony that his advices and counsels, were not given in a spirit of provocation, but on the contrary, they were given in a spirit of conciliation and concord. Those who heard him can truly judge that this spirit animated him last night, in his remarks on the subject of Nova Scotia, and they may remember that he terminated his speech by saying that he fervently hoped that this debate would not have any unfavourable results for the country, and would not produce any evils to that province. A like crime has happily no precedent in the history of our country, and were it possible for us to console ourselves for the loss which we have sustained in the death of a friend, of an eminent man, of the prince of orators, we would find that consolation in the glory and relation of his death. That his death is the baptism in blood of Confederation, and the sacrifice of him who did so much to bring about that Confederation, are facts which ought to raise us in our own estimation and make us judge of the height of our mission. If Mr. McGee has not fallen on the battle-field his death is none the less glorious, because, it is the consummation of a grand idea of a grand principle, that of the Union of the Colonies. Like heroes on the field of battle, the soldiers of grand causes are ever in danger, and great things are never done except at the peril of the lives of those who accomplish them. Nevertheless, his patriotism made him disdain that danger, and the fear of that danger never caused him to recoil from the warfare which he had waged against those who struck him down last night. (Hear, hear.) Warnings to him had not been wanting, either publicly through the press or in the sinister form of threatening letters; but his great soul disdained these threats, and nothing deterred him from the great task which he had undertaken. We have every reason to believe that the cowardly assassin was hovering in those galleries last night as a most frightful fiend; and it is only surprising that if he heard the noble sentiments expressed by Mr. McGee in his last speech he should not have been disarmed, but, on the contrary should have pursued his fell purpose until he had accomplished the horrible deed. For a long time past Mr.

McGee knew that he was marked but he went on in his noble career, feeling, as it were, all the time the hideous form of the assassin at his elbow. Truly if that death is a glorious one for the country, it is a sensible and terrible loss for his family. Even yesterday he presented a petition in favour of the representatives and the family of a hero, that of Col. De Salaberry. He told me what he proposed to submit and to say to the House, to induce it to come to the aid of the descendants of De Salaberry, and a few hours later he himself fell as a hero and left a family without a support, without hope, and without a fortune. The name of D'Arcy McGee will live in the History of Canada, and his death will mark the death of Fenianism, for never has cause gained by assassination, and that assassination was the work of Fenianism. Not from Julius Cæsar, to Henry the fourth, to count Rossi, down to Mr. Lincoln, never has a cause succeeded by assassination; and the death of their great men was the signal of the death of the cause of the party under the blows of which they fell, as the death of D'Arcy McGee will be the signal of the death of the party which exercised its vengeance on him. I think that the murder of the Hon. Mr. McGee, will have a happy influence upon Canada, inasmuch, as it will force that spirit of disloyalty heretofore prevalent to disappear, and inspire a horror of the party which gave it birth; while, at the same time, it will contribute to the glory of the greatness of Canada. It has been happily said, the Hon. Mr. McGee never displayed the least vanity, or prided himself upon his transcendent talent. He was always modest and affable towards all, and never appeared to appreciate his own merit. He also had a generous heart. He was always ready to contribute to every charity or charitable institution. I have often met him in Montreal at ceremonies and public celebrations got up for the purpose of doing good and instilling charity, and he never withheld his aid or refused to draw on the eloquent fund of words which sprang from the bottom of his heart in aid of the poor. On these occasions he always seemed to be under the impression that he was only doing what another person would have done, and his good heart was equal to his modesty. The orphans and destitute have lost in him a great protector, but he also leaves behind him a widow and orphans. To-day we must perforce deplore his death. To-morrow, or at another sitting of the House, we will have a duty to fulfil towards his memory and his family, (hear, hear,) and I am happy to see that the Government has already thought of an act of reparation, an act of justice; and I am sure that so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, whatever sum the Government proposes that Province will heartily concur in. (The Hon. gentleman, whose speech was delivered in French, seemed to be considerably affected and was listened to with marked attention.)

E. M. MacDonald (Lunenburgh, N. S.) said, Mr. Speaker: I feel utterly unable to express the feelings which at this moment almost overpower me. How little did I dream when I heard the lamented deceased last night, that it would be the last time this House would listen to him. When I think that that active teeming brain has ceased for ever to animate what is now but his cold clay I stand aghast. It was my lot to be among those who viewed some political events from a different stand point from that of the honourable deceased. But whatever difference of opinion there may have been upon political matters, on one point there can be no difference of opinion namely the genial nature, kindly heart, and wide charity that animated Mr. McGee. When he departed he left us not his equal behind him. With regard to the heinousness of the monstrous crime that has been committed, I feel unable to express myself, but this I must say that not only the honour of this Legislature, but the honour of this Dominion is involved in the duty of tracing out and punishing the monster who has been guilty of this foul deed. (Hear, hear.)

Stuart Campbell said: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without a few observations. It affords me painful gratification, to find that although on some occasions, I may differ from other representatives of the province from which I come, on this occasion, we are one in feeling in heart and sympathy. And, Sir, I feel assured that when the fatal intelligence which has bowed us almost to the dust, reaches the province of which I am a representative there will be in that, weeping and mourning, and lamentation. Sir, the Honourable Gentleman whose death we are mourning, was well known in that province. He had there secured many warm and sincerely attached friends, not only of one class, but of all classes, and at this moment when the painful intelligence has reached that country I feel convinced that from the highest to the lowest they will accord with us in the expression of sympathy and feeling that has been exhibited to-day. I have had no very long personal acquaintance with the illustrious dead. But if there was nothing else which he has left us as a legacy by which to remember him, the exhibition of eloquence, of patriotism, of philosophy, of kindness of heart which he displayed on this floor last night, must ever endear him to our memories and to the

memories of all. I fear that the record of his sentiments last night will not be adequately preserved, I wish they could be preserved in the archives of this country, and treasured up in the hearts of the people of this land. There was sound philosophy, there was good advice addressed to the Province from which I come,—I feel there will be bequeathed to that people, a legacy of which they will be glad to avail themselves, and which in the future history of that country, will not be without extensive service. I am glad to hear that it is the intention of Government to take care of those who are left, I will not say to the charity, but to the justice of this House. I shall not say anything more. Those who are gifted with eloquence have felt unable to express themselves on this occasion. I can only cordially agree with the motion to adjourn this House.

The motion was then carried, and the House adjourned at five minutes past four until Tuesday.

Funeral of the Late Mr. McGee at Ottawa.

EN ROUTE—RECEPTION AT MONTREAL.

Yesterday morning April 8th, at eight o'clock, the remains of the Hon. Mr. McGee were removed from his late residence, Sparks street, Ottawa, to the R. C. Cathedral, Sussex street, where a *Litania* was chanted, Mr. Fortin, M. P., lending his magnificent voice to aid the ceremonial. Among the pall-bearers were three premiers, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, with the Speaker of the House of Commons, and representatives of the four Provinces, Hon. Mr. Cartier, Quebec; Hon. Mr. Kenny; Nova Scotia; Hon. Mr. Tilley, New Brunswick; and Mr. A. Mackenzie, of Ontario, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Flags were everywhere at half mast, and the shutters of most of the shop windows were closed along the line of the procession.

There left with Mr. McGee's remains from Ottawa—The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, M. P., M. P. P., Premier of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Archambault, M. P., Mr. Workman, M. P., Mr. Pope, M. P., Mr. Chamberlin, M. P., Mr. Fortin, M. P., Mr. Benoit, M. P., Mr. Cayley, M. P., Mr. Geoffriou, M. P., Mr. Bechard, M. P., and Mr. McCarthy, M. P. Mr and Mrs. Goodwin and others from Ottawa; Messrs. W. Macfarlane, W. O'Brien, W. McNaughton, J. Donnelly, L. Loore and W. P. Bartley from Montreal, and Dr. Bergin, from Cornwall.

Precisely at five o'clock, the remains of the distinguished and lamented Thos. D'Arcy McGee arrived in Montreal. The body was received at his late residence by J. H. Daly, Esq., and placed in the dining-room which was draped in black and white hangings dimly illuminated by large tapers. The public were soon afterwards kindly admitted, and during the four days that the lamented deceased lay in state, hundreds and thousands of admiring and sorrowing friends pressed to take a last and fond farewell of that lifeless form, on whose soul stirring words and musical cadences, when in life, so many thousands had hung enraptured.

