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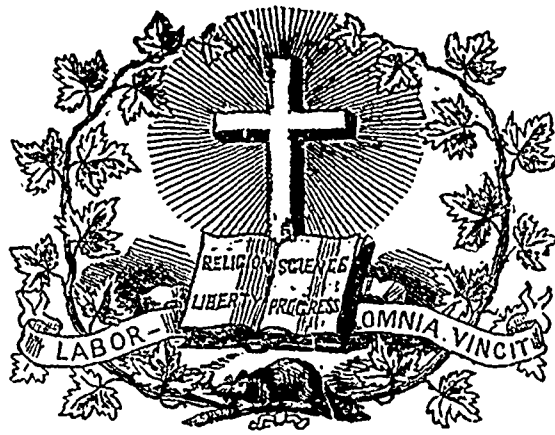
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JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume V.

Montreal (Lower Canada) February 1861.

No. 2.

SUMMARY.—**SCIENCE:** Canadian Archaeology—Notes on Aboriginal Antiquities, recently discovered in the Island of Montreal, by J. W. Dawson, Esq. I. L. D. (to be continued).—**EDUCATION:** School days of eminent men in Great Britain, by J. F. Talm, (continued)—Suggestive hints towards improved secular instruction, by the Rev. R. Dawes (continued) 14th: A knowledge of common things—16th: Geology.—**LITERATURE:** Poetry: Lines on a skeleton.—**Make home pleasant.**—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Appointment of School Commissioners and Trustees.—Diplomas granted by the Boards of Examiners.—Donations to the library of the Department.—Teacher wanted.—Situation wanted.—**EDITORIAL:** Our geography abroad.—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for 1859 (continued).—The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to America (continued).—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational intelligence.—Literary intelligence.—Scientific intelligence.—Statistical intelligence.—Miscellaneous intelligence.—**ERRATA.**

SCIENCE.

Notes on Aboriginal Antiquities recently discovered in the Island of Montreal.

(Read before the Natural History Society of Montreal)

Toward the end of last month the writer was informed that some workmen employed by Edmond Dorion Esq., had discovered what were supposed to be Indian remains, near Mansfield street. On application to Mr. Dorion, he kindly gave the specimens in his possession for presentation to the Natural History Society, and instructed his labourers to preserve any other remains that might occur. The specimens obtained from Mr. Dorion consisted of a skull evidently of American type, fragments of a second skull and portions of earthen vessels similar to those made by the aborigines before the colonization of the country.

The place in which the remains were found is immediately below Sherbrooke street, between Mansfield and Metcalfe streets and in the line of Burnside Place. It is a part of the dry sandy knoll or terrace between the College Brook and that running through Honorable Judge Smith's property, on the level of Sherbrooke street, and sloping rapidly toward the flat in rear of St. Catherine street. The ground has been ploughed, but is at present vacant and used for the excavation of sand for building. The sand is of the Post-Pliocene deposit which I have elsewhere called the "Saxicava sand," (1) and is from two to six feet in thickness, resting on an uneven surface of the "Leda clay."

On inquiry, I found that the workmen employed in removing the sand, have, at several times, found skeletons, and have buried them in the clay below the sand bed, where perhaps at some future time they may lead to the supposition that in Canada man was contemporary with this historically very old though geologically very recent deposit. I record the fact of the transference of these skeletons to the Leda clay, to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of an error so serious.

The skeleton found by Mr. Dorion was in a sitting or crouching posture, but no note had been taken of the precise position. A few days afterward the workmen uncovered another which I saw in situ. It is that of a man perhaps 50 years of age. The body lay in an inclined position, the head toward the west, and the face toward the south or south-west. The knees were bent up close to the chest, and the arms placed in such a position that the hands were opposite the face. The bones were perfect as to their form, but were stained yellow by the oxide of iron in the sand, and had become brittle owing to loss of animal matter. The hair and all the soft parts had entirely disappeared, and the skeleton had evidently been reposing for centuries where it was found. No wrappings of any kind enclosed it, nor could any object of art be found in the surrounding sand. It was about two feet below the surface of the ground. Another skeleton subsequently found, lay with the head toward the east in the same crouching position. Fragments of an earthen vessel were found near its hands. All the above were remains of aged persons; but the workmen also found the skeleton of a child perhaps 8 or 9 years of age, parts only of which were preserved.

On examining the ground in the vicinity of the excavations, I found that the locality had been the site not merely of a cemetery of the aborigines, but also of a village or encampment. Fragments of pottery and other artificial objects and bones of wild animals are scattered abundantly through the soil, especially in the neighbourhood of spots where ashes and charcoal indicate the position of domestic fires. Some of these fires had been made on the surface, but others in pits about a foot in diameter and of the same depth, and the remains of pottery and other objects were in such quantity in their vicinity as to indicate a long residence of the tribe which had inhabited the spot. These occur abundantly on the S. W. side of Metcalfe street, on the margin of the little brook which separates this site from the similar platform on which the building for the ball in honour of the Prince of Wales was erected, and they extend thence to Mansfield street, and from the margin of the terrace toward St. Catherine street more than half way to Sherbrooke street, or in all a space of rather more than 100 yards in diameter. The removal of a great part of the sand has much changed the natural form of the ground, but it seems to have been a slightly rounded sandy knoll with a little depression running diagonally through it, and the habitations indicated by the sites of fire places seem to have encircled the most elevated part of the ground in which most of the skeletons occur. A considerable part of this space is not yet excavated and may afford many additional remains.

I shall now describe the objects found, beginning with the human remains. Of these we have principally three skulls, one female and two male, nearly perfect. The fragments of the others are not in a condition to afford much information.

1. *Skull of an aged female.*—This is distinctly pyramidal at the vertex, with prominent superciliary ridges, receding but

(1) Canadian Naturalist II, p. 402, Fig. 1, E, f.

convex forehead and elongated occiput. Its dimensions are as follows, column (a).

| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Longitudinal diameter..... | 6.75 in. | 7.50 in. | 7.05 inches. |
| Parietal diameter (1)..... | 5.25 " | 5.75 " | 5.50 " |
| Frontal diameter..... | 4.00 " | 5.00 " | 4.75 " |
| Vertical diameter..... | 5.30 " | 5.50 " | 5.50 " |
| Intermastoid arch..... | 12.50 " | 13.50 " | 13.50 " |
| Occipito-frontal arch..... | 13.75 " | 14.40 " | 14.50 " |
| Horizontal circumference ... | 19.26 " | 21.00 " | 20.75 " |

The bones of the face and jaws are very small and delicate compared with those of the male skulls. This skull is in the Museum of the Natural History Society.

2. *Skull of a man*, perhaps aged 50 years. The vertex in this skull is not pyramidal but rounded, the forehead full and the superciliary ridges by no means prominent. The occiput less elongated than in No 1. The bones of the face are strong with prominent zygoma, and the lower jaw is very massive. The dimensions are as above, column (b).

This specimen also, with the rest of the skeleton, is in the Museum of the Natural History Society.

3. *Skull of an aged man*.—This is in general aspect like No. 2. Its dimensions are as above, column (c).

This skull is in the Museum of McGill College. Its form is illustrated in Figs 1, 2 and 3. (2)

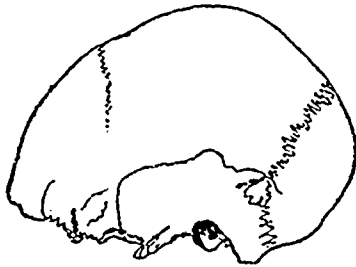


Fig. 1.

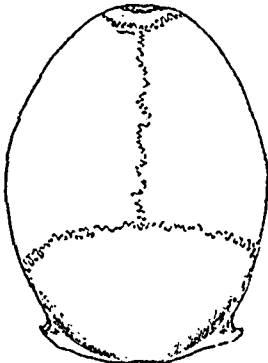


Fig. 2.

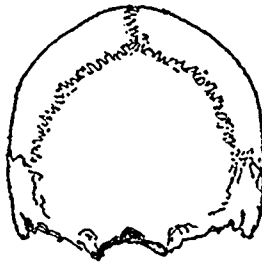


Fig. 3.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, Aboriginal Skull from site of a village at Montreal.

All of the above are dolichocephalic or elongated skulls, a form which Prof. Wilson has shewn to prevail among the Huron tribes, and which Retzius (3) maintains to be general in the Eastern Americans as distinguished from those of the West coast.

They exhibit a very respectable development of brain, especially in the male skulls, and they show the fallacy of the conclusions hastily adopted by some ethnologists as to the supposed distinctness in form of the American skull from that of the populations of the old world, and its supposed general brachycephalic type. Facts to be stated in the sequel show that these skulls must have belonged to an ancient and unmixed American people, and they are markedly characterised by the American type of face; but the brain case in form and dimensions differs little from types prevalent among European races.

(1) Greatest immediately above the squamous suture.
 (2) The forehead in Fig. 2 is incorrectly shaded.
 (3) Smithsonian Report 1859.

4. *Remains of articles of food*.—In and near the little hearths or ovens above mentioned, are numerous bones of animals, some in a condition sufficiently perfect to permit their determination. Among them are remains of the Bear, Beaver, Deer, Dog, Fox; of several fishes; especially the Cat-fish, Corvina and Sturgeon; and of birds. Shells of *Unio gibbosa*, the most common fresh water mussel in the St. Lawrence near Montreal, charred grains of Indian Corn and stones of the wild cherry, also occur.

5. *Earthen Vessels*.—These appear to have been of the usual form of those made by the aborigines, rounded below and rising with a graceful double curve toward the mouth, which is either round or square with prominent corners, the latter form giving a very elegant outline. For the general form I may refer to the figure and description of an Indian vase from the Ottawa in this Journal, Vol. 4, p. 188. The sides and bottom of these vessels are usually smooth, but in one or two instances are covered with square indentations giving a sort of netted pattern. (Fig. 4). The



Fig. 4.

mouths and necks are ornamented with depressed lines and notches variously arranged, with circles stamped on the clay, and with prints made by the point of the finger. The patterns are various and often very tasteful. A few of them are represented of half the actual dimensions in figs. 5 to 10. The material is clay mixed with sand, often well smoothed and finished, but without any glazing. Some pieces are well burned, and most of

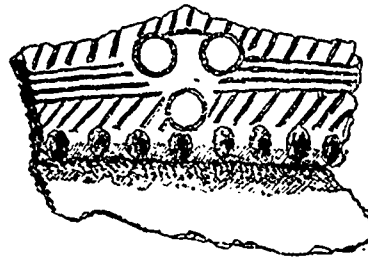


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

the fragments are blackened by long use, though some others seem quite fresh, as if not used at least for culinary purposes.



Fig. 7.

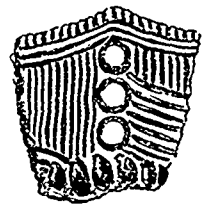


Fig. 8.

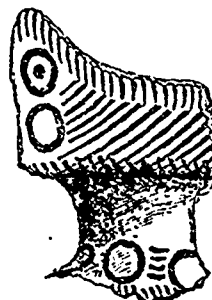


Fig. 9.

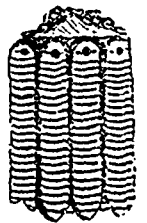


Fig. 10.

6. *Tobacco Pipes*.—Many fragments of these occur, all of clay

well baked and often of fine quality. The patterns are various and some of them very elegant: one of the most perfect is represented in Fig. 11.

7. *Other earthen objects.*—One of these is a portion of a disk of baked clay, ornamented on one side, and perhaps used in some game, (Fig. 12). Another is a fragment of earthenware ground into a circular form and possibly used for a similar purpose. Another is a conical body of unknown use, roughly shaped.

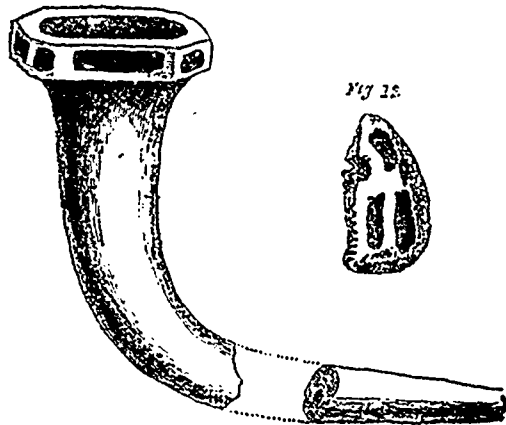


Fig. 11.

Fig. 11, Clay Pipe, half actual size.

Another fragment is apparently the handle of a flat earthen vessel. (Fig. 13.)



Fig. 13.

8. *Bone Implements.*—The most interesting of these is a conical bodkin with a circular stamp at the larger end, neatly made, and which was evidently used in ornamenting the pottery found with it, the circular stamp fitting into the circles on some of the vessels, and the point being very suitable for making the lines or scratches (Fig. 14). It is cut out of solid bone from the leg of some animal, the thicker end being from the cancellated bone near the joint. Other bone skewers or bodkins of ruder form were also found.

9. *Stone implements.*—Many oval and sharp edged stones, which may have been used for hammers and knives, were found, but none of them artificially shaped. There are also numerous stones showing marks of fire and probably used for supporting pots or for heating water or for baking. One regularly oval piece of trap about five inches in its longest diameter, has evidently been shaped by art and ground flat on one of its sides. It may have been used as a pestle for grinding, or perhaps may have been heated in the fire for baking cakes in the manner described by Cartier. Another of triangular form has been perforated by a Saxicava in the tertiary period, as is the case with many of the loose fragments of limestone near the mountain of Montreal, and has perhaps been used by the Indians as a sinker. No arrow heads or other weapons of stone have as yet been found; but I have a fragment of an arrow head of greenish jasper which was found in my garden, at no great distance from the site in question.

