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RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF CANADIAN CHILDREN.

THE following statistics (collected with much labour and care) of the religious instruction of children in the city of Toronto in connexion with the various religious persuasions, is a conclusive proof and striking illustration of the connexion between the religious and common school instruction of children—that the one is co-extensive with the other—that the several denominations are as assiduous in the religious instruction of their respective youth as are their members in the capacity of citizens to the secular instruction of their youth generally. What is done in Toronto can, and we believe is, done in all the Municipalities of Upper Canada. Indeed, more exotic poverty, ignorance and vice collect in Toronto than in any other municipality of Upper Canada; and the example and case of Toronto are perhaps as little favourable for purposes of comparison as any that could be selected. Nothing, therefore, can be more unfounded than the objection and statement that because the common schools are not denominational, the religious instruction of children is neglected—that because a part of the thirty hours of the five days each week that children are under the teaching of the common school master is not devoted to special religious instruction, therefore no religious instruction is given to children during the 138 hours each week that children are under the care of their parents and pastors—the appropriate and divinely appointed guardians and teachers of the religion and morals of children, and who, as reason and all experience proves, are so much better qualified and have so much greater facilities and stronger motives and inducements to do it, than a hired teacher who has the special care and instruction of children in the sub-

jects of his profession during six hours a day for five days of the week.

But it would be great injustice to parents, pastors, and churches, to suppose that no religious instruction is given to children except in the Sunday Schools, as it would be great injustice to the common schools that no instruction in Christian principles, duties and morals, is given to pupils because denominational instruction is not taught. The system itself is based on Christianity, and, among a Christian people, a Christian influence pervades its books, its management, its teachings. But it would be a great error and a great moral calamity to the country, if the State were to undertake to do what God himself has enjoined upon the parent and the pastor and the church, or to undertake more than leave to the latter the full sense of their responsibility, and afford them all requisite facilities to fulfil it. Of the working and result of this system, the city of Toronto affords a fair illustration as exhibited in the following statistics in connexion with the additional facts stated in the Report of the Chief of Police for the year 1864, that in the city of Toronto during the year there have been 558 less commitments for offences by the police than during the preceding year, and only one burglary and one robbery—in both of which cases, the property was recovered and the criminals punished.

Even when it is thought desirable to afford special religious instruction to children in the Common Schools by the clergy, the official regulations on the subject, and the practice of the school authorities in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton in this respect, abundantly prove that every facility is afforded for imparting this special instruction.

The following are the official regulations on the subject:—

WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH PERSUASION.
 —Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 22nd April, 1857.
 —That in order to correct misapprehensions and define more clearly the rights and duties of trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the common schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each common school house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon;* and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of

* In Toronto and Hamilton this religious instruction is given, by permission of the school trustees, before four o'clock in the afternoon.

the day at which such clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.—*Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 13th February, 1855.*—The following regulations in regard to the opening and closing exercises of the day, apply to all Common Schools in Upper Canada:—

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each common school be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereunto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the trustees and master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer should

form part of the opening exercises, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil should be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

The provisions of the school law in regard to these daily religious exercises in our public schools are as follows:—

129. PUPILS NOT TO BE REQUIRED TO OBSERVE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OBJECTED TO BY THEIR PARENTS.—No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise or devotion or religion objected to by his or her parents or guardians; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the government of common schools.

2. STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TORONTO AND YORKVILLE, 1864-5.

(A Statistical Paper read before the Union Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, in the Music Hall, Toronto, 10th January, 1865, by J. GEORGE HODGINS, of St. James' Cathedral Sunday School.

The total number of Protestant children between the ages of five and sixteen years in the City of Toronto in 1863, (according to the school census taken in that year by the Board of School Trustees), was 7,053. Allowing the increase of school population in the City to be at the rate of seven per cent, this would give a school population now of about 7,500. The following returns shew that of these 7,500, 6,645 are enrolled in the various Protestant Sunday Schools of the city—leaving nearly 1,000 unaccounted for, as compared with the 1,165 Protestant children (now doubtless upwards of 1,200) reported by the Board of Trustees in 1863 “who neither attended school nor were taught at home during the period of the six months ending June 30th, 1863,”—“the cause of non-attendance,” say the Trustees, “being, in almost all cases, ‘employment,’ ‘want of clothes,’ ‘considered too young,’ or ‘too far from school.’”