Funeral of the late Mr. McGee, April 13th, in Montreal.

About six o'clock, preparations for the sad proceedings of the day were visible in almost every quarter of the city. In Great St. James street, several of the public buildings were draped in mourning.

The National Societies—the St. Jean Baptiste, St. Patrick's, St. George's, St. Andrew's of Ottawa, Caledonian, New England, and German—turned out very strong, each having its banner and badges draped in mourning. The clergy (most of them wearing their orders,) the Professors of McGill University, with gown and hood, the Bar, and the Literary Club, were largely represented, as were also the Workingmen's Societies—the Typographical Union, the English Workingmen's Benefit Society, the United Protestant Workingmen's Benefit Society, Canada Sugar Refinery Benefit Society—and the Temperance Societies.

While the societies and spectators were assembling in the neighborhood of Mr. McGee's late residence, the military, both regular and volunteer, took up their position, keeping the streets clear with a double line of men stretching from Drummond street to St. Patrick's Church, in the following order: 1st. the volunteers and then the regulars.

At about half past nine o'clock, the procession was fully formed; headed by the City Police, the Officers of the Corporation, Members of the House of Assembly, Legislative Councillors, Members of the Local Governments, Members of the House of Commons, Senators, Foreign Consuls, Adjutant-General and Staff, Officers of the Army,

Major-General Russell and Staff, Officers of the Courts of Law, Magistrates, Judges, Members of the Privy Council, Representative of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Representative of the Lt.-Governor of Quebec, Representative of the Governor-General, Sir Charles Wyndham, K. C. B., and Staff. The pall bearers were Hon. G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia; Hon. E. Kenny, Senator; Hon. James Forrier, Senator; Hon. Robt. Mitchell, Senator; Hon. W. McDougall, Com. of Public Works; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Prov. Sec., Quebec; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Senator; Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney-Gen., Quebec; Mr. Thos. Workman, M. P.; Hon. H. Starnes, M. L. C., Q.; Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, M. P.; Rev. John Jenkins. Next the mourners, family carriages, the Clergy, the Bar, Notaries, Medical Profession, Professors of University of McGill College, Students of Law, Students of Medicine, Students in Arts (McGill), Literary Societies, the Literary Club, and Citizens, terminated by Government Police.

As the mournful *cortege* started, the Band of the Grand Trunk Brigade played the "Dead March in Saul," which was taken up by the other Bands of the Volunteer and Regular regiments as the procession approached.

THE FUNERAL CARRIAGE

was of a design befitting the solemn splendor of the day's ceremonies. Mr. Perry, of St. Constant street, performed the Mechanical work from a sketch furnished by Mr. Spence, Bleury street. Its unusual height, rich mountings, and arched canopy were in unison with the other details of the demonstration; black plumes drooped over the canopy-cloth, and emblazoned with the arms of the family, bearing the motto *fac et spera*, and heavily fringed with silver lace, covered the platform below, and over all was erected a richly gilt symbol of the faith in which he died. In height the carriage was sixteen feet, in breadth four feet, in length fifteen feet, and the platform intended for the coffin stood eight feet from the ground.

On each side,

T. D. MCGEE.

APRIL 7, 1868,

Was engraven upon a silver escutcheon.

Under this was written on the left side:

JESU MERCY!

And under this again:

JESU DOMINE DONA LI REQVIEM ETERNAM.

On the right side was written:

CONSUMMATUS BREVI, EXPLEVIT TEMPORA MULTA.

Under this:

MISERERE DOMINE.

A few minutes after ten the funeral car halted on Lagachetière Street, the military presenting arms as the corpse passed, the officers saluting Mrs. McGee. The regimental bands as the *cortege* reached them struck up the "Dead March," the band of the 78th playing during the halt before the church, and while the body was being removed from the car, and borne into St. Patrick's Church, which was draped for the celebration of a solemn mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The Revd. Father Dowd, Parish Priest of St. Patrick's, was the Priest celebrant, assisted by the Revd. X. W. Mibon, of the Archdiocese of Halifax, as Deacon; the Revd. E. McKenna, of the Archdiocese of New-York, as Sub-Deacon, and Mr. Francis Derragh, as Master of Ceremonies. Among the clergy were the Grand Vicar of Montreal, the Grand Vicar of Three Rivers; Revd. Mr. Varilly, Chatham, N. B.; Revd. John Rielly, Toronto, and others.

At the last Gospel, the Revd. Father O'Farrell, amidst solemn silence ascended the pulpit, and, reading the following text of Scripture from I Machabees, 21 cap., 9 verse,—“How is the mighty man fallen that saved the people of Israel;”—delivered a most eloquent discourse, one worthy of the deceased and the preacher; so much was it the unanimous sentiments of the assembled multitude, that forgetting for a moment the sanctity of the place, plaudits resounded through the sacred edifice, until reminded by the Revd. preacher that—“this is the House of God.”

After the "Oremus," the body was borne from the church replaced on the funeral car, and the procession proceeded slowly to the great church of Notre-Dame, which it is needless to say was prepared befitting the occasion. Father Rousselot, the *curé* received the body at the entrance, to which it was escorted by a guard of honor of the 78th Highlanders, the band of that regiment playing the "Dead March." The body being placed on the catafalque, the choir, led

by the Revd. Mr. Barbarin, and accompanied by the organ commenced the "Libera," at the end of which His Lordship, Bishop Bourget of Montreal addressed the vast audience—the closing paragraph of which we can only give, owing to the vast space already occupied. In concluding His Lordship said:—"You have behaved nobly in rendering the last honours to one whom a death so worthy of tears has separated from us. Let innumerable prayers ascend to appease the cry for vengeance, and to have this great crime pardoned. God, touched by the horror you have manifested, will pardon you, and he will maintain order and peace in society. Do not regret the manner in which you have occupied this day. The attention which you have given to such a demonstration will not be lost time. It will give your children an example of loyalty, patriotism, and confidence in God; and you now go to perform an act of justice in conveying to his last home the illustrious departed." The last stage of the journey now commenced, and the cortege slowly wended its way to the Catholic Cemetery, which being gained, and the concluding prayers read by the Revds. Messrs. Dowd and O'Brien, all that was mortal of the late noble hearted Patriot, eloquent Orator, genial Poet, and great Statesman, was deposited in its final resting place on earth,—the McGee vault. He being dead yet liveth.

"Strew his ashes on the wind,
Whose pen or voice has saved mankind,
And is he dead whose glorious mind
Lifts thine in high?
To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

(Lines from *M. Gazette*.)

Vale! Peace to thy ashes.

To Major Russell, of the 13th Hussars, much praise is due for the admirable arrangements by which detachments of that corps were posted at the junctions of the streets, by which all pressure was avoided.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of sincere sorrow that we announce the death of Mr. Alexandre de Lusignan, for the past eleven years Chief Clerk of Accounts and Statistics, in the Department of Public Instruction. In the month of November 1866, Mr. de Lusignan, who, for nearly a year previous, had felt premonitory symptoms of that fell disease which ultimately carried him off, obtained leave of absence and repaired to Florida where he remained till last June.

It was reasonable and natural to hope that a mild climate and freedom from that labour and care which his duties imposed on him, and which he discharged with great zeal and application, would restore his health. But no—he soon became convinced that the malady was too deep seated to leave any certainty of recovery, and some months later resigned his situation.

Mr. de Lusignan was the son of Dr. de Lusignan, who was returning officer in the Montreal election of 31st May 1831, which terminated so disastrously. He was afterwards as well as many other friends of the country unjustly imprisoned in 1837.

Mr. de Lusignan was married first, to Miss Adéline Roy, daughter of Judge Roy, and niece of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and secondly, to Miss Mary Ann Guy, daughter of the late Judge Guy, by whom he leaves two children, besides having lost one shortly after his return from Florida.

Mr. de Lusignan was endowed with great ability, particularly in that speciality to which he had devoted himself. Of a mild and affable nature, he had made himself a favorite in the Office, and highly esteemed by all who had any intercourse with him.

His official confreres of the Department of Public Instruction as well as his numerous friends will long regret his loss.