10. *Iron implements.*—Two small pieces of iron were found with two bone bodkins near one of the fire places, and probably belong to the Indian relics. One of them is apparently a small knife or oblique edged chisel about three inches in length, and such as the Indians themselves may have made from a scrap of foreign iron obtained from some of their early European visitors (Fig. 15). The other is a square piece of flat iron, perhaps a portion of an iron hoop or of a large knife.

The historical importance of these relics depends to a great extent on the answer to the question, whether they belong to the aborigines who inhabited Hochelaga at the time of its discovery by Cartier, or to any previous or subsequent occupancy of the Island of Montreal by Indians.

On the 3rd of October, 1535, Cartier landed on the Island of Montreal, and visited an Indian village which he calls Hochelaga, a name apparently referring rather to the district than to the town itself. In 1540, in his third voyage, of which unfortunately only imperfect records remain, he mentions apparently at the same place a village which he calls Totonaguy; and as he had learned in the mean time to apply the name Hochelaga to a re-

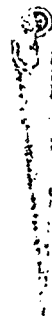


Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

Fig. 14, Bodkin, half actual size. Fig. 15, Iron knife, half actual size.

gion or district of country, it is probable that this is the same place previously named Hochelaga. In 1603, Champlain appears to have found that the village of Hochelaga had dwindled away or disappeared, and we hear no more of its site until in 1642, when Montreal was founded by the French under the Sieur Maisonneuve. On this occasion some very interesting statements are made in the Jesuits' memoirs, respecting the fate of Hochelaga. (1642, chap. 9.) We are informed that at this date no trace of Cartier's Hochelaga was known, except a name which the Indians had given to the island, importing that it had been the site of a village or fort. Further two aged Indians who accompanied some of the new colonists to the mountain top, stated that they were descendants of the original inhabitants; that their tribe had at one time inhabited all the surrounding region, even to the south of the river, possessing many populous villages; that the Hurons, who at that time were hostile to them, had expelled them; that some of them had taken refuge among the Abenakis, others among the Iroquois, others among the Hurons themselves. One of them farther stated that his grandfather had cultivated the very place before them, and expatiated on the excellence of its soil and climate for the cultivation of Indian corn; but the incursions of the Iroquois were too much dreaded to permit the re-occupation of the island. The missionaries farther remark that these people once sedentary and cultivators of the soil, had become migratory, owing to the dangers to which they were exposed, a very important fact as we shall perceive in the sequel. One of the men above referred to was named Atcheast, and other statements show that he was one of a band regarded as Algonquins by the missionaries. These people were invited by the French to return to the Island of Montreal, and were promised protection from the Iroquois, but their fears do not seem to have been overcome until the conclusion of peace in 1646, when a number of families, including as we are informed some of the descendants of the original inhabitants, formed a settlement, which appears to have subsisted only for a short time, when renewed fears of the Iroquois took possession of them. Some remained, however, sufficiently long to plant some Indian corn. We have at this time the important statement that those who regarded themselves as original Montrealers spoke the Algonquin tongue, and that their tribal name was Onontchataranons or Iroquet. Their chief at this time was Taouichkaron. This is the last historical notice I have found of this people, and they appear to have been dispersed and to have disappeared from Montreal on the renewal of the war with the Iroquois in the following year.

It appears from the preceding statements that if, as seems almost certain, the remains recently found indicate the site of an Indian village, they may have belonged either to the Hochelaga of Cartier, or to the later settlement in 1646, unless indeed this second settlement took place on the precise site of the old

village, in which case it might be difficult to distinguish the remains of the later from those of the earlier. With respect to the second and third of these alternatives, it seems probable that after the French occupation of the island, and at a time when the missionaries were labouring successfully among these people, the site of their village would present more traces of European intercourse than occur at the place in question. Afraid as they were of the Iroquois, it also seems probable that they would settle as near as possible to their allies, whose abodes were close to the river. Farther it appears impossible that so much broken pottery and other rejectamenta could result from the residence of a few families for one year. The remains rather indicate a place long occupied. For these reasons I am disposed to regard it as the most probable alternative, that the site in question is that of the original village seen by Cartier in 1535, unless on consulting his narrative we should find reason to reject this view also. That the reader may judge for himself, I reproduce here the original statements of the observant old voyager, in Hakluyt's excellent English version, with some emendations suggested by Prof. Darcy of McGill College, who has kindly compared it with the French, as given in the edition of the Quebec Natural History Society. Between these copies several differences occur, which no doubt in part arise from Hakluyt's translation having been made from the earlier texts now lost, but some of them are pretty evidently errors of translation. Our extracts refer to the day following Cartier's arrival at the Island of Montreal, and his landing as is believed below the Current.

"The Captaine the next day very earely in the morning, having attired himselfe, caused all his company to be set in order to go to see the towne and habitation of those people, and a certaine mountaine that is neere the citie; with whom went also five gentlemen, and twentie Mariners, leaving the rest to keepe and looke to our boates: we tooke with us three men of Hochelaga to bring us to the place. All along as we went we found the way as well beaten and frequented as can be, the fairest and best country that possibly can be seene, full of as goodly great okes as are in any wood in France, under which the ground was all covered over with faire akornes. After we had gone about foure or five miles, we met by the way one of the chiefest lords of the citie, accompanied with many moe, who so soone as he sawe us beckned and made signes upon us, that we must rest us in that place where they had a great fire, and so we did. Then the said lord began to make a long discourse, even as we have saide above, they are accustomed to doe in signe of mirth and friendship, shewing our Captaine and all his company a joyfull countenance, and good will; who gave him two hatchets, a paire of knives and a crucifix which he made him to kisse, and then put it about his necke, for which he gave our Captaine heartie thanks. This done, we went along, and about a mile and a halfe farther, we began to finde goodly and large cultivated fieldes, full of such corne as the countrie yeeldeth. It is even as the Millet of Bresil, as great and some what bigger than small peason, wherewith they live even as we doe with our wheat. In the midst of those fields is the citie of Hochelaga, placed neere, and as it were joyned to a great mountaine (1) that is tilled round about, very fertill, on the top of which you may see very farre, we named it Mount Roiall. The citie of Hochelaga is round, compassed about with timber, with three course of Rampires, one within another framed like a sharpe spire, or pyramid, but laid across above. The middle most of them is perpendicular. The Rampires are framed and fashioned with pieces of timber, layd along very well and cunningly joyned together after their fashion. This enclosure is in height about two rods (2). It hath but one gate or entrie thereat, which is shut with piles, stakes, and barres. Over it, and also in many places of the wall, there is a kind of gallery to runne along, and ladders to get up, all full of stones and pebbles for the defence of it. There are in the towne about fiftie houses, at the utmost about fiftie paces long, and twelve or fifteen broad, built all of wood, covered over with the barkes of the wood as broad as any boord, very finely and cunningly joyned together according to there fashion. Within the said houses, there are many roomes. In the midst of every one, there is a great hall, in the middle whereof they make their fire. They live in common together: then doe the husbands, wives and children each one retire themselves to their chambers. They have also on the top of their houses cer-

taine granaries, (1) wherein they keepe their corne to make their bread withall; they call it Caracony, which they make as hereafter shall follow. They have certaine peeces of wood, like those whereon we beat our hempo, and with certain beetles of wood they beat their corne to powder; then they make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes or wreathes, then they lay them on a broad and hole stone, and then cover it with hote pebbles and so they bake their bread instead of ovens. They make also sundry sorts of pottage with the said corne, and also of pease and of beanes, whereof they have great store, as also with other fruits, great cowcumpers and other fruits. They have also in their houses certaine vessels as bigge as any But or Tun, wherein they keepe their fish, causing the same in sommer to be dried in the smoke and live therewith in winter, whereof they make great provision, as we by experience have seene. All their viands and meates are without any taste or savour of salt at all. They sleepe upon barkes of trees laide all along upon the ground being over-spread with the skinned of certaine wilde Beastes, wherewi they also clothe and cover themselves, namely of the Dormouse, (2) Beaver, Martin, Fox, Wild Cat, Deer, Stag, and other wild beasts, but the greater part of them go almost naked (during the summer). The thing most precious that they have in all the world they call Esurny; which is white and which they take in the said river in Corribots, (3) in the manner following. When any one hath deseaved death, or that they take any of their enemies in warres, first they kill him, then with certain knives they give great slashes and strokes upon their buttocks, flankes, thighs and shoulders; then they cast the same bodie so mangled downe to the bottome of the river, in a place where the said Esurny is, and their leave it ten or twelve houres, then they take it up againe, and in the cuts find the said Esurny or Corribots. Of them they make beads, and use them even as we doe gold and silver, accounting it the preciousst thing in the world. They have this vertue in them, they will stop or stanch bleeding at the nose, for we proved it. These people are given to no other exercise, but onely to husbandrie and fishing for their sustenance, they have no care of any other wealth or commoditie in this world, for they have no knowledge of it, and never travell and go out of their country, as those of Canada and Saguenay doe, albeit the Canadians with eight or nine Villages more along that river be subjects unto them."

J. W. DAWSON.

(Canadian Naturalist.)

(To be continued.)

Formation of Planets.

We condense the following from an article in *Pabelle* :—

We now hear not of the *discovery*, but of the *actual formation* of new planets. When we gave an account of M. Lescarbault's discovery of a large intra-mercurial planet last year, we said the number of those bodies whose orbits, as that of the Earth, describe almost regular circles round the Sun, was 9 large, and 57 small planets. The last revolve between Mars and Jupiter. Since then 5 more have been added to the list, making the number of small planets 62, or 71 in all.

The four last were discovered at very short intervals of time, in a celestial region well known to astronomers, and which had been diligently searched for months without success. Mr. LeVerrier, director of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, is of opinion that they are of recent formation. He thus concludes a communication announcing his discoveries to the Academy :—

If these planets have long existed, why have they hitherto escaped observation? Can it be possible that their formation is

(1) Corn-cribs.

(2) Musk-rat.

(3) This word seems to have puzzled the translators. It is probably a vulgar local name for some shell supposed to resemble that of which these Indians made their wampum. I would suggest that it may be derived from *cornet*, which is used by old French writers as a name for the shells of the genus *Volva*, and is also a technical term in conchology. In this case it is likely that the Esurny was made of the shells of some of our species of *Melania* or *Paludina*, just as the Indians on the coast used for beads and ornaments the shells of *Purpura lapillus* and of *Dentalium*, &c. It is just possible that Cartier may have misunderstood the mode of procuring these shells, and that the statement may refer to some practice of making criminals and prisoners die for them in the deeper parts of the river.

(1) Literally—"which surrounds it, well cultivated and very fertile."

(2) French,—"*deux lances*." The drawing in Ramusio's translation would give a height of about 16 feet.

of recent date? It is known that the space surrounding the sun is filled with cosmical matter existing in masses of different sizes and degrees of tenuity. Could not a large fragment moving in an elliptic orbit attract and unite with itself other fragments having a slower motion which it might overtake in its path, and would not this new mass of fragments form a small planet? The presence of cosmical matter supposed to surround the sun and to increase in density in its immediate neighbourhood has been long suspected, nay almost demonstrated. Many celebrated astronomers have attributed to this cause the phenomena of shooting stars, aerolites, and the zodiacal light,—a great cone of pale light which seems to follow the sun, and occasionally visible after sunset and before sunrise.