The following returns, therefore, in connection with the Common Schools of the City of Toronto, will be found to be interesting.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools	Total Number of Pupils on the Roll	Boys on the Roll.	Girls on the Roll.	Total Average Attendance.	Average Attendance of Boys.	Average Attendance of Girls.	Total Number of Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total Number of Classes.	Classes for Boys.	Classes for Girls.	Mixed Classes.	Number of Books in Library.	Number of Library Books taken out during the year.
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UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

St. James' Cathedral	2	452	188	264	300	180	170	39	16	23	38	17	24	..	600	8,000
St. James' Cemetery Chapel.....	1	50	23	27	86	17	19	6	3	3	6	3	3	..	75	750
Trinity Church	1	267	127	140	200	81	119	27	13	14	27	13	14	..	*150	*1,500
St. George's	1	189	101	88	143	75	68	22	8	14	22	12	10	..	283	658
Holy Trinity	1	459	200	259	260	105	155	45	21	24	46	22	24	..	600	7,000
St. Stephen's	1	150	*80	*70	109	*59	*50	15	5	10	*15	*5	*10	..	*150	*1,500
St. John's	1	148	79	69	120	*65	*55	*14	*8	*8	*14	*6	*8	..	*150	*1,500
Total, Church of England	8	1,716	798	917	1,168	632	636	168	72	96	168	78	90	..	2,008	20,908

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland).....	1	400*	*180	*220	*300	*130	*170	*35	*16	*19	*35	*16	*19	..	1,000*	*9,000
Bay Street (Canada Presbyterian Church.)	1	369	170	199	256	114	142	40	15	25	40	18	21	1	655	7,000
Knox's do do do	1	308	125	183	205	94	111	28	13	15	26	12	14	..	1,194	*9,000
Cooke's do do do	1	164	88	76	142	76	66	20	12	8	20	8	12	..	650	5,200
Gould Street do do do	1	130	*70	*60	164	*60	*44	13	7	6	12	5	7	..	320	*3,000
West Church do do do	1	130	*70	*60	164	*60	*44	13	7	6	12	5	7	..	320	*3,000
Total, Presbyterian Churches.....	6	1,371	633	733	1,007	474	533	136	63	73	133	59	73	1	3,819	23,200

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Adelaide Street.....	1	220	97	123	144	66	78	19	7	12	20	7	13	..	1,000	*9,500
Berkeley Street.....	1	375	169	206	295	120	175	37	20	17	29	12	17	..	1,020	10,000
Richmond Street.....	1	466	200	266	337	142	195	44	23	21	39	17	22	..	1,150	*11,000
Do. do. (Coloured).....	1	10	5	5	10	5	5	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	60	*300
Queen Street.....	1	259	125	134	200	95	105	28	16	12	23	10	13	..	1,000	*9,500
Queen Street West.....	1	60	28	32	45	*20	*25	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	200	*1,000
Elm Street.....	1	265	150	115	195	110	85	31	17	14	24	11	13	..	900	*8,500
Seaton Street.....	1	*80	*35	*45	*60	*23	*32	*8	*4	*4	*8	*4	*4	..	*200	*1,000
Total, Wesleyan Methodist Church....	8	1,735	809	926	1,236	586	700	177	91	86	153	66	87	..	5,530	50,800

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

Alice Street.....	1	369	162	147	196	102	94	38	23	15	33	18	15	..	713	5,720
Queen Street West.....	1	53	30	23	30	15	15	10	6	4	7	3	4	..	87	*700
Parliament Street.....	1	84	52	32	48	31	17	13	10	3	10	6	3	1	80	*800
Total, Primitive Methodist Church....	3	446	244	202	274	148	126	61	39	22	50	27	22	1	880	6,220

* Estimated—no information having been received in reply to the circular.

STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.—(Continued).

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils on the Roll.	Boys on the Roll.	Girls on the Roll.	Total Average Attendance.	Average Attendance of Boys.	Average Attendance of Girls.	Total Number of Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total Number of Classes.	Classes for Boys.	Classes for Girls.	Mixed Classes.	Number of Vols. in Library.	Number of Library Books taken out during the year.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.																
Zion Church	1	386	153	233	337	132	205	47	21	26	44	20	24	..	1,000	6,000
Church Street	1															
Sayer Street	1															
Bond Street	1	212	98	114	154	60	94	20	7	13	16	6	10	..	650	3,160
Total, Congregational Churches.....	4	598	251	347	491	192	299	67	28	39	60	26	34	..	1,650	9,160

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Bond Street	1	366	107	259	271	100	171	40	21	19	32	14	17	1	1,085	*9,500
Victoria and Queen Street.....	1	50	20	30	20	9	11	8	4	4	8	3	3	..	*20	*150
Terauley Street (Coloured).....	1	109	57	52	47	23	24	14	9	5	10	5	4	1	150	790
Total, Baptist Church.....	3	525	184	341	338	132	206	62	34	28	50	22	26	3	1,255	10,480

VARIOUS SCHOOLS, AND THOSE NOT REPORTED.