Mr. de Lusignan was only thirty-five. He made his studies in the Montreal College, where he had among his Professors some of the most distinguished men of that venerable house. There also he made many friends who felt a warm interest in his well-fare up to his last moments; and several among them attended his funeral which took place at the Church of Notre-Dame, the 17th ultimo. Amongst those present we remarked the Hon. L. J. Papineau, an intimate friend of Dr. de Lusignan, his Father, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Minister of Public

Instruction, C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Q. C., President of the Council of Public Instruction, the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, several officers of the Departement, the Revd. Principal Verreau, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Professors and pupils of same, and the Revd. Mr. Morris, Curé of Napierville and relative of deceased. The Revd. Mr. Rousselot, Curé of Notre-Dame and Revd. Mr. Morrison performed the funeral service.

CANADIAN HISTORY

Memoirs of the Richelieu.

No 2—ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The first point of historic interest in our course down the waters of the Richelieu is Isle-aux-Noix. A low-lying island commanding the mouth of Lake Champlain, and situated on the frontier between the United States and Canada, it is admirably well chosen as a site for fortified works.

Its name is derived from the profusion of hazel-bushes and walnut woods that stood there when the French first occupied it.

After the excursion of Champlain, described in our last paper, a century and a quarter elapsed before the French attempted any settlement in the immense territory which the founder of Quebec had discovered. In that time, the Missionary was the only whiteman who ventured into those wilds. Gradually, however, as the Puritans moved up from Massachusetts to the foot of the Green Mountains, and the Dutch and English colonized the banks of the Hudson, the inhabitants of New France made bold to establish an out-post on Lake Champlain. The spot chosen was called Wind-Mill Point, half a mile across from Crown Point. This was in the year 1731. At the same time, they built a fort on the opposite shore and named it St. Frederick. These establishments flourished for over twenty-five years. Their inmates devoted themselves to the pursuits of agriculture, without hindrance or molestation. But during the war with the British colonies in 1759, their comparative weakness and distance from support in case of disaster, caused them to be evacuated on the approach of the English General Amherst. The French retreated down the Lake and into the Richelieu till they came to Isle-aux-Noix, where they made a halt and began to fortify. Amherst started in pursuit, but repeated storms having endangered his boats, he was obliged to put back to Crown Point and winter there. In the following year, however, he advanced again, took the works at Isle-aux-Noix and marched on Montreal.

In 1763, when Canada passed definitely into the hands of the British, the fortifications of Isle-aux-Noix fell into decay, and the island was lost sight of till the outbreak of the American Revolution.

In 1775, the Americans planned a campaign against Canada. They appeared before Isle-aux-Noix in September of that year, and meeting no garrison there, pushed on as far as St. Johns. They found this post, however, stronger than they expected, and with the view of awaiting reinforcements, they returned to Isle-aux-Noix. There, they rapidly fortified. From this post too, General Montgomery issued a proclamation to the French inhabitants of Canada, declaring that he came to wage war, not on them or their religion, but solely on the British. In October, he left the island, after throwing chevaux-de-frise across the channel to intercept British vessels going up to Lake Champlain, and marched against St. Johns, as we shall see in our next paper.

During the remainder of the Revolution, Isle-aux-Noix had no regular garrison, but it was a kind of outpost where the forces of both belligerents made a temporary stay according as the fortunes of war vacillated in favor of the one or the other. In the autumn of 1779, it was finally evacuated by General Arnold and his army, who were pursued by General Burgoyne. In 1781, Isle-aux-Noix became the scene of diplomatic nego-

tiations. The people of Vermont becoming dissatisfied with Congress, in consequence of what they regarded as an unjust dismemberment of their state in favor of New Hampshire and New York, commissioners were dispatched to the British authorities on the frontier, ostensibly for an exchange of prisoners, but in reality to treat with them about a return to British allegiance. The place of meeting was Isle-aux-Noix. The English officers were General Haldimand and Colonel Dundas, and the American Commissioners were headed by Ira Allen, a brother of the famous Ethan Allen. The conference led to no definite result, except that it probably induced Congress to come to terms with Vermont.

After the American Revolution, the works at Isle-aux-Noix were once more allowed to fall to ruins. They remained in that condition for nearly thirty years, but in 1813, when England and the United States were again at war, regular fortifications were set up and have been retained ever since. They were strengthened during the excitement of the unfortunate Trent affair, and are, at the present time, in a high state of efficiency. There is no question that the point is a strong one for defensive operations.

Thus, this island is full of historical associations. It recalls three great eras of Canadian annals—the domination of the French, that of the English, and the invasion of the Americans. If antiquarian researches could be made, probably traces of the ancient fortifications raised by each of these nations might be pointed out.—*St. Johns News.*

SCIENCE.

Important Discovery.

In the English engineering journals a valuable paper by Mr F. A. Paget, C. E., has been published, explaining a method of detecting faults in iron forgings by means of an examination of the bar, shaft, or other work, with a magnetic needle; and not only does this method detect imperfections in the welding but it indicates the change which so often occurs in iron from the fibrous to the crystalline condition. The extreme value of this discovery, made by Mr S. M. Saxby, R. V., will be appreciated by all who have dealings with shafting, iron wheels, axles, and the various combinations which depend for safety entirely upon the integrity of the iron work used in the construction.

The process, which has been tested upon a great variety of forgings at the Royal Dock yards at Sheerness and Chatham, depends upon the principle that a bar of soft homogeneous iron of the best quality and free from defects or flaws causing any separation of the particles becomes at once sensibly magnetic when placed in the position of the dipping needle. With internal flaws the bar is no longer one regular magnet, but several different magnets with the different magnetisms separated from each other. Being placed east and west in the equatorial magnetic plane the bar to be examined, when tested by passing over it a delicate magnetic needle, keeps the latter at right angles with it, that is N. and S., *so long as no flaw exists*; but on arriving at the place of a fault the needle leaves its normal position and assumes a new direction. In the trials made at the Royal Dock yards in the presence of many engineers and iron workers chalk-marks were made at the places where flaws were thus indicated by the needle, and the bars being subsequently broken at those places the decision by means of the magnet was in every case proved.

So far as made, the experiments on rolled plates, upon steel and cast iron &c, have been satisfactory.—From the *American Railway Times.*

Extract.

London "Engineering", in remarking upon the lull of invention has the following:—"Several years have now passed with-

out any really great invention,—an invention capable of adding millions to the national wealth.

"Future invention must give us cheaper food, cheaper clothing and cheaper lodging. Past invention has not sufficiently secured these, and the condition of trade and of society is such that a majority of the population, even when working almost continuously, can gain but a decent subsistence, without any practical advance upon their daily necessities. Among the great inventions of the future, we believe we may look for a highly scientific and artificial agriculture which shall more than double the productive power of the soil. We shall learn how to restore to the soil a great deal of the vitality of which we now rob it turning it to waste; we shall learn how to secure increased action of the sun and atmosphere and even of stimulating gases within its substance; and we shall thus place it, in a measure, beyond the caprices of climates. The force of steam, and many artificial agencies, including artificial moisture, will be turned to account, and the production of food will become a great and elaborated manufacture, to be carried on with an amount of talent and cultivated skill corresponding to that now engaged upon railways or in the great textile and metal manufactures of the country."

Agricultural Science.

At the Annual conversazione of the Natural History Society of Montreal the value of Agricultural Science to the community at large as well as the concern every one ought to take in promoting its cultivation were thus pleasingly illustrated and enjoined upon the attention of all lovers of their country.