This elucidation so strange at first sight, but which may be founded in truth, gives to these small planets an additional interest. Subjoined is a list of all the planets known up to October last, with the name of the discoverer and the date of the discovery. The numbers opposite the names of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter refer to the order in which they were observed.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------|
| VULCAN | Lescaubault | 26 March | 1859 |
| MERCURY | | | |
| VENUS | | | |
| EARTH | | | |
| MARS | | | |
| 1 Ceres | Piazzi | 1 January | 1801 |
| 2 Pallas | O'bers | 28 March | 1802 |
| 3 Juno | Harding | 1 September | 1801 |
| 4 Vesta | O'bers | 29 March | 1807 |
| 5 Astrea | Henecke | 8 December | 1845 |
| 6 Hebe | Honcke | 1 July | 1847 |
| 7 Iris | Hind | 13 August | 1847 |
| 8 Flora | Hind | 18 October | 1847 |
| 9 Metis | Graham | 25 April | 1848 |
| 10 Hygeia | de Gasparis | 12 April | 1849 |
| 11 Parthenope | de Gasparis | 11 May | 1850 |
| 12 Victoria | Hind | 13 September | 1850 |
| 13 Egeria | de Gasparis | 2 November | 1850 |
| 14 Irino | Hind | 19 May | 1851 |
| 15 Eunomia | de Gasparis | 29 July | 1851 |
| 16 Psyche | de Gasparis | 17 March | 1852 |
| 17 Tethys | Luther | 17 April | 1852 |
| 18 Melpomene | Hind | 24 June | 1852 |
| 19 Fortuna | Hind | 22 August | 1852 |
| 20 Massalia | de Gasparis | 19 September | 1852 |
| 21 Lutetia | Goldschmidt | 15 November | 1852 |
| 22 Calliope | Hind | 16 November | 1852 |
| 23 Thalia | Hind | 15 December | 1852 |
| 24 Phocaa | Chacornac | 6 April | 1853 |
| 25 Themis | de Gasparis | 4 May | 1853 |
| 26 Proserpine | Luther | 5 May | 1853 |
| 27 Euterpe | Hind | 8 November | 1853 |
| 28 Bellona | Luther | 1 March | 1854 |
| 29 Amphitrite | Marth | 2 March | 1854 |
| 30 Urania | Hind | 22 July | 1854 |
| 31 Euphrosyne | Ferguson | 1 September | 1854 |
| 32 Pomona | Goldschmidt | 27 October | 1854 |
| 33 Polymnia | Chacornac | 29 October | 1854 |
| 34 Circe | Chacornac | 6 April | 1855 |
| 35 Leucothea | Luther | 19 April | 1855 |
| 36 Atalanta | Goldschmidt | 5 October | 1855 |
| 37 Fides | Luther | 5 October | 1855 |
| 38 Leda | Chacornac | 12 January | 1856 |
| 39 Lætitia | Chacornac | 8 February | 1856 |
| 40 Harmonia | Goldschmidt | 31 March | 1856 |
| 41 Daphne | Goldschmidt | 22 May | 1856 |
| 42 Isis | Pogson | 23 May | 1856 |
| 43 Ariadne | Pogson | 15 April | 1857 |
| 44 Nysa | Goldschmidt | 27 May | 1857 |
| 45 Eugenia | Goldschmidt | 27 June | 1857 |
| 46 Hestia | Pogson | 14 August | 1857 |
| 47 Aglaia | Luther | 15 September | 1857 |
| 48 Doris | Goldschmidt | 19 September | 1857 |
| 49 Pales | Goldschmidt | 19 September | 1857 |
| 50 Virginia | Ferguson | 4 October | 1857 |
| 51 Nemausa | Laurent | 22 January | 1858 |
| 52 Europa | Goldschmidt | 4 February | 1858 |
| 53 Calypso | Luther | 4 April | 1858 |
| 54 Alexandra | Goldschmidt | 10 September | 1858 |
| 55 Pandora | Scarlo | 10 September | 1858 |
| 56 Pseudo-Daphne | Goldschmidt | 9 September | 1857 |
| 57 Mnemosyne | Luther | 22 September | 1859 |
| 58 Concordia | Luther | 24 March | 1860 |
| 59 | Chacornac | 12 September | 1860 |
| 60 Danao | Goldschmidt | 19 September | 1860 |
| 61 | Ferguson | 16 September | 1860 |

62
JUPITER
SATURN
URANUS
NEPTUNE

Forster and Lesser, Between 12 and 15 Sep. 1860

Herschel 13 March 1781
Le Verrier 23 September 1846

EDUCATION.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.
(Continued from our last.)

CXXXV.

HOW DR. PARR BECAME A PARSON INSTEAD OF A SURGEON.

Samuel Parr was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in 1747, where his father was a surgeon and apothecary. It was the accident of his birthplace that laid the foundation of his fame; for he was sent to the grammar-school at Harrow in his sixth year. In his boyhood he was studious after a fashion, delighting in Mother Goose and the seven Champions, and little caring for boyish sports. One day he was seen sitting on the churchyard gate at Harrow, with great gravity, whilst his schoolfellows were all at play. "Sam, why don't you play with the others?" cried a friend. "Do not you know, sir, said Parr," with vast solemnity, "that I am to be a parson?" When nine or ten years old, he would put on one of his father's shirts for a surplice, and read the church service to his sisters and cousins, after they had been duly summoned by a bell tied to the banisters; preach them a sermon; and even in spite of his father's remonstrance, would bury a bird or a kitten (Parr had always a great fondness for animals,) with the rites of Christian burial. At school, his master predicted his future eminence; but, at the age of 14, when he was at the head of school, he was removed from it, and placed in his father's shops. Here he criticised the Latin of the apothecary's prescriptions, and showed great dislike to the business; while he continued his classical studies, by getting one of his former companions to report to him the master's remarks on the lesson of every day, as it was read; and Parr having in vain tried to reconcile himself to the business for three years, was, at length, sent to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he studied hard in the classics and philology. Soon after, his father died, and he was compelled, before he had taken a degree, to relinquish his academic career, when he became an under-master of Harrow School. He now took deacon's orders: he continued assistant-master at Harrow five years, when he became a candidate for the head-mastership, but was defeated: a rebellion ensued among the boys, many of whom took Parr's part, and he withdrew to Stamore, a village in the neighbourhood, where he set up a school, followed by 40 of the young rebels. Here ensued many disappointments and struggles with misfortune, which did not, however, prevent Parr from becoming one of the greatest scholars of his time.

Parr himself used to tell of Sir William Jones, another of his schoolfellows, that as they were one day walking together near Harrow, Jones suddenly stopped short, and looking hard at him, cried out, "Parr, if you should have the good luck to live forty years, you may stand a chance of overtaking your face."

Dr. Parr quitted Cambridge with deep regret.

Dr. Parr has left this striking illustration, enjoining upon children Tenderness to Animals:

"He that can look with rapture upon the agonies of an unoffending and unresisting animal, will soon learn to view the sufferings of a fellow-creature with indifference; and in time he will acquire the power of viewing them with triumph, if that fellow creature should become the victim of his resentment, be it just or unjust. But the minds of children are open to impressions of every sort, and, indeed, wonderful is the facility with which a judicious instructor may habituate them to tender emotions. I have, therefore, always considered mercy to beings of an inferior species as a virtue which children are very capable of learning, but which is most difficult to be taught if the heart has been once familiarized to spectacles of distress, and has been permitted either to behold the pangs of any living creature with cold insensibility, or to inflict them with wanton barbarity."

CXXXVI.

LORDS ELDON AND STOWELL AT NEWCASTLE AND OXFORD.

John Scott, Earl of Eldon, the greatest lawyer of his time, and

Lord High Chancellor of England for seven-and-twenty years, was the son of Mr. John Scott, coalfitter, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was born in that town in 1751. His elder brother, Lord Stowell, was born in 1745, under circumstances of some peculiarity, which had a remarkable effect on the fortunes of the two brothers in after-life. The story is thus told :—

In 1745, the city of Edinburgh having surrendered to the Pretender's army, his road to London lay through Newcastle, the town-walls of which bristled with cannon, and the place was otherwise prepared for a siege. Mrs. Scott was, at that time, in such a condition as made her anxious to be removed to a more quiet place. This, however, was a matter of some difficulty, for Mr. Scott's house was situated in one of the narrow lanes of Newcastle, between which and the Tyne ran the town-wall, the gates of which were closed and fortified. In this dilemma, Mrs. Scott was placed in a basket, and, by aid of a rope, hoisted over the wall to the water-side, whence a boat conveyed her to Harworth, a villago about four miles from Newcastle, but on the southern bank of the Tyne: and here, within about two days after the above removal, Mrs. Scott gave birth to the twins, William and Barbara.

Lord Stowell having been thus born in the county of Durham, was eligible for a scholarship, which fell vacant for that diocese, in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which he succeeded in obtaining; and thus laid the foundation, not only of his own, but of his still more successful brother's prosperity.

Lord Eldon was carefully educated at home, after the fashion of the old school, the birch being freely applied, especially for his habit of telling direct untruths, but without effecting contrition for the offence. This is stated upon the authority of his anecdote-book, where he recounts sundry instances of sturdy lying, apparently with some pride; yet there was constant serious observance at home. "I believe," said Lord Eldon, "I have preached more sermons than any one that is not a clergyman. My father always had the Church Service read on the Sunday evenings, and a sermon after it. Harry and I used to take it in turns to read the prayers or to preach: we always had a shirt put over our clothes to answer for a surplice."

John and William were sent to the free grammar-school at Newcastle, (1) where John seems to have been noted as a lad of great abilities, and to have indicated early that constant activity of mind which was his characteristic throughout life. On their teacher in the school, the Rev. Hugh Moises, the Scotts appear to have produced a feeling of very deep and lasting affection. With great pride did the provincial schoolmaster watch the rising footsteps of his two favourite pupils; and, to do them justice, they seem to have reciprocated the attachment. Lord Eldon kept up his correspondence with his old preceptor, amid all the honours and distinctions which future years showered on him. One of the first acts of his Chancellorship was to make Mr. Moises one of his chaplains. He twice afterwards offered him still more substantial preferment; this the old man declined, but the patronage was bestowed upon his family.

Lord Stowell having gone to Oxford, and commenced his career with great success, it was intended that John should follow his father's occupation. His brother, however, who knew his great abilities, would not allow them to be so buried. "Send Jack here," he wrote from Oxford; "I can do better for him." And to Oxford Jack was sent accordingly, and entered as a commoner of University College, in the year 1766, under the tutorship of his brother.

The only distinction which Lord Eldon acquired at Oxford, was gaining the Lichfield prize by an "Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel." He took his Bachelor's degree, and intended to prosecute his studies for the Church. But an event, fortunately as it turned out, averted the whole current of his life. He fell in love with the daughter of a towns-man of his father's, and we trace half-stifled lamentations in his letters to his companions from Oxford. At last, he eloped with the lady to Scotland: the relations were highly displeased with the match, and the fortunes of the bridegroom were supposed to be so completely marred by this exploit, that a wealthy grocer in Newcastle offered to his father to take him into partnership, as the only means of establishing him respectably. The proposal was so far entertained as to be referred to William Scott for his opinion; but his answer in the negative preserved his brother for greater things. Lord Eldon's marriage, however, rendered it impossible for him to prosecute his views toward the church with any chance of success, unless a living should fall vacant to his College during the

first year: he accordingly resolved to turn himself to the law, and entered in the Middle Temple, in January, 1773. The year of grace passed without any College living becoming vacant, and thus was his destiny conclusively fixed. While keeping his terms in the Temple, he continued his residence at Oxford, assiduously prosecuting his legal studies, and employed partly as tutor of University College, during 1774—75, and partly as Deputy Professor of Law; for which service he received 60*l.* a year. He relates that immediately after he was married, the Law Professor sent him the first lecture to read *immediately* to the students, and thus he began without knowing a single word that was in it. It was upon the statute of young men running away with young maidens. "Fancy me," he says, "reading, with about one hundred and forty boys and young men all giggling at the Professor. Such a tittering audience no one ever had!"

Lord Eldon finally removed to London in 1775, but with gloomy prospects, being almost without a sixpence he could call his own, and receiving little attention from his father and other relations. Indeed, the generosity and kindness of his brother William, for which in after-life he was always deeply grateful, were chiefly instrumental in enabling him to prosecute his views for the bar. He first lived in Cursitor-street, of which he used to say; "Many a time have I run down from Cursitor-street to Fleet-market, to get sixpennyworth of sprats for supper." Lord Eldon was called to the bar in 1776. He waited long in vain for clients, and had resolved to quit Westminster Hall, to seek his native city; when the accident of a leading counsel's sudden indisposition introduced him to the notice of the profession, and his success at the bar became thenceforth certain.

(To be continued.)

Suggestive Hints towards Improved Secular Instruction.

BY THE REV. RICHARD DAWES, A. M.

XIV.

A KNOWLEDGE OF COMMON THINGS.

(Continued from our last.)

With regard to food.—The value of different kinds of food, both vegetable and animal—the kinds best adapted for keeping up the strength of the body, and those fitted for preserving animal heat—the mixing of different kinds of food so as to give really nutritious food cheaply—the best kinds of food for hard muscular exertion—the diet of young people and of the sick—the value of various kinds of foreign food, such as Indian corn (maize), rice, arrow-root, sago, etc., and the mode of using them separately or of blending them with home products so as to render them nourishing and palatable—the advantage of variety in food, and the best mode of cultivating a cottage-garden so as to secure a regular succession of crops of vegetables for domestic use without exhausting the soil—the effects of excess in drink and grossness in living.

With regard to cookery.—The best modes of making common things cheap and palatable—the different modes of boiling beef if soup be required, or if it be wanted as boiled beef—the relative advantages of boiling, roasting, stewing, and baking—the best forms of fire-places, stoves, ovens, boilers, etc., for domestic use—the baking of bread, etc.

With regard to the healthy state of a house.—The cheapest and most effectual mode of draining, warming and ventilating the houses of the poor—the importance of avoiding all collections of refuse and decaying matter. The connection of the common diseases of the poor, such as rheumatism, fevers, inflammations, and contagious maladies, with the dampness, bad ventilation, want of personal or domestic cleanliness, and the retention of decaying matter in or about their dwellings, and the best means of avoiding these causes of disease.

With regard to personal health.—The importance of personal cleanliness and the most convenient and cheap expedients for procuring it—the precautions to be taken in peculiar sedentary and indoor manufacturing employments for the preservation of health—the clothing appropriate to different forms of labour to the seasons, etc.—the importance of vaccination—the urgency of attending to premonitory symptoms of cholera and other contagious maladies. The permanent injury to health by the use of sleeping mixtures to secure quietness in children.

(1) At this school, founded and endowed by the Mayor of Newcastle, in 1525, Bishop Ridley, the poet Akenside, Lord Collingwood, and other eminent persons, received the earlier part of their education.

With regard to domestic comfort.—The uses of domestic order, neatness, convenience, and comfort; and with this view, a knowledge of the expedients which may be resorted to for washing, drying, etc., so as to occasion the least discomfort—the economy of soap—the household arrangements at night required by decency, health, or good feeling—the economy and proper distribution of the wages of the working man, whereby his family may enjoy the fair share of his earnings, and the education of the children may be provided for—saving-banks—sick-clubs, etc.

II.—KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANIC AND LABOURER'S WORK.