Evangelical Union.....	1	35	20	15	30	*18	*12	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	55	*800
Missionary Church	1	80	44	36	44	*24	*20	12	*7	*5	10	*5	*5	..	400	..
Not reported	3	*140	*62	*80	*110	*50	*60	*14	*6	*8	*14	*6	*8	..	*100	*700
Total, Various Schools	5	255	126	131	184	92	92	33	17	16	31	15	16	..	755	1,000

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROTESTANT SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TORONTO

Church of England.....	8	1,715	798	917	1,168	522	636	168	72	96	168	78	90	..	2,008	20,908
Presbyterian Churches	6	1,371	633	738	1,007	474	533	136	63	73	133	59	73	1	2,819	23,200
Wesleyan Methodist Church	8	1,735	809	926	1,236	586	700	177	91	86	153	66	87	..	5,530	50,800
Primitive Methodist Church.....	3	446	244	202	274	143	126	61	39	22	50	27	22	1	880	6,220
Congregational Churches	4	598	251	347	491	192	299	67	28	39	60	26	34	..	1,650	9,560
Baptist Church	3	525	184	341	338	132	206	62	34	28	50	22	26	2	1,255	10,480
Various, and those not reported.....	5	255	126	131	184	92	92	33	17	16	31	15	16	..	755	1,000
Total, City of Toronto	37	6,645	3,045	3,602	4,748	2,156	2,492	704	344	360	645	293	348	4	15,397	132,118

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN YORKVILLE, 1864-5.

St. Paul's, Church of England	*2	*150	*70	*80	*120	*55	*65	*10	*4	6	*10	*4	*6	..	*200	*2,000
Canada Presbyterian Church.....	1	85	50	35	53	*30	*23	12	4	8	11	4	7	..	335	*3,000
Wesleyan Methodist	1	171	76	95	120	57	63	23	13	19	19	8	10	1	450	4,500
Total in Yorkville.....	4	406	196	210	293	142	151	45	21	24	40	16	23	1	985	9,500

The same Report of the Board of School Trustees gives the number of Roman Catholic children in the City of Toronto, as per the census of 1863, as 2,455. Allowing the increase in the school population since then to be at the rate of seven per cent, this would make the Roman Catholic school population now about 2,600. Of this number, 2,142 are enrolled as attending Roman Catholic Sunday Schools, (as per the following table),—leaving 458 not attending Sunday School as compared with the 467 Roman Catholic children (now likely 500) reported, for various causes, as not attending School, or being taught at home, as stated in the Report of the Board of Trustees.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TORONTO, 1865.

St. Michael's Cathedral	2	525	220	305	490	215	275	54	26	28	49	23	26	..	80	200
St. Paul's Church	2	690	332	358	669	319	350	8	3	5	8	3	5	..	50	150
St. Mary's	1	362	175	187	347	170	177	7	3	4	7	3	4	..	50	100
St. Patrick's	1	300	138	162	270	118	152	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	50	100
St. Basil's	1	205	110	95	175	95	80	5	3	2	5	3	2	..	50	100
Deer Park.....	1	60	24	36	50	20	30	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	10	30
Total, Church of Rome.....	8	2,142	999	1,143	2,001	937	1,064	81	38	43	76	35	41	..	290	680

STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools	Total Number of Pupils on the Roll	Boys on the Roll.	Girls on the Roll.	Total Average Attendance.	Average Attendance of Boys.	Average Attendance of Girls.	Total Number of Teachers.	Male Teachers	Female Teachers.	Total Number of Classes.	Classes for Boys.	Classes for Girls.	Mixed Classes.	Number of Vols in Library.	Number of Library Books taken out during the year.
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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.

City of Toronto Sunday Schools	37	6,645	3,045	3,602	4,748	2,156	2,492	704	344	360	645	294	348	4	15,897	132,118
Yorkville Sunday Schools	4	406	196	210	293	142	151	45	21	24	40	16	23	1	985	9,500
R. C. Sunday Schools	8	2,142	999	1,143	2,001	937	1,064	81	38	43	76	35	41	..	290	680
Total, Toronto and Yorkville.....	49	9,193	4,240	4,953	7,042	3,235	3,707	830	403	427	751	345	412	5	17,172	142,298

REMARKS.—Total number of children of school age (between 5 and 16) in Toronto and Yorkville, as per foregoing estimate 10,600
 Protestants (Toronto and Yorkville)..... 8,000
 Roman Catholics (Toronto)..... 2,600
 Reported as attending Sunday School:—
 Toronto 8,787
 Yorkville 406
 Difference 1,417

As compared with about 1,700 not attending day schools, or being taught at home, as per Board of School Trustees' Report.