Principal Dawson, said:

To many persons the objects of this Society seem rather curious than useful, and on an occasion of this kind, when we appear in gala dress and entertain our friends, it may well appear so. But at our ordinary meetings our attention is occupied with subjects often of a very utilitarian character, and I propose on the present occasion to say a few words on one of these, intimately connected with a topic which has recently engaged much of the attention of the Legislature of this Province, and which is well worthy of its most serious consideration. I mean the art of making two blades of grass or two kernels of wheat grow where one grew before. In order not to weary you, and to confine myself to one portion of this fertile theme, I shall define my subject to be *the ashes of a slice of bread*, in their relations to the questions of national wealth, population and emigration. Now your slice of bread, or of cake if you prefer it, may be shewn to consist of the following things: starch, with perhaps some sugar, mucilage and oil, gluten, woody matter, water and ashes. Suppose that for the present we leave out of the account all these matters, except the last—the ashes. We shall find that these consist of quite a number of different things. On the wall is a table of the ashes of wheat, and it would be easy to shew you that all the substances named are more or less necessary to the plant and to the animals that feed on it; but let us confine our attention to one, and I select one of the most important of the whole—*Phosphoric Acid*. Some of you may say: We do not know anything of Phosphoric acid. But this is a mistake. Every one present has in his body several pounds of phosphate of lime, or bone-earth, and must have found means to obtain this, otherwise his frame would be very rickety. Now, we must obtain this bone-earth from our food, and whether we get it from animal food or vegetable food, it comes originally from plants. So, if we subsist mainly on bread, it comes from the ashes of wheat. But where does the wheat get it. Necessarily from the ground; and this column of the composition of a fertile Canadian soil, taken from analyses by Dr. Hunt published in the Report of the Canadian Survey, shows you that this substance exists in the soil, though but in small quantity. Now, observe in connection with this that every kernel of wheat that grows must

have some phosphoric acid, and that, but for this, wheat bread would not nourish our bones; farther, that the grain of wheat must get this precious substance from the ground, and that if it cannot get it from the ground, it will fail to be matured; and how interesting will it appear that the Creator has placed a small quantity of this substance in every fertile soil. But look again at this table, and observe another column representing an exhausted soil, and you will find that very little phosphoric acid remains; and you may rightly conclude that this is one reason of the exhaustion. The phosphates have been exhausted by the removal of perhaps twenty crops of wheat without restoring any of this valuable earth, and the wheat cannot now obtain what it requires. Hence short crops, and an unhealthy condition of the plant, leading it to succumb to all kinds of enemies and diseases. This may occur when the *subsoil* still contains much phosphoric acid, and when either subsoiling or manuring with phosphates would restore fertility. But perhaps the farmer does not know this. He finds that crops are not what they once were, that there are now many fatal blights and diseases, that the ordinary barn-yard manures do not remedy the evil, and he concludes that the climate has changed, or that some unknown and inscrutable calamity has overtaken him. He falls into debt and poverty. His sons grow up discontented with their country and their calling, and emigrate to the West or move into the towns in search of a better subsistence. This is no fancy picture, and the cause which I have sketched is but one of several belonging to the very elements of agricultural science. You may say,—We are city people and this does not concern us; but allow me to remind you that agriculture is the art of arts, by which we all live, and that even "the king himself is served by the field." It is the interest of every lover of his country to promote agricultural improvement, and since our Legislature has been very properly employed with this subject, and since we owe our thanks to that body for the continuance of our annual grant, I trust you will sympathize with me in this effort to contribute to the solution of the great questions of agriculture and emigration, and in respectfully suggesting as the advice of this Society that we should have reliable agricultural surveys and reports, and that every effort should be made to promote the efficient teaching of practical science, and especially of agricultural science, in our schools.

OFFICIAL NOTICES



APPOINTMENTS.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, was pleased, by an order in Council, of the 7th March last, to make the following appointments, viz:

Louis Giard, Esquire, to be Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Henry Hopper Miles, Esquire, to be Assistant Secretary of the same Department.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, was pleased, by order in Council, dated 18th February last, to appoint the following School Commissioners:

Yamaska.—Village de St. Michel d'Yamaska: Paul Payen, Esquire, Notary, and Messrs. Toussaint Vigeant, Pierre Letendre, Gilbert Brisebois, and Narcisse Cartier. This scholastic Municipality was only erected last July.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Province of Quebec, was

pleased, by an order in Council of the 4th ult. to make the following appointments as School Commissioners:

Chicoutimi.—Village of Chicoutimi: Ovide Bossé, Esquire, in place of Ovide Bossé, Esquire whose term of Office expired in July last, the election not having taken place at that date.

St. Jean.—Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie: M Isaac Pédaluc, in place of Mr David Brosseau who was reelected, but refused to act

Drummond.—St. Germain de Grantham: Mr. Michel Arpin, in place of Mr. Etienne Jeanson, who has left the limits.

Charlevoix.—Callières: Messrs Baptiste Bouchard and Joseph Simard, in place of Messrs. Severin Simard and Jacques Foster, who had ceased to act. The election did not take place at the date required by law.

Charlevoix.—St. Fidèle: Mr. Jean Brisson, in place of Mr. Achille Bherein, the election not having been held at the date required by law.

Rimouski.—Ste. Angèle de Mérici: Messrs. Bernard Levesque, Augustin Pelletier, Michel Plante, Joseph Fiola, junr. and Samuel Gagnon.

This Scholastic Municipality was only erected last July.

Terrebonne.—St. Janvier de Blainville: Mr. David Desrochers, in place of Louis Forget, who has left the limits.

Ottawa.—Notre-Dame de Bonsecours: Mr. Denis O'Neil, in place of Joseph Thomas, who has left the limits.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

County of Quebec.—Stoneham: Francis Arnett, Esq., of Tewkesbury, in place of the Revd. Robert Michell, who has left the Municipality.

ERECTION AND SEPARATION OF SCOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, was pleased, by order in Council of the fourth ult.

1. To erect the parish of Ste. Adèle, county of Terrebonne, into a school municipality as erected canonically and with the limits assigned to it for civil purposes by Act of Parliament 24 Victoria, chapter 29, section 26.

2. To erect into a school municipality the parish of Ste. Perpétue, with the same limits as were assigned to it for civil purposes, by Proclamation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Province in Council, dated tenth December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

3. To detach from the school municipality of Ste. Monique, county of Nicolet, to be annexed to the school municipality of St. Léonard, the part of territory described as follows, and comprised within the following limits: on the south-east, the township of Wendover; on the south west, the depth of the lands of the concession called "North-east concession of Isle à la Fourche:" on the north-east, the parish of St. Léonard, and on the north-west, a line parallel to the line separating the township of Wendover from the seigniorie of Nicolet, and which is the prolongation of the line separating the fifth from the sixth range of the augmentation of the township of Aston. This territory is composed of a part of the concession of Grand St. Esprit.

WANTED.

A Teacher of 30 years' experience (now of Upper Canada, but who has already taught French and English during 7 years in Lower Canada) holding a Diploma authorizing him to teach French and English, is desirous of returning to Lower Canada, should be able to find a suitable engagement.

Good reference can be given, address.—The Ministry of Public Instruction, Quebec, P. Q.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, APRIL, 1868.

Acts Relating to Public Instruction.

In our columns will be found two Acts on Public Instruction, which were passed in the first session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

The first of these has reference to the organization of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and our readers will see, among the Official Notices, that Dr. Giard, who had been temporarily named Superintendent of Education, has been appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and that Mr. Miles, who had been temporarily named Secretary, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

The first sections of this Act confers on the Minister of Public Instruction certain powers concerning the encouragement of Science, Letters, and Art.

Although, in the actual state of the finances of the Province, this provision may not produce immediate important results, nevertheless, it will prepare the way for measures which will place our country on a better footing regarding interests that more pressing wants have caused to be left, perhaps, too exclusively to individual action.

It is well known how much the Minister of Public Instruction has, at heart, the progress of Letters and Art, and we are certain that if he be only seconded in this, by public opinion as the Government has been in all that concerns Agriculture and Colonization, we shall soon derive great advantages from the new organization of this Department.

The second Act, to which we call the attention of our readers, provides for the augmentation of the resources of the School Commissioners Catholic and Protestant of the two large cities of Montreal and Quebec. It authorises the Municipal Councils of these two cities to levy a special tax, should they not be able to economise a sufficient sum from their other expenses; but they must, in all cases, furnish the sum now required of them.

We are glad to learn that this measure will enable the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal to realize a project they have had in view for some time, namely, the establishment, on a large scale, of the Commercial Academy directed by Mr. Archambault, and to build for this institution, an edifice of which the plans were recently submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Chairman, the Revd. Mr. Rousselot, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to whom Montreal is already indebted for the founding of the magnificent *Salles d'Asiles* or Infant Schools.

The Minister of Public Instruction, who has visited, as may be seen from his report, the Commercial Schools of France, Belgium and Germany, takes the greatest interest in this important enterprise and has been for a length of time in communication with its promoters.

There is every reason to hope that several new Schools for the poorer classes, in which the Instruction will be gratuitous, are going to be opened in our two great cities, and we are certain that the diffusion of such useful instruction among the poorer classes will more than repay any sacrifices that may have to be made.