Tools for hand use.—The various forms of those in general use—such as the various planes, chisels, hatchets or adzes, hammers, files, picks, spades, mallets, saws, pincers, or tongs, shears, drills, punches.

The cutting edges of tools.—Such as the various plane-irons, chisels, saws, gouges, shears—the guide-principal in tools and its value—modes of compensating for its absence.

With regard to matters of household arrangement.—Viz.—the common pump—the common clock—the gasmeter—the gas-pendant—the gas-cock—the gas-burner—the bell—its cranks and wires—the common lock and latch—the forms of hinges and castors—the common scales—both those for standing on a table and those for being suspended—the common bellows.

III.—EXPLANATION OF NATURAL PHENOMENA.

Stones and Rocks.—What they are of—the manner in which they have been formed—the metals, etc., found in them—petrified plants, shells, and bones—the arrangement of rocks, or the places in which different kinds are found.

Animals and Plants.—The kinds of animals—those with bones and limbs—those with hard skins and limbs—those with shells—those with soft bodies—animals invisible to the naked eye—animals that live upon animal food—animals that live upon vegetable food—plants with flowers—the parts of flowers—the kinds of trees—plants and animals used for food by man.

The Weather.—The four seasons—trade winds—changing winds—revolving storms and whirlwinds—land and sea breezes—rain—hail—snow—ice—mists and clouds—dew and hoar frost.

Natural Geography.—The ocean—ocean currents—tides and their variations in different parts of the world—rivers—lakes—volcanoes—earthquakes—glaciers and icebergs—wasting powers of the sea—rivers and glaciers on the land.

The Stars.—The sun and its planets—the year—leap-year and months—the changes of the moon—comets—meteors—fixed stars.

XV.

GEOLOGY.

There are many interesting facts in Geology, particularly such as apply to the locality in which a school is situated, or which have reference to agriculture, to which attention might be called.

Boys may be easily made to understand what is meant by stratified and unstratified rocks; that the order of superposition of the different strata is found to be the same in every country, and in every part of the globe; and there are a few leading features which might be mentioned, without going into detail, as to the fossils that distinguish one set of beds or one formation from another—such as where a stratum is found to abound in fossils of a marine character—animals that must have lived in the sea—that these denote a submarine formation:—that one abounding with those of a fresh-water character denotes a fresh-water formation;—and, having formed an idea of the order in which the different strata rests one upon another, to notice the strata which prevail in their own neighborhood—for instance in this part of Hampshire—the chalk that is divided into two, the upper and the lower—the one containing flints, the other without flints—the soil resting on the upper part not so good for arable purposes as for pasturage—that on the lower chalk partaking of the character of a good soil, and being of a marly nature, is better for the purposes of agriculture.

These nodules of flint when broken, will many of them appear inside of a spongy or porous texture, and the chalk being a submarine formation, they are supposed to have been formed by a deposit of the siliceous matter in sea-water around the sponge, the substance of which gradually going away has been replaced by this flinty deposit.

That the unstratified rocks form hills, mountain-chains, etc., often one mass of the same material, as granite—that the stratified rocks rest upon the other, but that the hills of granite have been

upheaved through these stratified rocks, as is shown, by laying bare the strata, where they rest on the mountain sides.

That the mineral ingredients of a soil partake very much of the character of the rocks in the neighbourhood, and of those on which they are superposed; it, in digging through the surface-bed of soil, we come at chalk as the prevailing substratum, the soil itself when analysed, would be found to contain a great deal of this substance—if a limestone, it would be of a calcareous nature, etc.

Of the nature of this degradation and crumbling away, it would be easy to refer to instances in almost any neighbourhood—such as chalk cliffs, limestone rocks, deep pits, etc.—how the atmosphere is the chief agent in this—by the action of heat and cold—of frost and thaw, etc. Thus the depth, etc., of soil will depend much on the rock, being easily decomposed, or of a soft nature.

Then, again, the practical purposes to which a knowledge of this superposition of the different strata may be turned. If they come in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and you live upon No. 2, it is of no use attempting to find No. 1 below it, or No. 2 below No. 3—to point out the use of this knowledge in boring for water—in looking for beds of coal—and in all mining purposes—the needless and immense expenditure of money which a want of this knowledge has sometimes led to.

The alluvial deposits at the mouths of rivers, in cases where the sea has receded, will be found containing a soil which has been transported from great distances, as the annual overflowing of the Nile, the Ganges, etc. These gradually deposit an accumulation of soil over large extents of country; and although this soil may differ from the character of the rocks in the neighbourhood, yet the fact, when inquired into, admits of easy explanation by the geologist.

From what has been said on the absorption and radiation of heat in some of the preceding pages, it will easily be seen that the degree of warmth which a soil will acquire from the sun's heat will depend very much upon its nature, and this will again very materially affect the vegetation. Professor Johnston says, that when the temperature of the air in the shade is no higher than 60° or 70°, a dry soil may become so warm as to raise the thermometer to 90° or 100°. The temperature in wet soils rises more slowly, and never attains the same height as in dry by 10° or 15°. Hence, wet soils are called cold, evaporation causing it. This is corrected by draining. "Dry sands and clays, and blackish garden mould become warmed to nearly an equal degree under the same sun: brownish-red soils are heated somewhat more, and dark-coloured heat the most of all."

The farmer, hitherto, never seems to have thought much about the analysis of soils; but it is one deserving of great attention, and can only be done by those who are well skilled in this department of chemistry, and can pay great attention to it.

A geological map of England, on a tolerably large scale, pointing out the extent of country over which any particular formation extends—whether chalk, red sandstone, etc.; also the coal fields—districts where the iron and other ores are found—slate, tin, lead, copper—and this coloured for the purpose, with references at the side, is a most useful piece of school-apparatus;—it not only gives a teacher an opportunity of pointing out where those minerals are to be found—how they affect the agriculture of a district—the character of its population and their employments—attracting an agricultural or a manufacturing class—but the children get a great deal of information by examining the map themselves. I have very often found a boy answering questions on this subject, of which I had no notion that he had any idea, and have found that he had got at the knowledge himself, from the inspection of a geological map on the walls of the room.

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

POETRY.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

[Exactly forty years ago, the *London Morning Chronicle* published a poem entitled "Lines on a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was that the poem, in a fair, clerical hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and color, in the museum of the Royal College of Sur-

geons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the museum had sent them to Mr. Terry, editor and proprietor of the *London Morning Chronicle*.]

Behold this ruin ! 'twas a skull,
Once of etherial spirit full,
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat,
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot ;
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye ;
But, start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed ;
If with no lawless ire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue ;
If falsehood's honey it disdain'd,
And where it could not praise, was chain'd :
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke ;
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers dolve the mine ?
Or with its envied rubies shine ?
To hew the rock, or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them ;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer mead shall claim,
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod ?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed—
If grandeur's guilty bride they spurn'd,
And home to virtue's cot return'd,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes or lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's luring glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright ;
Trees, arranged with taste and order,
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely—
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot.
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song ;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or, if roaming, still we cherish
Mem'ries of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better ;
Pure and lasting its control ;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings
Leaves its impress on the soul.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



APPOINTMENTS :

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council was pleased, on the 2nd instant, to make the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz :—

County of Compton.—St. Romain : Messrs. Ferdinand Bouffard, Laurent Bélanger, Louis Fortier, Pierre Duquette, and Jean Carrier.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Messrs. Robert Young and William Kent have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Model Schools.

Misses Jannet Murdoch, Mary Ann Foster, Mercy C. Bassett, Margaret J. Taylor, Virginie Bruneau, Mary Patterson ; Mr. Mark Benny ; Misses Jane Sellers, Minah Connor, Maria Goforth, Jane McVicar, Eunice McFee ; Messrs. Hugh Cairns, Walter N. Benny, Simon Taylor ; Miss Harriett Storm ; Mr. Narcisse Oliva ; Misses Agnes Russell, Caroline Robson, Saunany Vadennis, Jane Adams, Margaret Oldfield ; Mr. Allan McCulloch ; Misses Catherine McDonald, Rachel Nesbitt, Hannah Murchison, Mary Stites, Eliza Aikins, and Jane MacMartin, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

A. N. RENNIE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Misses Sarah Burke, Anna Burke, Philomène Cadieux, Elizabeth Thomson, Louisa Withcomb ; Messrs. Ozeric Bouthillier, George Crane, Hugh McOlean, and Stanislas Raiche, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

JOHN R. WOODS,
Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations :

From W. C. Pearl, Esq., Waterville : Welds and Quackerboss, New English Grammar, and Parsing book, by A. H. Weld.

TEACHER WANTED

For the School under control of the School Trustees of Chambly Salary, £60. Apply to John Yule, Esq., Chambly.

SITUATION WANTED

By George William Simpson, School Teacher, Montreal. Apply at this Office.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA) FEBRUARY, 1861.

Our Geography Abroad.

The geographical errors of the *Times* perpetrated during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Canada, are still a standing joke in the columns of our newspapers ; there is little hope of improvement in the future writers of the metropolis if the rising generation is to be taught in accordance with the *Notes of Lessons* we copy from the *Pupil-Teacher*, an esteemed London exchange. Among other interesting news our readers will be sorry to see that Lake Erie has disappeared. And what of the Falls of Niagara then ? We should like to know a little more about those two wonderful places, Johnston and Stanfield. Very likely St. Denis owes to Dr. Wolfred Nelson the honor of being placed in the list of cities in preference to London, Hamilton, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, &c. The Governor and Council, and the Legislative House are certainly interesting features ; but we are sorry to see that our old

friend Jacques-Cartier receives the go-by; and not a little astonished to learn that Canada was taken possession of by the King of France in 1525. The insurrection was not confined to Lower Canada and was not general in this section of the Province. *Nous en passons et des meilleures.* It is but just to add that this is not a fair sample of the articles published in the *Pupil-Teacher*, which is on the whole an interesting and well conducted periodical.

NOTES OF LESSONS.—II. CANADA.

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| <p>I. Position and Boundaries.</p> <p>II. Physical Features :—</p> <p>(1.) Extent.</p> <p>(2.) Surface.</p> <p>(3.) Climate.</p> <p>(4.) Divisions.</p> <p>(5.) Rivers and Lakes.</p> <p>III. Productions :—</p> <p>(1.) Crops.</p> <p>(2.) Minerals.</p> | <p>IV. Inhabitants :—</p> <p>(1.) Population.</p> <p>(2.) Chief Towns.</p> <p>(3.) Commerce.</p> <p>(4.) Manufactures.</p> <p>(5.) Government.</p> <p>V. History, &c.</p> |
|---|---|

I. Canada is a vast territory of North America, situated between 64° 15' and 90° 15' W. long., and 42° and 52° N. lat. It is bounded on the north by Labrador, on the south by the United States, on the east by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic, and on the west by British territory.

II. (1.) From Lake Superior to the Island of Anticosti, about 1,000 miles, its breadth varies from 200 to 400 miles. Contains 350,000 square miles.

(2.) To the north it is table land. To the east of Lake Huron it has an elevation of between 1,200 and 1,300 feet; but has few elevations. Bordering on the Atlantic, it is more mountainous. Mealy and green ranges are of moderate altitude. Is covered with immense forests, consisting of pines, birch, beech, ash, and elm.

(3.) The extremes of heat and cold are here felt. The skies are nearly always clear, and fogs are very rare.

(4.) Upper or Eastern Canada, and Lower or Western.

(5.) The rivers are the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, Ottawa, Saguenay, St. Maurice; and its lakes—Superior, Huron, Ontario.

III. (1.) Wheat, rye, oats, maize, potatoes.

(2.) Iron, silver, copper, coals, salt, lead, tin, marble.

IV. (1.) About 2,000,000 in both provinces, or 1,000,000 in each; or nearly six to a square mile.

(2.) Ottawa (capital), Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, St. Denis, Cornwall, Johnston, Stanfield.

(3.) Carried on through Quebec, Montreal, St. John's, and Stanfield.

The exports are timber, wheat, beef, pork, butter, ashes, fish, and furs; and the imports are coals, metals, sugar, molasses, rum, wines, tobacco, rice, tea, and coffee.

(4.) Of little importance.

(5.) Resembling Great Britain. Governed by a governor and council. The legislative house is composed of members chosen by the county.

V. The name, Canada, is derived from *kanatu*, a collection of huts. Was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497. In 1525, it was taken by the King of France; but the first settlement, Quebec, was not founded till 1608. In 1759, Canada was taken by the British, after nearly six years' war, and was formally ceded to them by the treaty of Paris. The principal event in the war was the capture of Quebec, by General Wolfe. Was divided into two provinces, 1791; and the same year was made an English bishopric. In the years 1812-1814, it was the scene of a succession of contests. In 1838, there was a general insurrection in Lower Canada. Both Provinces were united under one Governor-General in 1839.

The above is for a first or second class. If considered too long, it can be divided into Lessons I. and II.—II. commencing at Division IV.

THOS. L. SIMPSON.

Report of the Superintendent of Education, for Lower Canada, for the year 1859.

(Continued from our last.)

Education Office,
Montreal, December 28, 1859.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of

a Resolution adopted by the Catholic Board of Examiners of the District of Quebec, which you have transmitted to me, and I am bound to declare that the remarks made by me, in my reports for 1857 and 1858, are the result of firm conviction based on the following circumstances:

1. Both in their yearly reports, which were intended for publication, and in their private communications relative to the difficulties which arise in the Municipalities under their inspection, the School Inspectors have frequently complained of the too great facility with which diplomas are obtained, as one of the greatest obstacles existing to the progress of Public Education in Lower Canada. I shall cite the following extracts from the Appendix to the Reports for 1857 and 1858.