* Estimated—no returns having been received in reply to the circular.

3. HAMILTON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

We have been at the pains to collate for the information of our readers some facts in reference to the condition of the Sabbath Schools connected with the various Christian denominations of this city. We are sure that our readers will scan these figures with great interest. No subject presents more solid interest than that connected with the religious instruction of the young. Whatever differences of opinion may exist on the question of secular education, whether it should be entirely non-sectarian, or whether it should be connected with religion, but one opinion prevails on the importance of providing for the youth of our community sound religious instruction in some way or other. By common consent the Sabbath School has been accepted as the most efficient means of effecting this object, and the general interest which is taken in the subject as indicated by the tables which we give below, is at once creditable to the Christian character of the city and full of promise for its future prosperity in the higher attainments which make for the present and future happiness of all communities. Many a man and woman in future years will date their first religious impressions from the lessons of the Sabbath School, impressions which that School alone has apparently any prospect of making upon them. We wish the teachers and officers of these schools God-speed in their labour of Christian love. May they reap a rich reward for their labour!

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Nov. 22, 1863.	Male School.		F. School.		Total.	
	TEA.	SCH.	T.	S.	T.	S.
On Roll	13	183	11	167	24	350
Entered since	6	62	6	70	12	132

Total.....	19	245	17	237	36	482	
Left the School.....	9	60	2	67	11	117	
On Roll, Nov. 27, 1864.....	10	185	15	170	25	355	
Average attendance	8	91	7	80	15	171	
Subscriptions Received						\$103	25
“ Proceeds of Mission Box						23	89

Total..... \$127 14

CHURCH OF ASCENSION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Total No. of Scholars	175
Average attendance	130
Officers and Teachers.....	21

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Total No. of Scholars	122
Average attendance	85
Officers and Teachers.....	15

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, (MORNING.)

No. on Roll	135
Average attendance	100
Officers and Teachers.....	13

DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	311
Average Attendance	211
Officers and Teachers.....	36

The attendance on the four consecutive Sabbaths in September, was 240.

Collected by children for missions during 1864, \$203.

MACNAB ST. CANADA PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll	289
Average attendance.....	194
Number of Teachers.....	36

KNOX'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	246
Average attendance	120
Officers and Teachers.....	16

The library contains 350 volumes, and the missionary collections for the year amounted to \$60.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

	Officers, and teachers.	Scholars.	Average Attend.
King Street School	39	485	311
John do do	31	249	157
German do	6	27	20
McNab do do	39	385	219
Main do do	14	114	69
Bethel do	13	150	90
Total	142	1410	866

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Bardon.	
Average attendance of boys.....	160
do do girls.....	180
8 Classes, 8 Teachers.	

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Schmitz.	
Average attendance of boys.....	110
do do girls.....	130
12 Classes, 12 Teachers.	

BRANCH SUNDAY SCHOOL NEAR CRYSTAL PALACE.

Average attendance of children	30
2 Classes, 2 Teachers.	
Total attendance	750
Total average attendance	610

OTHER CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	350
Average attendance.....	250
Officers and teachers.....	30

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	76
Average attendance.....	70
Officers and teachers.....	14

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	75
Average attendance.....	50
Officers and teachers.....	18

NEW CONNEXION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	78
Average attendance.....	52
Officers and teachers.....	9

LUTHERAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	65
Average attendance.....	45
Officers and teachers.....	9

The total number of scholars on the rolls of the above schools amount to 4,437. This does not include the scholars of the afternoon School in connection with St. Andrew's Church, or those of St. John's Church, which figures we did not obtain. We may also add that a number of children receive religious instruction on Sundays in the various public institutions around the city. Adding these to the total given, the whole number would amount to nearly 5,000—one-fifth of the population of the city. And being about the School population of the city between the ages of 5 and 16 years.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

4. PROPORTION OF YOUTHS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS 1862 AND 1863.

Iowa, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 28 per cent.
 New York, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 25 per cent.
 Wisconsin, between the ages of 4 and 20 years, 32 per cent.
 Pennsylvania, between the ages of — and — years, 36 per cent.
 Kansas, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 38 per cent.
 Vermont, between the ages of 4 and 18 years, 17 per cent.
 Indiana, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 48 per cent.
 Ohio, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 23 per cent.
 Connecticut, between the ages of 4 and 16 years, 16 per cent.
 California, between the ages of 4 and 18 years, 49 per cent.
 Minnesota, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 40 per cent.
 Maine, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 42 per cent.—*Illinois Teacher*.