The Act that we publish contains also some provisions which enable the School Commissioners of every Scholastic Municipality to double the sum hitherto set apart for the building of School-Houses. When this sum was fixed by the Legislature, the wants and the progress of Education were very different from what they are to-day; besides the price of material and cost of building were much less. Several Municipalities found themselves embarrassed by this restriction, which gave rise to more than one law suit and led to many difficulties. We would call the attention of the School Inspectors, School Commissioners, and the friends of education in general to the new provisions of the law, and exhort them to take advantage of them to ameliorate the material part of teaching, which, in this country, is perhaps the most urgent. The greatest inconveniences result very often, not only to education, but to the health of the pupils and even

to their morality, from the bad construction of School-Houses and insufficient accommodation.

In the first and second volumes of this journal, will be found a series of articles on the construction and furnishing of School-Houses, which it would be well to consult before incurring fresh expenses.

The Revd. Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School has also commenced the establishment of a small pedagogic museum, a visit to which as well as to the Normal and Model Schools annexed, would amply repay any inconvenience suffered.

An act respecting the office of Minister of Public Instruction. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. The lieutenant-governor may appoint from time to time, under the great seal of the province, a Minister of Public Instruction, and all the provisions of this act shall apply to the Minister of Public Instruction already appointed and actually in office.

2. The duties and functions of the Minister of Public Instruction shall be:

1. All those now vested by law in the Superintendent of Education; 2. All those which shall be assigned him by His Excellency the lieutenant-governor in council, respecting the formation or encouragement of art, literary or scientific associations, the establishment of libraries, museums or picture galleries by these associations, by the government or by public institutions assisted by government, competitions, examinations, the distribution of diplomas, medals or other marks of distinction for attainment in literature, science or art, the distribution of all funds which may be placed at his disposal, by the Legislature, for similar objects, and generally respecting everything which relates to the patronage and encouragement of science, letters and art;

3. To provide for the establishment of schools for adults and for the instruction of workmen and mechanics; and for this purpose, the powers and duties of the commissioner of agriculture and of public works or part of these powers and duties in so far as regards the board of arts and manufactures and mechanics institutes, may be, by the lieutenant-governor in council, transferred to the Minister of Public instruction;

4. To collect and publish statistics and information concerning all educational institutions, public libraries, scientific, and literary and intellectual progress.

3. A secretary and assistant secretary shall also be appointed to the office or department of public instruction, and all other officers who shall be required for the administration of the laws respecting public instruction; and the nature of the functions and duties of all such officers shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the lieutenant-governor in council, and when it shall appear that certain duties and powers of the minister of public instruction cannot be fulfilled by him in person, these duties and powers may, by order in council, be assigned to the secretary, assistant secretary, or to any of the officers of the department or school inspectors; and when such duties and powers shall have been so assigned, either by an order of a general nature, or for special cases, the signature of such functionary to whom these powers shall have been assigned, shall be with regard to such matters equivalent to that of the minister of public instruction; but every such deputed functionary shall be held to act in conformity with the instructions and under the direction of the minister of public instruction; and mention of such delegation in every document signed or certified by the minister of public instruction or by the secretary or assistant secretary of the department of public instruction, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact before any court of justice, till proof to the contrary.

4. The signature of the minister of public instruction, or that of the secretary or assistant secretary of the department of public instruction, shall be proof before any court of justice, of every document certified by them to be conformable to the original, and every document certified by them to be conformable to the original shall be deemed to be so, and every document purporting to bear their signature, shall be deemed to do so till proof to the contrary be made.

5. The minister of public instruction shall be a member of the Executive Council, and eligible to the Legislative Assembly, or though receiving a salary may be summoned to the Legislative Council; and he may also fill at the same time any of the offices designated in section one hundred and thirty-four of the British North America Act,

1867; and whenever it shall not be deemed expedient to appoint a minister of public instruction, the lieutenant-governor in council may appoint a superintendent of education, who shall have all the divers powers and duties by law assigned to and imposed on the superintendent of education; and the secretary and assistant secretary of the department of public instruction, shall then be styled secretary and assistant secretary of the Bureau of Education; and the lieutenant-governor in council may order that the superintendent of education shall have all the powers and duties, or part of the powers and duties, mentioned in sub-sections two, three and four, of section one of this act, or order that these powers, duties, and functions, shall be vested in the provincial secretary, or in some other member of the Executive Council.

6. The minister of public instruction shall not be bound to give security, and that part of section twenty-three, of chapter fifteen of the consolidated statutes, relating to the security to be given by the superintendent of education, is repealed; and the superintendent of education, when there is one, and the secretary and assistant secretary of the department of public instruction or bureau of education, and all other officers of the said department or bureau, who shall be in any manner charged with the accounts of the said department or bureau, shall give such security, as the lieutenant-governor in council may require of them.

An Act to provide more effectually for the support of schools in certain cases, and for other objects therein mentioned.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. The Corporations of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal shall for the future pay annually, to the boards of Catholic Commissioners and Protestant School Commissioners of the said cities, a sum equal to three times that which they would be entitled to receive from the Superintendent of Education, if section one hundred and thirty-three, of chapter fifteen, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower-Canada was repealed.

2. The school commissioners of the said cities, with the approval of the Superintendent of Education, may set aside annually a portion of their revenues, not exceeding one fourth thereof, for the construction of school-houses and opening of schools.

3. If the said Corporations deem it expedient, they may levy a special rate on real estate or on whatever is liable to taxation and assessment, under the Acts of incorporation of the said cities and their amendments, or the Acts which shall amend them, for the payment of the sum which they are bound to pay to the said school commissioners, or for a part thereof; but their default to levy the said tax, or a part thereof, shall in no manner exempt the said Corporations, from the payment of the said sums; and the said tax shall be assessed, imposed and levied, in the same manner as the annual assessment in the said cities for municipal purposes; and if it has not been imposed and assessed at the same time as the annual assessment, it may be imposed at any time during the year; and every provision in section one hundred and thirty-one of chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower-Canada, contrary to the foregoing, is repealed.

4. Section sixty-four of chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes, for Lower-Canada, is amended, by substituting in subsection seven of the said section, for the words "one thousand dollars," the words "three thousand dollars," and for the words "five hundred dollars," the words "sixteen hundred dollars."

5. The commissioners and trustees of schools, in every school municipality, may impose with the approval of the Superintendent of Education, a special rate for the payment of debts contracted by the said commissioners or trustees, before the passing of this Act, for the construction of school-houses above the amount permitted by the law then in force; and no one shall set up against the recovery of such special rate, any judgment setting aside a prior assessment, either because it exceeded the amount permitted by law, or by reason of any informality; and the amount of every such special assessment may also include the costs incurred by municipalities for suits undertaken in virtue of prior assessments, provided that the total amount does not exceed that fixed by the present Act.

6. The Principal of every Normal School, before the admission of any pupil into such school, shall make him sign, in presence of two witnesses, a document or obligation, by which he shall bind himself to pay his board therein, or if he is a bursar, to refund in certain cases the amount of his bursary, and to pay such sum, as shall be required, according to the conditions, which shall, from time to time, be fixed by the lieutenant-governor in Council; and every father, tutor, guardian or friend, may sign such document and bind himself, either

in such quality or personally, for the payment of all sums exigible under the said conditions; and the Principal of every Normal School may sue in any court of justice, for the recovery of all sums due under every such obligation, and shall be solely designated in such suit by the words "The Principal of the Normal School of...," adding thereto the name of the school; and he shall account to the Superintendent of Education for all sums collected in virtue of this section, and this section shall apply to the recovery of any sum now due to normal schools under regulations now in force.

Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1866.

(Translated from the French by the Translators to the Legislature.)

(Concluded.)

I reproduce here-a statement of the Dissident Schools; it exhibits a slight increase in the number of Catholic Dissident Schools, and a slight decrease in the number of Protestant Dissident Schools. This confirms what I have several times stated, that Catholics have similar, if not equal, interest with the Protestants in dissident questions, and that within a few years, at least, the extent of that interest will increase instead of diminishing.

TABLE of Dissident Schools and their Pupils.