Inspector Germain, in 1857, says:—"The law which, since the month of July last, has made it compulsory on female teachers to submit to an examination before the Board of Examiners in the different sections of the Province, has not a little contributed to banish from that body of instructors a large number of persons, more greedy of gain than disposed to devote themselves seriously to the numerous duties imposed upon them by the profession they have embraced. The School Inspectors particularly, look forward to the arrival of this new era which will spare them the painful necessity of dismissing incompetent teachers. However salutary this provision may be in itself, I must, however, admit, that its effects have not altogether met the desires of the friends of education, on account of the too extended facility existing for obtaining diplomas without an adequate examination. In my humble opinion, it would be better not to admit to act as teachers, persons who have by this means studied in the Normal Schools for a limited period only, and thus to compel them to continue their studies and undergo a further examination. It is evident that before the expiration of ten years, education will have made such progress, that a great number of the female teachers of the present day will no longer be competent; they will, however, still claim to be retained in virtue of their diplomas."

Inspector Lanctot says, (1857):—"The examination which the law obliges teachers to undergo, has not had the desired effect, for the extreme indulgence shewn to female teachers has made the law all but a fiction. The number of female teachers manifestly incompetent to direct a School, who hold diplomas, is so great as to justify a refusal of all confidence in such diplomas. In several parts of this district, the Commissioners have been deceived by these apparent evidences of competency, and a large proportion of the Schools visited by me owe their inferiority to this cause. I could mention several Municipalities in which these female teachers, holding diplomas, receive salaries of £36 and £40, and are yet scarcely able to write. This is a very serious evil, which will greatly increase and assume a more serious development, unless the Commissioners, as I have everywhere urged, make them undergo an examination previous to engaging them."

Inspector Béland says, (1858):—"It is to be regretted that we now see, more than ever, female teachers who are unqualified, but who have obtained diplomas, succeed in finding employment under the Commissioners at low salaries. In the Parish of Lotbinière there are twelve or thirteen of such individuals employed, and as might be expected, that Parish has not a single qualified teacher within its bounds."

Inspector Dorval says, (1858):—"I cannot, however, conclude, without saying a word concerning an evil which is generally felt in my District. I speak of the too great facility with which the diploma of a School-master, and above all that of a mistress, is obtained. The evil caused by this facility in the school and in the management of affairs by the School Commissioners, is incalculable; it is still more so with regard to the body of teachers generally, for this ease in obtaining diplomas causes an unjust competition between teachers of a very different capacity, although furnished with the same diploma, which makes their engagement to be a mere affair of contract with the lowest bidder, particularly in some Municipalities where the main object is cheap education."

Inspector Maurault says, (1858):—"Difficulties arise in many localities from the bad selection of teachers, more especially of female teachers. They are engaged by the Commissioners on the strength of their diplomas. In this the Commissioners are often deceived. If those teachers, who are able to teach reading and writing, would not undertake to teach other branches, the inconvenience would not be so serious. In several schools, the teachers in which only possessed the minimum of the knowledge required, the programme of studies has been restricted, in my opinion, with advantage."

2. The teachers have frequently made complaints, at their Conferences, of the unfair competition which incapable persons holding diplomas carry on to the prejudice of the good teachers.

3. The testimony of well-informed persons from the country, with whom I have had opportunities of conversing, confirm these grounds of complaint.

4. Not to mention several pupils of the Normal School, who, after failure in their examination to obtain a diploma there, have shortly after received one from the Board of Examiners, which circumstances might explain, several teachers, holding diplomas, have failed in their simple examination to study at the Normal School, although all possible indulgence is extended to the candidate at such examinations, the scope of which goes no farther than the most common elementary knowledge.

5. Lastly, the great number of diplomas granted at some of the Meetings of the Boards, and particular facts which have come to my personal knowledge, such as letters written by teachers, male and female, holding diplomas, which evinced a very slight acquaintance with the rules of orthography, have confirmed me in the opinion which I have expressed.

The declaration recently made by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec induces me, nevertheless, to call on the Inspectors and the several Boards of Examiners themselves for more detailed information, by which I may be enabled to ascertain whether the opinion expressed by me, and which seems to be generally entertained, is, as they declare, ill-founded, in as far as it relates to that Board, or as it relates to any other Board of Examiners.

I propose, therefore, most respectfully, that I be authorized to call on the School Inspectors for—1. A statement of the number of teachers, male or female, holding diplomas, who have been dismissed by the Commissioners on account of the ignorance; 2. A statement of the number of teachers, male and female, holding diplomas, now engaged as teachers, who do not possess the requisite knowledge; 3. The reasons why they consider that such teachers ought not to have been admitted as teachers; 4. The date of each teacher's diploma who is described as unqualified, and the name of the Board of Examiners who granted it; 5. Specimens of the orthography of such teachers, in cases in which they have been able to obtain them.

I propose, moreover, that I be authorized to require from each Board of Examiners—1. A statement of the number of days during which each of their meetings continued in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859; 2. The number of persons who, having attended to be examined at each meeting, failed to obtain a diploma; and failing such statement, the proximate proportion which to the best of their knowledge, the candidates rejected bear to the candidates who were admitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, December 31, 1859.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22nd instant, relative to the resolution passed by the the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, of which I had before transmitted you a copy.

The facts which you adduce are more than sufficient to justify you in calling the attention of the Government and the Legislature, as you have done in your last report, to the excessive facility with which, it seemed to you, diplomas were granted to teachers, by the Boards in question.

His Excellency has no doubt that, granting the complaints made by the Inspectors against the Boards to be well founded in respect of their past proceedings, the members of those Boards will for the future avoid shewing an excess of indulgence which could not fail to be fatal to the interests of education.

The recent organization of the Council of Public Instruction obviates the necessity of the investigation which you propose. His Excellency trusts that the Council of Public Instruction, invested by the Legislature with all necessary powers for the purpose, will make suitable regulations for facilitating and bringing to a regular form the examination of candidates for admission to teach, and that he is in no danger of erring when he expresses confidence in

the ready conformity of the several Boards with such regulations in their future proceedings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

The improvement in the character and condition of teachers, as a class, would be accelerated, mainly, by an increase of the grant for Common Schools. This I have never failed to recommend in my Reports, and I now insist on the urgent necessity of such increase more strenuously than ever. Wanting it, this department can hardly venture on those energetic measures which appear to be needed, if we are to make popular education what it ought to be throughout the length and breadth of Lower Canada. It must be plain to every one, that if the grant remains the same from year to year, it does, in effect, suffer a yearly diminution in each municipality in a ratio equal to the increase of the population, and further, from the formation of new municipalities. The portion at present furnished by the Government is thus becoming in many localities, by degree, ridiculously small.

It is the more urgently necessary to increase the grant, that there has been an astonishing increase in the amount of the local contributions, produced mainly by a hope of receiving from the Government an aid proportioned to the sacrifices made in each locality. We may, therefore, apprehend a cessation of these praiseworthy efforts, if, instead of encouraging the movement by an increased grant, we are to go on diminishing the allowances of each municipality from year to year. Even assuming that the increase alluded to should continue, still we must recollect that, on account of local exigencies from national and religious causes, invariably rendering any system of public education in Lower Canada more costly than it would be in other countries, the present grant would be insufficient.

The whole amount of contributions is \$198,436; last year it was only \$159,396—an increase of \$39,040, whereas the increase of 1858 over 1857 did not exceed \$35,188. The monthly contributions for the present year amount to \$251,408. The progressive increase in the three last years, from this source, stands as follows:

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| \$173,381 | \$208,500 | \$231,192 | \$251,408 |

Showing, in the four years, an increase of \$78,024. I ought to remark, that a portion only of the above sum represents the monthly payments imposed by the Commissioners and Trustees of schools beyond the limits of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; the balance is the result of an approximating calculation of the school fees paid in schools in those two cities, whether independent or under control, no monthly contributions being exacted within their limits. A Statement, therefore, of the sums levied, as monthly contributions, in the other municipalities of Lower Canada, would stand as follows:—

| 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| \$48,781. | \$63,896. | \$95,312. | \$91,243. |

This Statement indicates a decrease of \$4,069 from the last year, a decrease easily explained by the large increase in the amount of the school tax; but it shows an increase of \$42,459 in the monthly contributions collected in the municipalities outside of the two great cities, Montreal and Quebec, from 1856 to 1859. The amounts would be much more considerable, if many of the municipalities had not chosen rather to increase the school tax than to have recourse to monthly contributions. In all cases, where the municipalities do not make up the deficiency of the monthly contributions in this way, the Department insists on the fulfilment of the provision of the law requiring it to be levied. A considerable number of the municipalities have also raised their school tax to double the amount exigible by law, still keeping up the monthly contribution. Those localities have, accordingly, been enabled to secure good teachers for all their schools, to furnish them with the needful material supplies and apparatus, and, in short, to turn the money expended on education to profitable account.

The assessments which must, of necessity, be raised in order to be entitled to share the annual grant, amounted to \$111,792, those which the municipalities have voluntarily imposed on themselves over and above the amount required by law, as the annual tax, including all other kinds of assessment and all voluntary contributions, except the assessment for building or repairing school-

houses, have amounted to \$109,151, a sum nearly equal to that which they were in strictness bound to raise, and an increase over and above the assessments of 1858, similarly imposed, of \$20,779.

The special or supplementary assessments of the four last years are as follow:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 |
| \$93,896. | \$78,781. | \$88,372. | \$109,151. |

The vast utility of the provision of law whereby School Commissioners and dissentient Trustees are authorized to raise the yearly assessment, and under the authority of the Department, to levy special rates for the purpose of paying off debt, appears in the above figures. The reason why the amount of 1856 exceeded that of the next year was, that many municipalities awaited the passing of the new law to make provision for the payment of old debts. The disposition to maintain the yearly assessment at a high rate in order to make liberal provision for the payment of teachers and other expenses attendant on education, seems to continue and even gain ground, as will be perceived by the progression in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859.

The amount of the assessments made for building purposes is \$22,083; in 1858, it was \$24,646; it has decreased \$2,563. In the four last years the assessments have been as follow:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 |
| \$24,491. | \$21,928. | \$24,646. | \$22,083. |

This species of assessment must necessarily be subject to such fluctuation. It is a matter of urgent necessity, which I have pointed out in my former Reports, that a special appropriation should be made to aid in the building of school-houses. This would have the collateral advantage of obliging claimants to a share in the grant to build on improved plans more favorable to education and the health of master and scholars.

The *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* has published a series

of articles on the above important subject, with plans and engravings shewing the progress of improvement in the methods of constructing such edifices. The usefulness of that publication cannot, however, be very great, unless the Department be enabled to take the lead, and set the example, of a reform so desirable and so essential. The Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, who have already a spacious school-house of their building, in Côté Street, in which their Commercial Academy is taught, have this year appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of other school-houses. As, however, that sum was not raised by special assessment, but formed a part of their ordinary revenue, and was so borne on the table, I have not included it in the Statement of monies raised for the purpose of building school-houses.

The statistics of the year, respecting the number of institutions and that of pupils attending them, shew remarkable progress. As in my former Reports, I give a Statement of the contributions, the institutions, and the number of pupils from 1853. The increase of 1859 over 1858 in the number of institutions, is 205; that of 1858 over 1857 was only 39. The increase in the number of pupils is 11,276; in 1858, it was only 8,074.

The census of children, between five and sixteen years of age, for the year 1859 is not yet complete. The Returns are in general so incorrect, as I have before said, that they require a lengthened correspondence with the Secretary-Treasurers to render the census co-ordinate. And after all, it is, I have reason to fear, very incomplete. Thus being a principal cause of the delay in publishing my Report, I have thought fit to omit the table for the present year.

The following table, shewing the progress of the pupils in the several branches of instruction, includes, except in the two first, those scholars of the superior schools who receive an education similar to that of the primary schools, as it does likewise the pupils of the latter. The increase in each branch, since 1853, has been very great.

| | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | Increase over 1858. | Increase over 1857. | Increase over 1856. | Increase over 1855. | Increase over 1854. | Increase over 1853. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Institutions..... | 2352 | 2795 | 2869 | 2919 | 2916 | 2985 | 3199 | 214 | 253 | 280 | 330 | 401 | 747 |
| Pupils..... | 108281 | 119733 | 127058 | 143141 | 148798 | 156872 | 168148 | 11276 | 19350 | 25007 | 41090 | 48115 | 59864 |
| Contributions | 165848 | 238032 | 249136 | 406764 | 424208 | 459396 | 498436 | 39040 | 74228 | 91672 | 249300 | 260101 | 332588 |

| | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | Increase over 1858. | Increase over 1857. | Increase over 1856. | Increase over 1855. | Increase over 1854. | Increase over 1853. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Pupils reading well... | 27367 | 32861 | 43407 | 46910 | 48833 | 52099 | 64362 | 12263 | 15529 | 17422 | 20955 | 31501 | 36995 |
| “ writing..... | 50072 | 47014 | 58033 | 60086 | 61943 | 65401 | 80152 | 14748 | 18209 | 20066 | 22119 | 33138 | 30080 |
| Learning simple arith. | 18281 | 22897 | 30631 | 48359 | 52845 | 55847 | 63514 | 7667 | 10669 | 15155 | 32883 | 40617 | 45233 |
| “ compound “ | 12428 | 18073 | 22586 | 24431 | 26643 | 28196 | 30919 | 2723 | 4276 | 7488 | 8333 | 12816 | 18471 |
| “ Book-keeping..... | | 799 | 1976 | 5012 | 5500 | 6689 | 7135 | 447 | 1635 | 2123 | 5159 | 6336 | 7135 |
| “ Geography..... | 12185 | 13826 | 17700 | 30134 | 33606 | 37817 | 45393 | 7546 | 11787 | 15259 | 27693 | 31567 | 33208 |
| “ History..... | 6738 | 11486 | 15520 | 17580 | 26147 | 42316 | 45997 | 3681 | 19850 | 28417 | 30477 | 34511 | 39259 |
| “ French gramr..... | 15353 | 17552 | 232 | 39328 | 39067 | 43307 | 53452 | 10145 | 14355 | 14124 | 30192 | 35600 | 38099 |
| “ English “..... | 7066 | 7097 | 9001 | 11824 | 12074 | 15348 | 19773 | 4425 | 7699 | 7919 | 10769 | 12676 | 12707 |
| “ Parsing..... | 4412 | 9283 | 16439 | 26310 | 4064 | 40733 | 44466 | 3733 | 10402 | 18156 | 28027 | 35183 | 40051 |

* This number, returned by mistake in 1858, was that given in the Table termed the Inspectors'. I have here restored, for the sake of uniformity, that of the general recapitulation of the table of all institutions. It is well known that there is a slight difference between the two Returns, which has been already explained.

The Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America.

X.

UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

The Prince received the silver trowel used on this occasion from the hands of the Hon. John Rose, Chief Commissioner of Public

Works. It bore on one side an inscription commemorative of the event, on the other side was engraved a design of the edifice as it will appear when completed. On the announcement being made by the Governor General, that the ceremony was ended, a deafening cheer arose from the multitude which occupied the seats of the amphitheatre in front of the platform. The architects, Messrs. Fuller and Jones, were then presented to His Royal Highness.

The Rideau Canal joins the River Ottawa here, dividing the town into two parts, the Upper Town above, and the Lower below

its mouth. Barrack Hill, the site of the new Houses of Parliament and Government Buildings, is one of the two promontories which jut out into the river. The edifice intended for the residence of the Governor General will be situated on the other side of the canal.

The situation selected is the most beautiful that can be imagined. In no other city of America, Quebec excepted, can it be equalled. Indeed, there is a certain similarity in the landscape viewed from Barracks Hill and the magnificent panorama of Capo Diamond. On one side, the Chaudière Falls with the suspension bridge, stand boldly out from the background; on the other side the Gatineau and the Ottawa Rivers form a vast expanse of water.

The Parliament Building is designed in the Romanesque style, and bears a great resemblance, as may be seen by the wood-cut in the *Illustrated London News*, to the building of the University of Toronto, a drawing of which we had engraved for our Journal. This species of Gothic architecture combining simplicity with elegance, approaches the Grecian in some respects, and is well adapted to our climate. The high roofs of the towers enriched with serrated iron-work, and the pinnacles and vanes well, when finished, be visible for many miles. The elevation of the principal tower will be 180 feet; the edifice itself will be 475 feet in length, and flanked by six smaller towers. The halls of both branches of the Legislature are placed on each side of the interior court, and are as large as those of the Imperial Parliament, viz: 90 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth.

The library is isolated from the main building, circular in form, and is on the side facing the river. It will be capable of containing 300,000 volumes; and to render it thoroughly fire-proof no combustible materials will enter in its construction. Considering the loss of two great collections of books, the friends of learning and of science will rejoice to hear that at last the country may hope to preserve this third national library, which already rivals the former in importance; that no accident may overtake it before its new destination is reached must be the fervent wish of all.

Shortly after the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, the Prince received the denizens of Ottawa at the Victoria Hotel, where a great many gentlemen were presented.

During the afternoon His Excellency the Governor General gave a collation at which the Prince, the members of the Legislature, the Mayor, the members of the Town Council, and many other persons were present. At a call from His Excellency the name of Her Majesty the Queen was duly honored, as also that of Prince Albert, proposed by Sir N. F. Belleau; Sir Henry Smith then gave as a toast His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who in response proposed the healths of the Governor General and of the members of both branches of the Legislature.

The Prince found leisure to visit the suspension bridge over the Chaudière Falls, which unites Upper with Lower Canada; and having taken his station upon a crib, descended one of the slides which serve the purpose of floating timber past the rapids. Fond of excitement as young people generally are, His Royal Highness was delighted with this experiment, which is not altogether free from danger. After a canoe race the amusements were brought to a close by an illumination and a torchlight procession.

The originality and ingenuousness of the following address, presented to His Royal Highness by the raftsmen at the timber slides of the Ottawa, must have made amends for the *ennui* inflicted upon him by many of the more studied, though less impressive, official documents:—

We, the Raftsmen of the Upper Ottawa, constitute a body of 13,000 men, the bone and sinew of Canada.

We take advantage of meeting your Royal Highness upon a raft, respectfully to offer you our hearty welcome, and to express our loyalty, our devotion, and our affection for the Queen. God bless you May Your Royal Highness long remain the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine Service at Christ Church: the officiating priest was Rev. J. S. Lauder, Rector of the parish.

Monday, His Royal Highness ascended the river as far as Arnprior.

The River Ottawa (the *Otaouais* of the French), so called from the name of an Indian tribe which has almost disappeared was the principal channel through which communication was kept up between Lower Canada and the Great Lakes, not only during the early times of the colony, but until the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals. The Rideau Canal that joins Kingston with Ottawa City was, during a long time, the route followed by the trade between the Upper and Lower Provinces. The fur

traders with their *voyageurs* also ascended this river on their way to the North-West.

Were the recently formed project of making a canal to Lake Huron via French River and Lake Nipissing carried out, this ancient route would probably become one of the great commercial arteries of North America.

The Rideau Canal was constructed under the direction of Col. By of the Royal Engineers, by whose name the town was long known, and who may be justly considered as its founder. This great canal, was undertaken in 1827, as an indispensable military work to secure the communication with the naval armament of the lakes, and for the purveyance of the divers military posts maintained in time of war.

Ottawa has at present a population of about 14,000 inhabitants; of whom about one third in number are French Canadians, one third Irish Catholics, and the remaining third Scotch, English, and Irish Protestants. This town is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, whose diocese, embracing a portion of each Province, extends on both banks of the Ottawa. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice; and from its spire which rises to a great height, the eye discovers a charming prospect, almost boundless, and diversified with rivers, rapids, forests, cultivated fields, and rising villages. This church contains a picture of *The Flight into Egypt* by Murillo, the gift of Mr. Derbyshire.

Mgr. Guigues, the first Bishop of Ottawa, is by birth a Frenchman and one of the Order of *Pères Oblats*. He has established in his episcopal seat a classical college under the direction of this Order; a Hospital and several schools managed by the *Sœurs Grises*, or Sisters of Charity of Montreal, and he takes the liveliest interest in the public schools of his diocese.

There are also in the town a Grammar School, and several other public schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction of Upper Canada. Among the other institutions we notice a Mechanics' Institute, and an *Institut Canadien-Français*, possessing a good library, which is indebted to the munificence of the Emperor of the French for some very valuable works, including the *Galerie de Versailles*, and *Catacombes de Rome*.

Situated in the midst of the valley watered by the Ottawa and its numerous tributaries, and which contains thousands of thousands of acres of land covered with valuable forests of white and red pine, extending along the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, this place is naturally the great centre of the lumber trade. This trade, the source of its prosperity, affords employment to the lumberers and raftsmen, who, by their habits and mode of life, bear a strong resemblance to the *voyageurs* of the North-West, and give to the town an appearance quite original and picturesque. Several mills, including sawmills, are in operation in the vicinity, the canal and the falls affording a water-power of great importance.

Besides the *Chaudière*, or *Kettle Falls*, so called from the chasm in which the water disappears, Ottawa City boasts of the Falls of the *Rideau*, which derive this name from the water falling in an extended white sheet.

His Royal Highness and suite reached the Chats Rapids about noon in the steamer *Emerald*; having passed the portage, the party embarked in canoes and continued their journey until they arrived at Arnprior, 40 miles from Ottawa City, and 127 miles from the junction of the River Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. Having received addresses from the Warden of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and partaken of a lunch, the Prince proceeded to Almonte, the nearest station of the Bytown and Prescott Railway, where he took the cars for Brockville, arriving in this town about eight o'clock p. m. While on this rapid excursion, which however extended over a considerable tract, the Royal party was received everywhere with spirited demonstrations of joy, which, though less ostentatious than those made by large towns, were doubtless as acceptable and as flattering to the feelings of the young Prince. Night had set in when the train arrived at Brockville, but the torches of 300 firemen and a general illumination of the town completely dispelled the gloom. His Royal Highness was conducted to a tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated pavilion, which had been constructed for the occasion, near the railway station; here the addresses of the town and of its institutions were read.

Brockville, named in honor of the hero of Niagara, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the Lake of the Thousand Islands. Its population numbers about 4000 souls. It is well built, and rises in the shape of an amphitheatre from a charming site; its pretty churches, and neat brick houses and shops give it a cheerful appearance. Several old English families are settled here, and it is the birthplace of some

of the men whose names are connected with the Parliamentary history of Upper Canada.

The Prince and suite embarked in the steamer *Kingston*, which left on the following morning for the town bearing the same name. A gorgeous sunrise shed its golden hues upon the Thousand Islands, affording the most magnificent prospect that had presented itself in the voyage.

The following description of this enchanting spot is borrowed from Mr. Sheridan Hogan's Essay on Canada, published in 1855:—(1)

"Let me conduct the reader then to where the steamer, destined to 'shoot the rapids,' first winds in amongst the *Thousand Islands*. It is between Kingston and Brockville, and usually just after sun-rise. The scene here, of a bright morning—and mornings are seldom otherwise in Canada—is magnificent beyond description. You pass close by, near enough often to cast a pebble from the deck of the steamer upon them—cluster after cluster of beautiful circular islands, whose trees, perpetually moistened by the river, have a most luxuriant and exquisitely tinted foliage, their branches over-hanging the water. Again you pass little winding passages and bays between the islands, the trees on their margins interlacing above them, and forming here and there natural bowers; yet are the waters of these bays so deep that steamers of considerable size might pass under the interlacing trees. Then opens up before you a magnificent sheet of water, many miles wide, with a large island apparently in the distance dividing it into two great rivers. But as you approach this, you discover that it is a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. Your steamer enters one of these bright passages, and you begin at length to feel that in the multitude of ways there must be great danger; for your half-embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you. But as you are approaching at headlong speed the threatening rocks in front, a channel suddenly opens upon your right: you are whirled into it like the wind; and the next second a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before you. This again is bounded, to all appearance, by a dark green bank, but at your approach the mass is moved as if in a Kaleidoscope, and to a hundred beautiful little islands make their appearance! And such, for seventy miles, and till you reach the rapids, is the scenery which you glide through.

"It is impossible, even for those whose habits and occupations naturally wean them from the pleasures derivable from such scenery, to avoid feelings akin to poetry while winding through the *Thousand Islands*. You feel, indeed, long after they have been passed, as if you had been awakened out of a blissful dream. Your memory brings up, again and again, the pictures of the clusters of islands rising out of the clear cool water. You think of the little bays and winding passages embowered in trees; and, recurring to the din, and dust, and heat, and strife of the city you have left, or the city you are going to, you wish in your heart that you had seen more of nature and less of business. These may be but dreams—perhaps they are so,—but they are good and they are useful dreams; for they break in, for the moment, upon the dull monotony of our all-absorbing selfishness; they let in a few rays of light upon the poetry and purity of sentiment which seem likely to die of perpetual confinement in the dark prison house of modern avarice."

At Kingston His Royal Highness met with the first *contretemps* that occurred during the tour in America. For some time before certain newspapers in Canada West had attacked the Duke of Newcastle about the visits His Royal Highness had extended to Roman Catholic institutions of learning, and had, by these means, stirred up old prejudices. The Orangemen had met and resolved to give the Prince a public welcome with the insignia of their Order at Kingston and Toronto.

The Duke of Newcastle, who was guided by the policy of Imperial legislation on this subject, and who wished to avoid giving any cause of offence to the Roman Catholics informed the Mayors of Kingston and Toronto, through His Excellency the Governor General, that His Royal Highness was not at liberty to acknowledge the Association of Orangemen, and that if it were allowed to form part of the public procession and parade in its official character, it would become his duty to advise H. R. H. to pass on and continue his journey.

Matters were in this state when the steamer appeared off Kingston. The Orange Lodges and the Town Council were in session; after a long conference the municipal authorities declined to give the Duke of Newcastle the necessary promise that his

desire should be complied with, so the Prince, having delayed his departure until the following day, and having received on board his steamer the addresses of the neighbouring counties and of the Moderator of the Church of Scotland for all Canada,—which through misunderstanding had not been presented at Montreal,—at last sailed for Belleville.

Kingston, as all the other towns, had made great preparations for the reception, and the most intense excitement prevailed among its citizens in consequence of this unlucky affair. The correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle with the Mayor of the town was published and sharply commented upon in the newspapers.

As we could not plead the same reasons in excuse as His Royal Highness were we to pass on, we shall, with the permission of our readers, enter the town, which has acquired some celebrity through the obstinacy manifested by some of its inhabitants on this occasion.