II. Papers bearing upon Colonial Confederation.

1. THE RESOURCES AND BUSINESS OF CANADA.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Before referring particularly to the Tariff of Canada, I desire to furnish a few facts which go to show the extent of the public and private resources of this country. I may say at the outset that Canada contains about three hundred and sixty thousand square miles of territory; has one hundred and sixty million acres of land, of which forty millions are already granted, and eleven millions under cultivation; and has a coast line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, of over two thousand miles. Canada now possesses over two thousand miles of railroads, traversing the country in all directions, and adding immensely to the value of water communication and private property. These railways cost one hundred millions of dollars. One bridge alone cost twelve millions. Canada has four thousand five hundred miles of telegraph lines, which transmit three-quarters of a million of messages every year. Canada has two hundred and fifty miles of canal, which cost sixteen millions of dollars, the last year carried over three million tons of freight, from which the Provincial Government received toll amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The rivers of Canada are numbered by thousands; three of them, with their tributaries, alone drain one hundred and fifty thousand square miles of land. Five or six Canadian lakes cover eighty-four thousand square miles of surface. The mail routes of Canada embrace fifteen thousand miles of waggon-roads. On these are two thousand Post-Offices, which distribute annually eleven millions of letters, to say nothing of newspapers. The cost of maintaining the Post Office Department is itself three-quarters of a million of dollars a year; nevertheless the income exceeds the expenditure.

The mineral wealth of Canada is almost fabulous, and only awaits the introduction of British and American capital to astonish the world. The Acton copper mine in Lower Canada is among the richest

in existence, although the operations of the present proprietors have been partially paralysed by attempts to do too much. The Lake Superior copper has already become famous for the extent of the deposit and value of the ore, while Lake Superior and St. Maurice iron need only to be mentioned to arrest the attention of practical miners. The iron deposits of Lake Superior country are believed to be inexhaustible. The gold diggings of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers in the Eastern Townships have turned out well within the last two years. I have seen the men who handled the precious metal in that region. Americans have taken up immense quantities of land there, and are preparing to invest largely in mining operations next year; some have leased blocks of land from one hundred to two hundred square miles in extent each. A new company has just been formed in New York with the large capital of five million of dollars to operate on the Chaudiere. The capital of companies and private individuals now engaged there is counted by millions. The trade returns show that the produce of the mines exported from Canada last year amounted to nearly nine hundred thousand dollars. Probably as much more went out of the country in private hands, besides what was retained by persons belonging to the Province. The oil wells of Upper Canada are still flowing; the region embraced by these is some ten thousand square miles in extent.

The militia number ninety thousand men. The volunteers alone number some thirty thousand. Four hundred thousand pounds of powder has been manufactured at Hamilton for their use this year. They require about one hundred and twenty drill instructors. Three hundred companies received clothing from Government last year, and the payment to Brigade-Majors and for drill instruction alone amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. The cost of the militia last year was nearly half a million. This year military schools have been established at great expense, and company and regimental drill has been more frequent; the whole expense can scarcely fall short of three quarters of a million of dollars. While I write arrangements are being made to send a considerable force of militia to the American frontier to prevent the crimping of Canadians for the Federal army, as well as the raids of Southerners into the States from Canada. The population of Canada capable of bearing arms numbers nearly half a million.

In Canada there are nearly three hundred newspapers, employing nearly two thousand persons; there are also three thousand clergymen. From 1829 to 1864 one million of emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal alone, one-third of whom took up their residence here. The Government gives a half a million of dollars for educational purposes, and municipalities and people raise nearly two millions more. One University in Canada has cost private persons from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the building alone. Another has an income of fifty-five thousand dollars. There are over eight thousand schools of all descriptions in the Province, educating nearly six thousand boys and girls. Over two million acres of land are appropriated to the Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada.

The Manufactories of Canada are conducted on a most extensive scale. To commence with the manufacture of lumber Canada contains over two thousand saw mills and in one year cut nearly eight million feet of lumber! She has over two hundred distilleries and breweries, which last year produced over nine million gallons of spirits and malt liquors, yielding an excise duty of over seven hundred thousand dollars. These breweries and distilleries consumed over one million six hundred thousand bushels of grain and malt.—There are at least one thousand flour, grist, and oat mills in this country; two hundred and fifty carriage factories—perhaps not quite two hundred foundries; one hundred and fifty carding mills; 130 woolen factories; and five hundred tanneries. Other and less important features are numberless. In speaking of the crops of Canada, only millions can be used. Canada produces annually between twenty-five and thirty million bushels of wheat; twelve millions of peas; forty million bushels of oats; over a million and a half tons of hay; thirteen million bushels of buckwheat; twenty-eight million bushels of potatoes; nearly ten million bushels of turnips; kills thirty million pounds beef; shears five and a half million pounds of wool; kills four millions pork; and makes from forty-two to forty-five million pounds of butter.