No.	Names of School Inspectors.	Protestant Dissident Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Catholic Dissident Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1	J. F. B. Painchaud.....				
2	Rév. R. G. Plees.....	4	166		
3	L. Lucier.....	3	102	20	84
4	Th. Tremblay.....	2	60		
5	Vincent Martin.....				
6	G. Tanguay.....				
7	S. Boivin.....				
8	John Hume.....	6	236		
9	P. F. Béland.....	2	135		
10	F. E. Juneau.....	3	146		
11	J. Crépault.....				
12	P. M. Bardy.....	3	70	2	17
13	P. Hubert.....	3	126		
14	W. Alexander.....	10	236		
15	B. Maurault.....				
16	H. Hubbard.....	4	93		
17	M. Stenson.....			8	238
18	R. Parmelee.....	16	384	10	370
19	J. N. A. Archambault.....	3	105		
20	Chas. Decazes.....	5	68		
21	Michel Caron.....	19	550		
22	L. Grondin.....	7	299		
23	C. Thompson.....	7	213	17	649
24	F. X. Valade.....	21	725		
25	A. D. Dorval.....	6	165	1	37
26	C. Germain.....	3	116	1	38
27	C. B. Rouleau.....				
28	Bolton McGrath.....	11	467		
		138	4467	59	1433

The Normal Schools have continued to produce satisfactory results. The following table of the number of pupils attending them from their establishment, and the number of diplomas which have been granted, shows very little fluctuation.

TABLE of the number of Pupils who have attended the Normal Schools.

Scholastic Years.	J.-Cartier School.	McGill School			Laval School.			Number of Male Pupil-Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil-Teachers.	Grand total.
	Male pupil-Teachers.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Female Pupil-Teachers.	Total.			
First sess., 1857	18	5	25	30	22	....	22	45	25	70
Sess. 1857-1858	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103	192
Sess. 1858-1859	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128	219
Sess. 1859-1860	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126	228
Sess. 1860-1861	52	5	56	61	41	53	94	98	109	207
Sess. 1861-1862	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110	200
Sess. 1862-1863	57	8	72	80	39	52	91	104	124	228
Sess. 1863-1864	56	7	67	74	34	49	83	97	116	213
Sess. 1864-1865	56	5	60	65	43	55	98	104	115	219
Sess. 1865-1866	43	2	73	75	39	57	96	84	130	214

In its worthy chief the Abbé Langevin, who has been called to the Episcopate, the Laval Normal School has lost an able director, full of zeal, perseverance and energy, and respecting whom, any eulogium on my part, would be superfluous. His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski has moreover, received from the citizens of Quebec, from the teachers and from the youth of that section of the country, an expression of the most lively gratitude for the services rendered by him to the cause of public instruction by his management of the Normal School, by the teacher conferences, by his solicitude for his former pupils when they had entered upon their new career, never denying them his counsel and active protection, and lastly, by the publication of works on the art of teaching, which do honor alike to the country and to their author. This is the second time that a Principal of the Normal School has been called to the Episcopate, and this circumstance clearly shows what great interest the Catholic Clergy feel in these institutions; called to assist in their management, the ecclesiastical authorities, upon whom demands of this nature are constantly made for establishments which are entirely under their control, have not hesitated to assign to state establishments some of the most distinguished members of their body. His Lordship Bishop Langevin will be worthily replaced by the Abbé Chandonnet, who is now at Rome, and who was formerly director of the boarding School attached to the Laval University.

Were we allowed to establish a department for female pupil-teachers at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, as has been for a long time suggested, it be might said with truth, that our Normal Schools meet the requirements of all the various classes of the population. To effect this, it would be requisite, that the total grant to the Normal Schools should be increased.

The following table gives the number of diplomas awarded by these institutions since their establishment:—

DIPLOMAS granted to Pupils of the Normal Schools since the establishment of those Institutions.

Nature of Diplomas Granted.	Jacques-Cartier.	McGill.			Laval.			No. of Male Pupil-Teachers.	No. of Fem. Pupil-Teachers.	Grand total.
	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Fem. Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil-Teachers.	Fem. Pupil-Teachers.	Total.			
Academy.....	19	9	7	16	13	....	13	41	7	48
Model Schools.....	87	14	115	129	76	92	168	177	207	384
Elementary Schools.	81	28	230	258	30	107	137	139	337	476
Totals.....	187	51	352	403	119	199	318	357	551	908

TEACHERS' SAVING FUND.

Years.	Number of Teachers who subscribed each year.	Number of Pensioners each year.	Scale of Pensions for each year of teaching.	Total of pensions paid.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1857.....	150	63	4 00	886 90
1858.....	74	91	4 00	2211 74
1859.....	18	128	4 00	3115 36
1860.....	9	130	3 00	2821 57
1861.....	9	160	3 00	3603 58
1862.....	10	164	1 75	2522 09
1863.....	13	171	2 25	3237 00
1864.....	7	170	1 75	2727 00
1865.....	11	160	1 75	2587 00
1866.....	13	173	1 75	2724 00

ANNUAL Statistical Summary of the Boards of Examiners of Lower Canada, for the year 1866.

BOARD OF	Number of days sittings last ed.	Number of candidates examined.	Average number of teachers examined in a day.		No. of Diplomas granted for Academies, 1st class.		For Academies, 2nd class.		For Model Schools, 1st class.		For Model Schools, 2nd class.		For Elementary Schools, 1st class.		For Elementary Schools, 2nd class.		Number of candidates admitted, and kind of diploma.			Number of candidates rejected.	
			Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Academy.	Model School.	Elementary School.	Grand total.			
Montreal (Cath.).....	9	171	19						5				7	106	2	32	1	5	147	152	19
Id. (Protest.).....	6	49	5	1					1			1	4	14	2	22		2	42	45	4
Quebec (Cath.).....	8	92	11								1	2	1	2	2	41		3	46	49	43
Id. (Protest.).....	5	18	3						2				6	2	2	6	3	2	16	18	
Three Rivers.....	4	52	13	1	2				2		2		2	30		13		4	45	52	
Sherbrooke.....	4	33	8						1	1			3	13	2	8		2	26	28	5
Kamouraska.....	4	31											2	19	1	9			31	31	2
Gaspé.....	2	1											1						1	1	
Stanstead.....	3	25	8										2	19	2	2			25	25	
Ottawa.....	4	29	7										6	11	4	5			26	26	3
Beauce.....	3	12	4										4			8			12	12	
Chicoutimi.....	3	4	1										4						4	4	
Rimouski.....	4	28	7										2	10		5			17	17	11
Bonaventure.....	3	12	4										2	8	2				12	12	
Pontiac.....	4	19	5						2	5						7		7	7	14	5
Richmond.....	3	38	12											4		13			17	17	21
Waterloo and Sweetsburg (Cath.).....	3	9	3										1	3		5			9	9	9
Waterloo and Sweetsburg (Protest.).....	4	73	16										6	40	2	16			64	64	
Total.....	76	696	137	2	2				13	6	3	3	45	289	21	192	4	25	547	576	122

The annual statistical summary of the Boards of Examiners shows a diminution in the average number of candidates examined each day, and an increase in the number of candidates rejected. No one of these boards was inspected in the course of the year in consequence of my absence from the country. I hope to resume this duty with the co-operation of the other members of the Council of Public Instruction. These examinations and the composition of these Boards constitute one of the most important of the subjects which attracted my attention during my journey, and I must with regret acknowledge that, notwithstanding the reforms which the Council of Public Instruction have by their regulations effected, much still remains to be done in order to attain a satisfactory result. The members of the Boards are certainly animated by the best dispositions, and their services being given gratuitously, it is impossible to suppose that they are actuated by any other motives than those which conduce to the public interest. But the little time which they can devote to the examinations, the great number of candidates, and other reasons, sometimes of a personal or local nature, occasions complaints still to be preferred of the admission of persons who have neither instruction nor the requisite ability, and the greater number of whom enter into ruinous competition with able male and female teachers, especially those who have been educated at the Normal schools, and prevent the raising of the salaries given by the Municipalities.

I cannot conclude this report without rendering a due tribute of praise to the ability with which the business of this department was carried on, during my absence, by Dr. Giard, whom the Government was pleased to appoint Deputy Superintendent under the provisions of the law respecting public instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Superintendent of Education.

Montreal Historical Society.

M. Abbé Verreau, President, in the chair.

The President informed the Meeting that the Legislature of the Province of Quebec had placed to the order of the Society the sum of \$400 to aid in its labours.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. The Minister of Public Instruction, for his benevolent protection.

It was decided that at its next meeting the Society would be informed of the best means of employing the money.

Mr. Verreau then exhibited a portrait in oil of the Marquis de Montcalm, which appeared to be of the epoch of the hero.