Kingston, formerly known under the Indian name of *Cataragui*, is one of the most important military posts in the country. In 1673, a fort was built here by Count de Frontenac, the ruins of which may still be seen. This fort was captured by Col. Bradstreet in 1756. The town itself was not built much earlier than the year 1783. During the war of 1812 it became of great importance as a naval station. Rather imposing fortifications have been erected upon a point which extends into the lake, and upon Snake Island. Two batteries protect the entrance to the harbor, which is safe and spacious.

Viewed in a commercial light it is very advantageously situated on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and at the entrance of the Rideau Canal. Yet its population has not increased much since the census of 1851, and now numbers little more than 16,000.

The first view of Kingston from the lake offers to the Lower Canadian tourist something peculiarly pleasing. The island with its fortifications reminds the Montrealer of St. Helen's; while the sight of the batteries of the mainland recalls thoughts of home to the denizen of Quebec. The town with its tinned roofs, and the snow-white forts stand out highly relieved from the rich verdure of the shore and the green waters of Lake Ontario; its buildings of stone, including some rather commanding edifices, rise on a gentle declivity in the form of an amphitheatre, and their appearance contrasts favorably with the monotonous brick houses and flat roofs of other towns.

As in Montreal and many American cities, the building occupied as the Town-Hall serves also as a market. It is one of the most extensive and elegant structures of the kind on the continent; and it has even been thought quite out of proportion with the resources and importance of the town. The recently erected Court-House, of Grecian architecture, the Cathedral and several other buildings deserve the notice of the visitor. Kingston is the episcopal seat of a Roman Catholic diocese. Mgr. Gaulin was its first bishop; the second was the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, long a member of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and who for many years ministered to the spiritual wants of the Irish of Montreal; the present prelate is the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, who was the first Principal of the Laval Normal School of Quebec, his native city. The Roman Catholics who constitute one third of the population, possess a classical college, a female boarding-school directed by the nuns of the *Congrégation*, an *Hotel-Dieu* founded under the auspices of the institution of the same name in Montreal, and several large schools taught by the Christian Brothers. Queen's College is a very flourishing Presbyterian University; and many other schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction, are established.

The town boasts of several banks, extensive ship-yards and foundries, mills, locomotive works and large distilleries. Mr. Morton's distillery annually converts 200,000 bushels of grain into whiskey.

The Provincial Penitentiary, a vast and sombre structure surrounded by a high wall, casts its sinister gloom over the neighborhood of this town. On the 31st December 1859, the number of convicts detained here was 801; of these, 626 belonged to the Western section of the Province, and 175 to the Eastern; 527 were Protestants, 259 Catholics, 2 were Jews and 13 declared they had no religious belief; there were 710 whites, 66 blacks, 20 mulattoes, and 5 Indians.

Kingston was the seat of Government from 1841 to 1844. Lord Sydenham, who had chosen this place for his capital, died here, and here he was buried. His successor Sir Charles Bagot met with the same fate, but his remains were conveyed to England.

Belleville is situated on the banks of the River Maitland, which falls into the Bay of Quinte. This deep indentation of the north shore of Lake Ontario is distant from Montreal 220 miles, and 113

(1) There are two groups of islands bearing this name, one situated between Kingston and Brockville, in the St. Lawrence, the other in one of the outlets of the Ottawa, between the Islands of Montreal and Jesus. Mr. Sheridan Hogan, whose Essay on Canada, written for the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1855, obtained the first prize, and who was returned to Parliament for the County of Grey, disappeared mysteriously, and though two years have elapsed, no tidings of his fate have been received.

miles from Toronto. The population of the town at present is about 6,100.

Great preparations for the reception had been made, the ladies having taken an active part in the ornamentation of the streets and public places; but as the Orangemen, influenced it is said by the lodges of Kingston, followed precisely the same course as their brethren of that town the Prince did not land.

But to make up for this disappointment a perfect ovation awaited His Royal Highness at Cobourg, which was brilliantly illuminated when, at 9 o'clock, the steamer approached the wharf. Rockets announced his arrival, and loud acclamations from the assembled people burst forth, mingling with the thunder of the artillery. The carriage in which the Prince had taken his seat was drawn by the members of a patriotic society, who wear as a badge a silver maple leaf and rejoice in the name of Native Canadians.

The Prince received the address of the municipal authorities at the Town-Hall, and attended a ball the same evening, where he danced with Miss Beattie, the daughter of the Mayor.

There is perhaps no town in Canada possessing a population so entirely English as Cobourg. Everywhere else the children of Caledonia and of Erin predominate among the descendants of the British Isles; but here the sons of fair Albion hold sway. Upon them devolved the pleasant duty of restoring the harmony which at first prevailed, and of removing the obstacles which unfortunately had for a moment thrown a shadow over the visit of the eldest son of the Sovereign to this country. As the pleasant things of this world are always relished better after a taste of the disagreeable, it is not surprising that the Cobourg ball was among the gayest and the most charming given in honor of the Prince.

In this place, which is as populous as Belleville, is situated the Victoria College, an important institution under the direction of the Methodists.

The Prince passed a few hours under the hospitable roof of the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General, and started in the morning for the West by railroad. On the way His Royal Highness was shown Rice Lake, where he was received by the Mississauga Indians. Their chief, whose age is upwards of a hundred years, harangued the Prince and made him a present of many curious articles.

Having met with a hearty and loyal reception at Peterboro and at Port Hope, the royal party again embarked on board the steamer *Kingston* and reached Toronto by 7 o'clock p. m. As the proceedings at Kingston and Belleville were by this time known throughout the Province, much anxiety was felt as to the result of the conference between the Orange Lodges and the municipal authorities of the old capital of Upper Canada. This city is the political centre of that part of the Western Province sometimes called the Peninsula; among its citizens are to be found men of the most adverse parties, and its press finds an echo in a hundred small journals issued in the other towns and villages.

It is here also that the Grand Orange Lodge meets, and that the Grand Master, Mr. Hillyard Cameron resides. As it was said that the lodges of Kingston had acted in conformity to the advice of this gentleman, it was plain that the bearing of the Orangemen in their head-quarters would determine the nature of the relations between the people of Upper Canada and their future sovereign.

When it became known that, on the 7th September, Toronto had given the Prince a most brilliant reception, a feeling of intense satisfaction prevailed in the public mind. A vast amphitheatre had been erected for this occasion upon the esplanade near the wharf; poles supporting escutcheons, trophies and streamers were arranged in a semi-circular row on each side of the dais, where the addresses were to be presented. From fifteen to twenty thousand people covered this space, and over their heads waved the banners of the different societies as with martial music they advanced to meet the Prince. As the address presented by the Mayor of Toronto adds much to the importance of this occasion, we give it in full, together with the reply:—

May it please Your Royal Highness.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, respectfully offer to your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome on your arrival in the capital of Upper Canada, and gratefully express our high appreciation of the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon us by your visit.

The annals of our youthful city present but little more than the record of improvement steadily advancing in almost unbroken tranquillity; and the brief interruptions of its peaceful progress are now worthy of notice, as evincing an early attachment to British connection, so strong as to stand the severe test of fire and sword, and so illustrating the happy influences of commercial and social intercourse in uniting

the combatants of bygone feuds as good neighbours and valued friends.

The generations which saw the settler's log-house succeeding to the red-man's wigwam on the site of Little York, has not yet wholly passed away, and yet we venture to hope that your Royal Highness will look with satisfaction on the evidences which our city presents—in our streets, our railways, our private buildings, and our public institutions—of the successful results of industry and enterprise, fostered by constitutional liberty; and that you will regard our provision for the relief of misery, for the diffusion of education, for the administration of justice, and for the worship of God, as manifestations of that spirit which has been mainly instrumental, under Providence, in placing our mother country in the glorious position which she occupies amongst the nations of the earth.

We desire again most respectfully to offer our grateful thanks for the honor which your Royal Highness has been pleased to confer upon us: and gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to renew the assurance of our devoted loyalty to the Queen, under whose benignant rule we enjoy the estimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, and to express our undoubting confidence that our rights as freemen and our interests as subjects will continue to be faithfully maintained by Her Majesty's hereditary successor, whom we now rejoice to honor as our future Sovereign.

His Royal Highness replied:—

Gentlemen,—I receive this Address with the most lively satisfaction, and I request you to convey to the citizens, whom you represent, the expression of my gratitude for the more than hearty welcome which I have just experienced.

You will not doubt the readiness with which I undertook the duty entrusted to me by the Queen of visiting, for her, the British North American dominions, and now that I have arrived at this distant point of my journey, I can say with truth, that the expectations which I had formed of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from it, have been more than realized. My only regret is, that the Queen has been unable, herself, to receive the manifestations of the generous loyalty with which you have met her representative—a loyalty tempered and yet strengthened by the intelligent independence of the Canadian character.

You allude to the marvellous progress which a generation has witnessed on this spot. I have already been struck throughout my rapid journey by the promise of greatness, and the results of energy and industry which are everywhere perceptible, and I feel the pride of an Englishman in the masculine qualities of my countrymen—in the sanguine and hardy enterprise—in the fertility of conception and boldness of execution which have enabled a youthful country to outstrip many of the ancient nations of the world.

The national anthem, and a hymn composed for the occasion were sung in chorus by five thousand school children, and so ended the ceremony. The Prince was then escorted by an immense procession with banners and other emblematic signs to the old Government House, which had been fitted up for his accommodation.

The joy of the Torontonians received a slight check however from an unexpected incident. The Orangemen had erected an arch in King Street, which they had ornamented with a figure representing King William III. in the attitude usually given to the hero of the Boyne. Although with this and one or two more exceptions, no other symbol of their Order was visible, the Duke of Newcastle felt that he had been placed in a false position; and considered the promise given by the Mayor, that there would be no Orange demonstration, had not neither been fully observed. Mr. Wilson in consequence was told that neither he nor the members of the Town-Council could be presented at the levee to be held on the following day, unless a satisfactory explanation were given. The desired explanation was at once offered and accepted, but during the Prince's stay in Toronto he avoided the obnoxious arch. On Sunday as the Duke was inspecting in person the object of dissension he was recognized and hissed by the crowd, but his calm and dignified demeanor checked this movement.

His Grace is indeed remarkable for his firm character and independent spirit, and to these essential qualities he is greatly indebted for the high power to which he has attained.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—An important social meeting was lately held in Toronto, to promote the establishment of an Agricultural College near this city. The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch presided. In proposing a toast the Bishop thus ex-

planned the object he had in view in establishing the College. On coming to this country he immediately perceived vast tracts of land unoccupied, and vacant lots in the cities, at the same time a good deal of poverty. He considered that there was something wrong. There was and is plenty of labour and strength. If these were applied to the land we would become rich. He perceived many fine boys running about the city; if these received education and were taught to cultivate the earth they would be made happy. It became his anxious wish to collect these fine boys; to develop their talent; to make them ornaments to society. These boys are friendless in a friendless world, and, one ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure, it became of vast importance to the country to provide for them and enable them to live honestly. Before sitting down he would propose the toast—"The Agricultural College of St. John, of the Gore of Toronto. May it be a home where the impoverished youth may be sheltered from the cold blast of a friendless world, where their hearts may be moulded to every noble and religious principle; their intellect cultivated in every science and art, and may they learn in its hallowed precincts the art of winning from mother Earth an honest livelihood and to share it with others."—*Upper Canada Journal of Education.*

—The presence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction being required in Quebec and in several of the parishes on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, on business connected with his Department, he took this opportunity to visit on his way several educational establishments, including the local Common Schools. Every where he found all parties well disposed and zealous, and that the schools were properly conducted and well attended, though unfortunately in several places they were inadequately supplied with the necessary materials, and some of the school-houses also appeared too small.

The following are the schools visited by the Superintendent: Girls' Academy of the *Dames de la Congrégation*, Berthier; Boys' Academy, in the same parish; Elementary School conducted by M. and Mde. Pinard, St. Barthélemi; Elementary School taught by M. and Miss McCarthey, Maskinongé; Model School of Rivière du Loup, taught by M. Tétrault; Elementary School taught by Mlle. Rivard, Yamacluche; Model School of Point du Lac, taught by Mlle. Côté, pupil of the Laval Normal School; College of Three Rivers; Academy of the Nuns of the *Congrégation*, Ste. Anne de la Pérade; Model School taught by M. St. Cyr, same parish; and the Model School of Deschambault, taught by M. Belleau. At Quebec he visited both branches of the Normal School, and saw with pleasure that results as satisfactory as those indicated in his former reports were again likely to follow from their labors; also, the schools kept by the Nuns du *Bon Pasteur*, St. Lewis Suburbs. The success obtained by the system of teaching adopted in this institution surprised even those who have examined the best schools on this continent. Subsequently the Superintendent also visited the Industrial College and the Convent of Longueuil, and remarked with regret that a great number of the pupils of these excellent institutions did not attend regularly. This is an evil of which the School Inspectors often complain in their reports. The Government might doubtless afford some remedy, by endeavoring to improve the schools; but where these schools afford every facility that can be desired, does not the remedy lie wholly in the hands of the responsible parents?

—The public lectures of the Laval University commenced some time since; the course on the history of Canada is given by M. l'abbé Ferland, and that on natural philosophy by M. l'abbé Hamel. At Montreal the public lectures of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School have also been opened during the month; M. l'abbé Verreau continues his course on the history of Canada, entering at great length into details connected with the settlement of the colony; and a course on chemistry applied to the arts is given by Professor Dostaler. The lectures on the first subject are delivered every Friday, the second every Tuesday, each week; admittance to both free.