The cattle, milch cows, horses, sheep and pigs, on hand number considerably over two millions. This is something like farming.—Time would fail me to give anything more than an outline of the products of this Province. Of her fisheries, however, I may say that they produce annually about one million and a half dollars. Lower Canada alone has two thousand five hundred fishing vessels. The Magdalen Islands, which belong to Canada, own two hundred and seventy fishing crafts.

The Banking Capital of the chartered Banks of Canada is some thirty-three million dollars—much less, I should judge than the necessities of trade require.

2. BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Mr. Galt's speech at Sherbrooke has been published in pamphlet form. Appended to it we find the following interesting statements :

The Financial Position of the Provinces—1863.

	Debt.	Income.	Outlay.
Nova Scotia	\$4,858,547	\$1,185,629	\$1,072,274
New Brunswick	5,702,991	899,991	884,613
Newfoundland, 1862	946,000	480,000	479,420
P. E. Island	240,673	197,384	171,718
Maritime Provinces.....	11,748,211	2,763,004	2,608,025
Canada	67,263,944	9,760,316	10,742,807
Totals	79,012,205	12,523,320	13,350,832

Increased Revenues in 1864.

Canada, without the produce of the new taxes	\$1,500,000
New Brunswick	100,000
Nova Scotia	100,000
	\$1,700,000
Deficit of 1863	\$827,512
Surplus of 1864.....	872,488
	\$1,700,000
Total revenues of all the Colonies, 1864	14,223,220
Outlay.....	13,350,832
Estimated Surplus.....	\$872,488

The Position of the Confederation, estimated on the basis of 1864.

	Revenue now produced for the General Government.	Local Revenue which would not go into general chest.	Subsidy to be paid to each Province.
Canada	\$11,250,000	\$1,297,043	\$2,006,121
Nova Scotia	1,300,000	107,000	264,000
New Brunswick	1,000,000	89,000	264,000
P. E. Island	200,000	32,000	153,728
Newfoundland	480,000	5,000	367,000
	\$13,260,000	\$1,530,043	\$3,056,849
Difference available for the purposes of the general government.....			\$9,543,108

	Expenditure.	Local Outlay.
Canada	\$9,800,000	\$2,260,149
Nova Scotia	1,222,355	667,000
New Brunswick	834,518	424,047
P. E. Island	171,718	124,016
Newfoundland.....	479,000	479,000
	\$12,507,591	\$3,954,212
Difference payable by the general government.....		\$8,553,379
Surplus at disposal of the government		\$1,089,729

Average of the Present Tariffs.

Canada.....	20 per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	10 "
New Brunswick	15½ "
Newfoundland	11 "
P. E. Island	10 "

Future Position of the Provinces.

	Local Revenue.	Estimated Outlay for 1864, under present Government.	Estimated Local Outlay under the Union.
Nova Scotia	\$107,000	\$667,000	\$371,000
New Brunswick	89,000	404,047	353,000
P. E. Island	32,000	171,718	124,015
Newfoundland	5,000	479,000	250,000
	\$233,000	\$1,721,765	\$1,198,015
Canada	1,297,043	*2,021,979	†
		+ 238,170	
	\$1,530,043	\$3,981,914	†

* Average of the last four years. † Interest on excess of debt.
‡ Not estimated by Mr. Galt, for reasons given in his speech.

The Auditor's Statement of the Liabilities of Canada.

Debenture Debt, direct and indirect	\$65,238,649	21
Miscellaneous liabilities	64,426	14
Common School Fund	1,181,958	85
Indian Fund	1,577,802	46
Banking Accounts	3,396,962	81
Seigniorial Tenure :		
Capital to Seigniors	\$2,899,711	09
Chargeable on Municipalities' Fund	196,719	66
On account of Jesuits' Estates ...	140,271	87
Indemnity to the Townships ...	891,500	00
		4,118,202
		62
Less—Sinking Funds	\$4,883,177	11
Cash and Book Accounts.....	2,248,891	87
		7,132,068
		98
		\$68,445,953
		11
From which, for reasons given in his speech, Mr. Galt deducted the Common School Fund	1,181,958	85
Leaving as net liabilities ..	\$67,263,994	27

Imports, Exports, and Tonnage of the Provinces.