J. U. Beaudry, Esquire, presented to the Society a file of Parliamentary documents of the Legislature of Quebec, of the first session since the act of Confederation, and also some papers of the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

Mr. Verreau gave a list of a valuable series of unpublished autograph letters, that he had the good fortune to obtain recently. The greater part of them were addressed to Arnold by Trumbull, Gates, and Montgomery, during the invasion of 1775. and seized at Holland House, near Quebec.

The President was then requested to convoke a full meeting of members as soon as would be convenient, the meeting then adjourned.

Montreal, 11th March 1868.

R. BELLEMAPE,
Secretary.

Thirty-Third Conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with Jacques-Cartier Normal School, held the 30th August 1867, and the 31st Jan. 1868.

AUGUST MEETING.

Present: Mr. Regnault, Professor in the Normal School; Messrs. Inspectors Valade and Caron; Messrs. M. Emard, President; H. Bellerose, Vice-president; J. O. Cassegrain, Secretary; U. E. Archambault, Librarian; J. E. Roy, A. Dalpé, Councillors; G. Gervais,

H. T. Chagnon, H. Dostaler, E. Désormeau, A. Chenvert, R. Savignac, H. Rondeau, O. Gauthier, V. Harman, C. Brault, P. P. Angers, A. Lauctot, A. Lafèche, P. Marcoux, P. Demers, L. A. Tremblay, and O. Pelletier.

The minutes of the last conference having been read and adopted, the President proposed the following subject for discussion :

"What should be the conduct of the teacher: 1st towards his pupils, 2nd towards their parents, and 3rd towards the authorities?"

Messrs. Regnault, Valade, Caron, Archambault, Chagnon, Angers, Roy, and Dalpé, each took part in the discussion, and treated the question very ably.

Proposed by Mr. Rondeau and seconded by Mr. Harman :

That the meeting stand adjourned till the last Friday in January next, at 9 A. M., and that the discussion of the aforesaid subject be then resumed.—Adopted.

MEETING OF JANUARY, 1868.

Present: Revds. Messrs. Verreau and Routhier, M. Dowling, curé; Messrs. Regnault, Duval, and Fahey, Professors in the Normal School; Messrs. Inspectors Valade and Caron; Messrs. M. Emard, President; J. O. Cassegrain, Secretary; D. Boudrias, Treasurer; U. E. Archambault, L. Kérouack, P. P. Angers, M. C. Ferland, L. T. René, H. Tétrault, R. Savignac, G. Martin, A. Lauctot, and the pupil teachers of the Normal School.

The minutes of the last conference having been read and adopted, a lecture on *The origin and development of language* was then delivered by M. Cassegrain.

The President submitted anew the subject proposed and partly discussed at the last meeting.

Mr. Abbé Verreau, Messrs. Regnault, Boudrias, Valade, Archambault, Kérouack, Angers, and Ferland, took part in the discussion which was very animated. The substance of the debate may be summed up as follows :

1. The teacher should be kind to his pupils but at the same time firm, give them good example in every thing, and endeavour to preserve, in his conduct, the dignity that his position requires, actuated always by motives of a superior order, having no other immediate end in view, but the good of his pupils. He should take great interest in their recreation and play, occasionally participating in them, that he may study their characters closely, thereby enabling him the better to correct what is faulty, and encourage what is worthy. In a word, the teacher should be to his pupils what a good father is to his family.

2. The education of children requires the active and enlightened cooperation of Parents and Teacher. If the latter had no intercourse with the parents he would thereby be deprived of powerful auxiliaries. Children are not slow in comprehending the devotedness of the teacher. But if the parents do not take a lively interest in the school and what is done there, this apathy, on their part, which soon becomes known to the children, is a serious drawback on the efforts of the teacher. Besides, this *entente cordiale* between the teacher and the parents will help to smooth difficulties, and cause prejudices to disappear.

3. The teacher should always be submissive to legitimately constituted authority, in all his relations with it acting prudently, showing by his example that which he requires from his pupils.

The following question will be discussed at the next meeting :

"What are the rights of the teacher: 1st on the part of the children, 2nd on the part of the parents, 3rd on the part of the authorities."

On the motion of Mr. Archambault, seconded by Mr. Cassegrain, the meeting was adjourned to the last Friday of May next, at 9 A. M.

J. O. CASSEGRAIN,
Secretary.

Thirty-third conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Laval Normal School.

Held the 31st. January, 1868.

Present: Messrs. Professors F. X. Toussaint, Norbert Thibault, J. B. Cloutier, and Fortunat Rouleau; Mr. Joseph Letourneau, Mr. Louis Lefebvre Secretary; Messrs. Frs. Fortin, Joseph Dachesne, Julien Cloutier, and Jules Poliquin, ordinary members; Messrs. Isidore Belleau and Dion; Messrs. Joseph Potvin and Wenceslas Dick, Medical Students of Laval University.

In absence of the President, Mr. Joseph Letourneau was called to the chair.

The gentlemen who were to lecture not being present, the meeting was adjourned till the following day, 1st. February, after having, on motion of Mr. Norbert Thibault, seconded by Louis Lefebvre, passed a vote of thanks to the Revd. Principal Chandonnet, for having post-

poned, at the request of the association, his conversation on Rome, from the 29th. till the 31st. January.

SÉANCE OF 1st. FEBRUARY.

Present: The Revd. Principal Chandonnet, Mr. Bruno Peltier, Pres.; Mr. Louis Lefebvre, Secretary; Mr. l'abbé de la Chevrotière, F. E. Juneau, School Inspector; Messrs. Professors, F. X. Toussaint, Mr. Lacasse, Norbert Thibault, and F. Rouleau, Messrs. Joseph Letourneau, J. B. Dugal, S. Fortin, Frs. Fortin, J. Gravel, A. Esnouf, M. Ryan, E. Gauvin, E. McSweeney, Jos. Poliquin, Julien Cloutier, Jos. Duquesne, E. St. Hilaire, C. Géroix, Isidore Belleau, and the pupils of the Normal School.

Messrs N. Thibault and M. Ryan read Essays which were warmly applauded.

The subject proposed for discussion at the last meeting then came up: Messrs. Joseph Letourneau and Hubert Thibault, taking part therein, and Mr. Hubert Thibault summing up as follows :

1st. As citizens, teachers have the right to take part in politics, but they should exercise the right temperately.

2nd. They should receive political Journals.

3rd. On ordinary occasions they may express their opinions privately on public affairs; but in election struggles, they should abstain from all action in political contests.

4th. At no time should they make political speeches or harangue the people at the church doors or at any other place.

Moved by Mr F. X. Toussaint, and seconded by Mr. Fortin: That this association sees, with the greatest pleasure, the Revd. Mr. l'abbé Chandonnet occupying the place that Mgr. Langevin so worthily held during nine years.

That this association is singularly fortunate in possessing a man so eminent, and whose distinguished talents and high reputation merited for him the honor of being called, by the government, to succeed Mgr. Langevin.

This motion was unanimously agreed to amid loud applause.

The following subject, proposed by Mr. Thibault, will be discussed at the next conference.

"Would it be expedient to diminish the number of conferences and to change the time at which they have been hitherto held?"

The following gentlemen promised to prepare lectures for the next conference: J. B. Cloutier, E. St. Hilaire, D. McSweeney, and Louis Lefebvre.

The meeting was then adjourned until the last Friday of May next.

B. PELLETIER,
President.
LOUIS LEFEBVRE,
Secretary.

New Books.

A New Grammar of French Grammars, by Dr. DE FIVAS, M. A., F. E. J. S. & Co. Appleton & Co., 1868.

The works of De Fivas are justly held in estimation on account of their general excellence and their judicious adaptation to the requirements both of instructors and learners.

His latest, published under the above title, merits, and will no doubt receive in other quarters, a more extended notice than our space admits of; and it may be stated, as indicative of some of its chief peculiarities, that it cannot fail to be most useful to those students in French, who, having already grounded themselves in an elementary knowledge, desire to become familiar with the true principles and niceties of the grammar of the French language. In regard to most of the features deemed essential to a first class text-book, the definitions are clear and precise, the numerous observations and rules selected from the best authorities, all the verbs given are illustrated by well chosen exercises, while the arrangement of the several parts is systematic and generally perfect. On the other hand, and with reference to our own wants in the Dominion of Canada, where, as is well known, really good teachers of French are not so plentiful in the towns and villages as in those of many other countries, some improvement, such as may easily be included in future editions of the work, might be suggested in order to render it more useful in our schools and colleges, notwithstanding the necessary consequence of a slight increase in the bulk of the volume: for instance, a short but comprehensive treatise on *pronunciation* and *prosody*, some rules on the terminations of regular verbs with a table of irregular verbs, rules on nouns and words complements of a preposition, also on the use of the present participle and verbal adjective, together with a few pages on the figures of syntax, on synonymes, on difficult and on paronymous words.