—A professorship at the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne la Pocatière has been conferred upon M. Schmoudt, of Three Rivers, pupil of three years' training in the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, and provided with a Model School diploma; the former incumbent M. Dumais having resigned.

—In accordance with a resolution passed at the October meeting of the County of York Teachers' Association, and published in the *Journal of Education*, a convention of the teachers in Upper Canada was held on the 25th ult. in the County Court Room, Adelaide street, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of forming a Provincial Teachers' Association. The convention was largely attended, there being representatives from seventeen counties in Upper Canada present. On motion of Mr. T. J. Robertson, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. T. Nixon, of Newmarket, the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Chairman of the County Board of public instruction, was called on to preside. The Chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honour they had done him in calling him to preside, remarked on the great progress of education in Canada within the past few years, and the number of talented teachers engaged in the very important work of imparting instruction to the young. He assured them that they had his entire co-operation in the organization of a Teachers' Association, and said that he felt confident it would be pro-

ductive of much good. On motion, Mr. R. Alexander, of Newmarket, was requested to act as Secretary to the convention. Mr. Nixon, of Newmarket, moved, seconded by Mr. Irwin, of Holland Landing—"That it is expedient that the teachers present form themselves into an association, to be styled 'The Teachers' Association of Canada West,' which was carried. Owing to the Rev. Dr. Jennings being obliged to leave the meeting, Mr. T. J. Robertson was requested to preside. Mr. Irwin moved, seconded by Mr. Saugster, that a committee be appointed to draft and report a constitution, and that the following persons compose such committee—Messrs. Nixon, McCallum, Alexander, Carlyle, McKee, Thompson, Brown, and Mrs. Clark. Carried. An adjournment took place, in order to allow time for the committee to propose a constitution and by-laws. On re-assembling, Mr. McCallum, of Hamilton, on behalf of the select committee, presented a draft of the constitution and by-laws. The first Article in the constitution provides:—"That any lady or gentleman engaged in any department of instruction, members of the Council of Public Instruction, members of county boards of instruction, superintendents of schools, editors of education journals, and teachers, shall be eligible for membership," by paying \$1 and signing the constitution. Persons may become life-members by paying \$10. The third Article provides that the officers of the Association shall be a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and one counselor from each county represented in the Association. Article IV. provides that a meeting shall be held in August, 1861. After a lengthened discussion, the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the Convention adjourned till half-past seven o'clock in the evening. On re-assembling at half past seven o'clock, Mr. McCallum was called to the chair, and the members of the Association proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the current year, as follows:—*President*.—T. J. Robertson, Esq., M. A., Toronto. *First Vice President*.—A. McCallum, Esq., Principal Central School, Hamilton. *Secretary*.—Mr. J. W. Acres, Paris. *Treasurer*.—Robert Alexander, Newmarket.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The French Academy has given a splendid reception to abbé Lacordaire, long since elected to replace M. de Tocqueville. M. Guizot was appointed to respond to the address of the abbé, and thus a most favorable occasion was afforded for one of those grand literary displays in which the French now seek to forget the departed freedom of their political tribune.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Mr. Devine, of the Crown Lands Department, Canada, so well known for his scientific attainments and who has so fully maintained his reputation in conducting the surveys made in Upper Canada, has recently been appointed a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Some of the results of the recent census have been given in the newspapers, in both sections of the Province. While a few of the towns and counties appear to have remained stationary, in other places there has been an amazing increase. Thus the number of inhabitants in the principal towns, in round figures is stated to be as follows: Montreal 91,000, Quebec 52,000, Toronto 44,000, Hamilton 18,000, Ottawa 14,000, Kingston 13,000, London 11,000, and Three Rivers 7,000. These numbers as regards Quebec and Montreal do not include the population of the *banlieues* or outskirts of these cities, which being extensions of the suburbs, are really within the bills of mortality. In this case Montreal would number 101,000 inhabitants, and Quebec 62,000. At the last census in 1851 the former had but 57,000 inhabitants, the latter but 42,000, so that the increase has been enormous.

Montreal is now not only the largest town of British America,—the number of its inhabitants being almost double that of the town which ranks next to it,—but in point of population is entitled to rank as the tenth city of North America.

—The following is a statement of the commerce of Canada and that of Montreal for the last four years. For the first time the exports have exceeded the imports for Canada in 1860:—

Commerce of Canada.

| | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Exports | 27,606,624 | 23,472,603 | 24,766,981 | 34,631,899 |
| Imports | 39,430,598 | 29,078,527 | 33,565,191 | 34,441,621 |
| Duties | 3,925,951 | 3,381,389 | 4,437,846 | 4,758,465 |

Commerce of Montreal.

| | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Exports | 2,917,340 | 3,422,940 | 3,044,762 | 6,020,715 |
| Imports | 15,524,528 | 12,254,071 | 15,553,511 | 15,334,010 |
| Duties | 1,848,616 | 1,673,841 | 2,536,239 | 2,453,833 |

—The *British American Journal* for February, contains an article on "the Mortality of the City of Montreal for 1860," in which the Editor strongly recommends the careful registry of statistics in reference to

the mortality of the city, with a view to ascertaining the prevalent endemic diseases in particular localities, and the adoption of proper sanitary precautions. He states the chief mortality to occur under the age of 5 years, giving a frightful per centage of deaths under that age.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

— We translate the following from a recent publication by Lamartine, in which he thus speaks of the English people:—

"Nature, that predestined England to this importance, endowed her people with a character, not faultless indeed, but foreordained to greatness. These Britons bear within themselves the attributes of self-government and of sway, they are thoughtful, bold and persevering. Their genius naturally tends to hierarchical forms. They have an individual pride which is sometimes humiliating to those that do not belong to them, yet from this pride or egotistical sentiment of superiority, comes a national pride which constitutes a part of their power as a people. They may say: 'we rise in our own estimation when we compare ourselves to others.'

"They have a love of liberty, resulting from this self-esteem, but from the same cause springs also an aristocratic feeling. They wish to make their civilization a lasting monument, and knowing that nothing is permanent in a changing democracy, where the caprices and the passions of the people govern, cling to the hierarchy, which form alone ensures in all permanency and order. They glory alike in that which is above as below them. They respect their aristocracy and their subordinate classes.

"A monarchy solely to personify their national majesty, an aristocracy to perpetuate their civilization, a free people to justify their civic pride. This is their national trinity. Liberty for its base, aristocracy for its centre, monarchy for its head, this secures order throughout, but order which is the offspring of a rational choice, not of coercion. What a republic? What a nobility and what royalty have we here combined in the same people? He who withholds his admiration is unworthy to speak of civil communities.

"From these three political virtues of the Anglo-Saxon race result the phenomena which we now see. an incommensurable national wealth, a legitimate influence over the nations of the continent, and a universal monarchy extending over every sea and to every country washed by the waters of the ocean."

— Lower Canada sustains in the death of the Hon. D. B. Viger, which took place on the 13th instant, the loss of one of her great men. We abridge from a French Canadian contemporary the following biographical sketch. M. Viger was one of the survivors of that glorious phalanx of patriots whose words and actions filled our political history for more than half a century. He was born in Montreal, on the 19th of August, 1774, and was the eldest of three children, one brother, who died young, and a sister for whom he ever felt the greatest affection, but who also died, in 1820. Though his parents were not wealthy he was sent to school at an early age, and had not completed his fifth year when he entered the College of St. Raphael, whose hall was the old chateau of the family of de Vaudreuil, and which was situated where now stands Jacques Cartier Square. His cousin, the late Bishop Lartigue was then in the same college, and they met as class-mates in the first course of philosophy taught by the Rev. J. R. Leclair, in 1790. The founder and first director of this college was M. l'abbé Curateau de la Blaiserie, of whom the deceased was always fond of speaking in terms of praise throughout his long career.

His mother, a very pious woman, early gave him the benefit of her religious lessons. He was the nephew of the Rev. Mr. Cherrier, curé of St. Denis, and *Grand Vicaire*, a clergyman of much sense who took a lively interest in the welfare of his youthful relative. His father, a man of frank disposition and enterprising spirit, was related to the celebrated Papineau family. After going through his collegiate course of studies he did not hesitate in the choice of a profession but at once entered the law office of M. L. C. Foucher, then representative for the city of Montreal, and Solicitor General. His first essay appeared in 1792, in *La Gazette de Montréal*, a journal which in passing into the hands of new owners, changed from French to English. In that essay he defended his compatriots against their adversaries, and was then only 18 years of age. After completing his legal studies under M. J. A. Panet, at Quebec, he was, on the 9th of March 1799, admitted to the Bar at Montreal. His talents and the zeal with which he undertook to defend French Canadian interests soon made him popular among his countrymen, and he was elected a member of Parliament by the West Ward of the city of Montreal, in 1808. The same year his cousin M. L. J. Papineau, was also elected as representative for the county of Kent.

He published a pamphlet in 1809, in which he reviewed the policy that aimed at the maintenance of the institutions, customs, education &c. of the old inhabitants of the country, and pointed out the effects that would follow if they were suffered to fall into decay. This was the first of a long list of pamphlets, memoirs, and articles due to his pen, which entitled him to the appellation of father of the Canadian press, and which for erudition, logic, deep research, and moderation in the language place him in the foremost rank of Canadian publicists.

His name is found associated with every political event, which marked the history of Lower Canada at that time and for a long series

of years. Under the Administration of Sir James Craig he narrowly escaped being imprisoned. In 1810, he was again returned to Parliament, for the county of Leinster, and from 1816 to 1830, he was the representative of Kent.

During the war of 1812 an attempt was made to implicate him in the rising at Lachine, and he was accused of disloyalty, but he had little difficulty in clearing himself from the charge; for although he ever professed to be the friend of liberty, he never forgot his first duty as a subject of the British Empire. But as under that rule the French Canadians had to work out a constitutional system which was entirely new to them, political education had to be acquired ere they could hope to share in any way the benefits it conferred. To this great work M. Viger devoted all his energies, and to his early and continued efforts in this direction his compatriots are greatly indebted for the success that followed.

The Act of 1791 gave free institutions to Lower Canada, but without the necessary enlightenment of the people it would have remained a useless boon. This M. Viger, who was by the nature of his studies prepared for the task, perfectly understood. He was a zealous admirer of the British constitution, and could appreciate the important advantages enjoyed under it. But to give it full effect it was also necessary to reform many abuses. To this arduous undertaking he now turned his attention, and from his place in the House of Assembly attacked the system of choosing juries exclusively from the cities; he introduced a bill to remedy the evil, insisted upon the appointment of a committee of inquiry, and drew up a report dated March 30th 1830, in which his enlightened views are ably set forth.

Among the many pamphlets written by this distinguished man *L'Analyse d'un Entretien*, &c., published in 1826, and the *Considérations relatives à la dernière révolution de la Belgique* still find many readers.

In 1828, Mr. Viger, with Messrs. Neilson and Cuvillier, was deputed to England with an Address stating the causes of complaint against the Administration of Lord Dalhousie. This petition, to which were affixed 80,000 signatures, was followed by the recall of the Governor, and secured to Canada important results.

In 1830, he was appointed a member of the Upper House by Sir James Knipst, and the following year the House of Assembly charged him to proceed to England to support the accusations lodged against Attorney General Stuart, who immediately followed and made a defense that filled a folio, every line of which had to be refuted. After a contest of two years' duration the subject of this sketch came off the victor, Mr. Stuart having been dismissed by Lord Goderich.

Mr. Viger's principles did not allow him to take any part in the outburst of 1837-38; in fact he did not approve of the measures which ultimately led to the Union of the Provinces. He was however arrested, and his papers were examined, but nothing could be found against him.

In 1841, he was chosen to represent the county of Richelieu in the first Parliament of United Canada; and in 1844, was invited by Lord Metcalfe to form the ministry which succeeded to the Lafontaine Administration. He chose for his colleagues among others Mr. Draper, now Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Mr. Daly, subsequently appointed Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and Hon. D. B. Papineau, his cousin. During his short Administration several important measures were carried, including the reestablishment of the French language in the Legislature on an equal footing with the English. His last publication entitled *La Crise Ministérielle*, appeared about this time. In the course of his long political career he in part founded, or supported with his influence several newspapers.

He was married to Mlle. Marie Amable Fortier, and had but one child, a daughter who died at the age of eight years. Madame Viger, whose decease took place in 1851, was the principal founder of the charitable institution known as the *Bon Pasteur*, where her remains have been inhumed.

This eminent citizen was attended to his grave by an immense throng of sorrowing friends, all the French newspapers appeared in mourning, and the three divisions of the Superior Court adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

— At a meeting held at St. Hyacinthe, presided over by Mayor Laframboise and attended by many of the most influential citizens of that town, among whom we notice the name of the Hon. L. V. Sicotte, measures were adopted for the purpose of forming a company for the manufacture of cloth. The capital to be invested in the enterprise, it is said, will be \$50,000.

ERRATUM.—In our January number, in the Table of the Apportionment of the Superior Education Grant, the following institutions were erroneously charged with the sums opposite their names as having been allowed to them for the year 1859:—

St. Charles, Bellechasse; St. George, Cacouna, St. Jean, Port Joli, Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf, Ste. Cécile, Beauharnais, Eboulements, Protestant Model School, Quebec Suburb, Montreal, St. Pierre les Becquets, St. Laurent, Montmorency, Rawdon, St. Christophe, St. Germain, Notre-Dame de la Victoire, Lévis, Rigaud, Sœurs de Charité, St. Vincent de Paul, Ecole de la Visitation, St. Mary's Suburb.

The said institutions were placed for the first time on the list for 1860.