	Imports.	Exports.	Sea-goin - tonnage in ward and outward.
Canada.....	\$45,964,000	\$41,841,000	2,133,000
Nova Scotia.....	10,210,391	8,420,668	1,431,953
New Brunswick.....	7,764,824	8,964,784	1,386,980
P. E. Island	1,428,028	1,626,540	No returns.
Newfoundland	5,242,720	6,002,212	" "
	\$70,600,963	\$66,846,604	4,952,934
	66,846,604	Lake T'ng	6,907,000
Total Trade.....	\$137,447,567	Total Tons.	11,859,934

The Revenue, &c., of the five Provinces is as follows :

NAME.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
Canada.....	\$11,250,000	\$88,000,000	\$46,000,000	\$42,000,000	9,000,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,300,000	5,000,000	10,250,000	8,500,000	1,500,000
New Brunswick.....	1,000,000	6,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	1,500,000
Newfoundland	500,000	1,000,000	5,250,000	6,000,000	250,000
P. E. Island	200,000	250,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	150,000
Total	\$14,250,000	\$80,250,000	\$71,500,000	\$67,100,000	12,400,000

3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CANADA FOR 14½ YEARS.

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXCESS.	INTEREST ON EXCESS AT 6 PER CENT.
1850—	\$12,943,735	\$16,682,049	\$4,738,254	\$3,149,705
1851—	13,810,405	21,434,149	7,623,755	5,489,556
1852—	15,317,807	20,286,483	4,968,676	3,279,463
1853—	23,801,203	31,971,436	8,170,233	4,902,070
1854—	23,039,180	40,529,328	17,490,148	9,422,872
1855—	28,188,461	36,086,170	7,897,709	4,264,958
1856—	32,047,017	43,584,487	11,537,470	5,518,794
1857—	27,006,424	39,430,798	12,424,374	5,518,234
1858—	23,472,609	29,078,527	5,605,918	2,018,130
1859—	24,766,981	33,555,161	8,788,180	1,716,730
1860—	34,631,390	34,447,935		
1861—	36,614,195	43,054,836	6,440,641	1,059,307
1862—	33,596,125	48,600,633	5,104,508	1,812,540
1863—	41,831,532	45,964,493	4,132,961	247,977
1864—	12,729,105	23,877,385	11,148,280	
TOTALS.	\$388,946,539	\$508,982,418	\$125,035,879	\$48,100,331

1st. 6 m'th to June 30

The above table of imports and exports shows, first, that for the first 6 months of 1864, after adding to the exports \$750,000 for short returns, we have imported \$11,148,280 more than we have exported. Second, that we have in 14½ years bought \$125,035,879 more than we have sold. That the interest that would accrue on those over-importations at the rate of 6 per cent, paid annually would be \$48,100,331. Of those over-importations we have paid the Americans \$36,611,388 in gold, moreover, we have paid them in lumber and timber, which is the same as gold to us, \$14,000,000, in round numbers, making \$50,000,000 for products we could, and would, with sound legislation have produced ourselves.—*Canadian Quarterly Review.*

4. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty came into operation in Canada in October, 1854; but in the States not till the spring of '55, in consequence of the absence of legislative authority. The following table is a statement of the whole trade between the two countries for the ten years, during the continuance of the treaty, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive, showing the excess of imports and exports, the total of free goods, including those under the Reciprocity Treaty as well as under former treaties, and the amount of value under Reciprocity alone :

THE WHOLE TRADE.	Exports to United States.	Imports from United States.	Total free goods Imported.	Impo'ts under the Recip. Treaty.
1854	\$24,182,099	\$3,640,002	\$15,533,097	\$2,083,756
1855	37,563,952	16,737,276	20,828,676	9,379,204
1856	40,684,262	17,979,753	22,704,509	9,933,588
1857	33,431,087	13,206,136	20,224,651	10,258,220
1858	27,565,659	11,930,094	15,635,565	7,161,958
1859	31,515,230	13,922,314	17,592,916	8,556,545
1860	35,750,988	18,427,968	17,273,020	8,740,485
1861	35,455,815	14,336,427	21,069,338	11,859,447
1862	40,236,887	15,063,730	25,173,137	16,514,977
1863	43,159,794	21,050,432	23,109,362	19,131,966
TOTALS.	\$349,497,773	\$150,353,432	\$199,144,341	\$103,622,244

The whole trade between the United States and Canada, for the ten years, amounted to three hundred and forty-nine millions, to which there is to be added sundry small exports along the borders of both countries which, paying no duty, are not recognized, and remain unrecorded—an amount which no doubt would swell the total to over four hundred millions, or a yearly average of forty millions.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. BEGINNING THE DAY.

The teacher is not always aware how much of his success depends upon beginning each day aright. To do this, he must commence with his own spirit and temper. Before he enters the school room, let him take possession of himself firm against the disturbing influences which will be likely to meet him at the threshold of his school room. Over this internal firmness let him throw the charm of a pleasant face; smiling cheerfully upon his school, and the work that opens before him. If there is disturbance and unseemly

noise, or expressions of ill-feeling among his pupils as he enters the room, let his calm and cheerful presence, and firm, kind word of authority allay the tumult.