It need scarcely be said that these remarks and suggestions are not made in disparagement of a book which it would be safe to pronounce, as it stands, an admirable production; but they are offered simply in the hope that in a subsequent edition the author may deem it expedient to deal with the points above mentioned, as well as a few others, and so secure for his new text-book a wider circulation and render it more generally useful.

"Elements of Physiology and Hygiene, a Text Book for Educational Institutions, by Thos. Huxley L. L. D., F. R. S., and Wm. Jay Youmans, M. D., with numerous illustrations." Appleton, 1868, p. p. 420.

The conditions under which this work makes its appearance might procure for it a welcome wherever there exists a desire, along with the introduction of the teaching of Physical Science into the curriculum of study, to admit of none other than first class text books. Precautions in this latter respect are the more requisite in the case of such a branch as Physiology, because, through the defects appertaining to the compilations of a host of mere book-makers, there is frequently presented much that consists of an important and doubtful doctrine made up chiefly of old speculations though blended with established truths. The character of the joint authorship of the work before us would appear to include every thing that is to be desired in the way of qualification for preparing an educational text book. Professor Huxley enjoys the highest repute among the English scientific men of the day and is considered to have contributed largely in his special branch, Physiology, both to the displacement of erroneous doctrines and to the extension of true knowledge by his researches; at the same time he is a well known promoter of general education taking an active interest in its cause in regard to matters affecting its real progress. In describing his book he says . . . "I have endeavoured to separate the well-established and the essential from the doubtful and unimportant portions of the vast mass of knowledge and opinion we call Human Physiology. My object has been to set down in plain and concise language that which any person may learn with a fair prospect of having but little to unlearn as our knowledge widens."

Dr. Youmans, of the Winona State Normal School, to whom, in view of republication, the early sheets of the work were confided to make such additions of matter and modifications of form as might adapt it to use in America, prepared about 150 pages, including an introductory chapter concerning the relations of Physiology to other parts of science and a treatise on Elementary Hygiene, or the application of Physiological and other principles to the art of preserving health; he also appended a set of 500 questions for exercise numbered, so as to suit the paragraphs of the text.

It may be well to observe that the name of Dr. Youmans is not unfamiliar to teachers and students in this country, in some measure from its association with one of the very best school treatise on Chemistry published some years since. The new text book on Physiology and Hygiene appears likely to be most useful in Normal Schools and the advanced classes of High Schools; but it can undoubtedly be recommended for general use whether of teachers or of intelligent readers, being comprehensive without prolixity and at the same time a reliable authority which sets forth the actual present state of knowledge on the important subjects of which it treats.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Year Book of facts in Science and Art for 1868; edited by S. Kneeland, A.M.M.D.

A Smaller History of England from the earliest times to the year 1862; edited by Wm. Smith, L.L.D.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Wisconsin for the year ending, August 31, 1867.

Dr. Krummacher's "David the king of Israel"; translated by Rev. M. G. Easton, M. A.

Harper's Phrase Book or Hand Book of Travel Talk for Travelers and Schools by W. Pembroke Fetridge assisted by Professors of Heidelberg University; with rules for pronunciation of the different Languages, 1868-

Greenwich, and 182 feet above mean sea level. For March, 1868. By Chas. Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

DAYS.	Barometer corrected at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1	29.701	29.692	29.617	5.7	14.9	-0.7	N	W	W	89.24a
2	.346	.300	.397	-15.4	-6.9	-1.7	NE	NE	W	128.10b
3	.342	.421	.501	0.0	0.8	0.0	W	W	W	211.41c
4	.650	.742	.899	11.7	2.7	15.1	W	W	W	249.24d
5	30.099	30.210	30.347	13.2	32.4	15.6	W	W	W	101.12
6	.041	29.824	29.725	-21.9	31.7	28.9	SW	SW	SW	99.10
7	29.800	.850	.717	32.7	34.0	33.7	SW	WSW	WSW	106.14e
8	.52	.643	.900	39.4	37.0	35.4	W	W	W	86.70
9	30.100	30.002	30.000	31.8	39.0	36.2	W	W	W	108.00
10	29.856	29.694	29.700	33.3	39.0	34.1	W	W	W	66.10
11	30.198	30.347	30.300	17.7	26.7	17.0	N	NE	NE	56.61
12	.063	29.740	29.518	16.7	44.7	32.9	W	SW	SW	66.10
13	29.250	.251	.300	34.2	42.4	35.9	SW	W	W	68.21
14	.452	.500	.502	37.2	51.1	40.0	W	W	W	57.00
15	.500	.501	.549	39.9	46.2	43.1	W	W	W	61.10
16	.70	.600	.564	36.2	41.7	39.4	W	NE	NE	64.12g
17	.400	.116	.161	41.1	56.3	51.7	NE	WSW	WSW	70.00h
18	.450	.589	.780	40.1	38.3	31.3	W	W	W	161.24j
19	30.024	.954	.912	21.3	40.0	38.0	NE	E	W	114.00
20	29.750	.772	.649	30.4	39.7	33.2	E	SW	W	94.10
21	.424	.300	.301	32.0	38.1	27.7	NE	NE	NE	86.21k
22	.500	.500	.527	23.0	43.4	26.7	N	N	N	114.10l
23	.451	.362	.446	27.7	57.4	39.9	W	W	W	129.00
24	.642	.751	.863	23.1	54.6	31.9	NE	NE	NE	109.44
25	.961	.964	.960	23.2	47.6	27.4	NE	NE	NE	84.29
26	30.022	.910	.699	20.0	49.6	30.3	N	W	W	91.82
27	29.525	.537	.550	28.8	58.2	38.2	W	W	W	147.64
28	.662	.797	.850	29.4	56.2	33.4	NE	NE	NE	104.10
29	30.019	30.000	.996	30.2	48.1	33.2	NE	NE	NE	89.94
30	29.901	29.847	.660	30.0	67.6	40.6	W	W	W	66.10
31	.662	.571	.452	39.0	67.0	43.3	NE	NE	NE	57.42

RAIN IN INCHES.—e 0.102; f 0.562; g 0.641; h 0.124.
SNOW IN INCHES.—a, j, l, Inapp; b 1.58; c 0.21; d 3.09; k 0.46.

The mean temperature of the month was 31°90 degrees, showing an increase of 4°74 degrees over the mean temperature of last March, (1867), when the mean temperature of the month was 26° 16 degrees.

The Isothermal for Montreal for the month of March, reduced from observations taken during a long series of years, has been fixed at 27° 50 degrees, showing that for the present month the temperature was 4°40 degrees higher than the mean annual average temperature.

The highest reading of the Barometer was on the 11th, and indicated 30.347 inches; the amount of Rain which fell during the month was 1.429 inches, and of Snow 5.34 inches.

— Meteorological Observations taken at Quebec at the Observatory of H. M. Army Hospital Corps during month of February, 1868, Latitude 46°48'30" N., Long. 71°12'15" W., height above St. Lawrence, 230 ft.; By John Thurling A. H. Corps.

Barometer, mean height for month.....	29.837 inches.
highest reading.....	30.540
lowest reading.....	29.032
range of pressure.....	1.508
Thermometer, highest in month.....	41.5 degrees
lowest.....	-22.0
range.....	63.5
mean of highest.....	23.6
lowest.....	-4.8
daily range.....	28.4
for month.....	9.4
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	10.3
wet bulb.....	8.1
dew point.....	-2.2
Elastic force of vapour.....	.042 inches.
The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.....	0.2 grains.
Weight of vapour required to saturate do.....	0.3
Degree of humidity (Lat.=100).....	53
Average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	595.9 grains.
General direction of wind.....	West.
Mean horizontal movement.....	131.2 inches.
Mean amount of cloud (o 10).....	5.2
ozone.....	1.0
Number of days snow fell.....	11

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

METEOROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations—from the Records of the Montreal Observatory, lat. 45°31 North. Long.; 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of