Let the teacher avoid the excitement likely to be awakened in his own mind by the confusion around him, and he will soon be able to control it. When quiet is established, let him make upon his pupils the impression that they are to enter upon a pleasant day's work. Let him allure them to their labors, and not commence driving them, as to a task. A few pleasant remarks upon some interesting topic—not a dry, harsh homily, upon their duties to their teacher and the school—may well precede the work of the morning. If pupils can thus be brought into sympathy with the teacher and with each other, and made to feel that the work before them is one of pleasure, and not a mere wearisome work, very much is done towards securing a whole day of profitable study.

Let the teacher, then, strive to begin his day and school aright; and the hours which follow will be cheerfully and profitably passed.—*Maine Teacher.*

2. BE IN SYMPATHY WITH YOUR WORK.

While this advice may be properly given to laborers in any department, it is particularly appropriate for teachers. One prominent reason why so many utterly fail of success in the teacher's vocation, may be found in a want of sympathy with the work. It is really sad to think how many engage in the business of instruction without any correct understanding of the work to be done, and without the least particle of true interest in it. Such may "keep school" but they cannot, in any proper sense, "teach school." One may perform a certain piece of mechanical work without feeling any special interest in it; but he cannot become an eminent mechanic even, without feeling a true sympathy for, and interest in his work. The physician, the clergyman, and the lawyer, must each, if he would be truly successful, throw his whole mind and energies into his chosen profession. And so with the teacher. Without a heartfelt interest in his profession, and a lively sympathy with all pertaining to it, he can not become eminently useful. He will be a mere machine, and soon become a rusty and worthless affair. Teacher, again we say, if you would hope to succeed and do good: "Be in sympathy with your work, and with all that pertains to it."—*Connecticut C. S. Journal.*

3. WHAT A BOY OUGHT TO LEARN.

In England a Royal Commission has lately made a report, in which they quote from one of the inspectors as a true picture of the national schools, as follows:

- "A boy of fair average attainments at the age of twelve years, in a good school, has learned—
- "1. To read fluently, and with intelligence, not merely the school-books, but any work of general information likely to come in his way.
- "2. To write very neatly and correctly from dictation and from memory, and to express himself in tolerably correct language.
- "3. To work all elementary rules of arithmetic with accuracy and rapidity. The arithmetical instruction in good schools includes decimal and vulgar fractions, duodecimals, interest, etc.
- "4. To parse sentences, and to explain their construction.
- "5. To know the elements of English history. The boys are generally acquainted with the most important facts, and show much interest in the subject.
- "6. In geography the progress is generally satisfactory. In fact, most persons who attend the examinations of good schools are surprised at the amount and accuracy of the knowledge of physical and political geography, of manners, customs, etc., displayed by intelligent children of both sexes. Well-drawn maps, often executed at leisure-hours by the pupils, are commonly exhibited on these occasions.
- "7. The elements of physical science, the laws of natural philosophy, and the most striking phenomena of natural history, form subjects of useful and very attractive lectures in many good schools. These subjects have been introduced within the last few years, with great advantages to the pupils.
- "8. The principles of political economy, with especial reference to questions which touch on the employment and remuneration of labor, principles of taxation, uses of capital, etc., effects of strikes on wages, etc., are taught with great clearness and admirable adaptation to the wants and capacities of the children of artisans, in the reading-books generally used in the metropolitan schools. I have found the boys well acquainted with these lessons in most schools which I have inspected in the course of this year.
- "9. Drawing is taught with great care and skill in several schools by professors employed under the Department of Science and Art."—*California Teacher.*

IV. Biographical Sketches.

No. 4.—THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G. *

Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, was born in London in May 1811. He was educated at Eton having among his contemporaries there Mr. Gladstone and Charles Kean, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, which has numbered so many statesmen among its alumni. He married a daughter of the 10th Duke of Hamilton, who bore him several children, but from whom he was divorced in 1850. He entered Parliament in 1832 as Lord Clinton, in the conservative interest, his father having been a strong tory till the last. He sat for the family borough of Newark and for South Notts until 1846. Attaching himself to the Conservative Chief, Sir Robert Peel, he formed one of that bright galaxy who adhered to his fortunes while living and have striven to continue his policy since his decease. He was the close friend of the late Lord (Sidney) Herbert, and of Mr. Gladstone throughout their public lives. In Sir Robert's short lived Government of 1834 he held office as a junior Lord of the Treasury, and on his return to power in 1841 again took office as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. When free trade split the Conservative party in 1846, he followed the fortunes of his chief, while his father adhered to Lord Derby (then Lord Stanley) and Lord George Bentinck. Lord Lincoln exchanging his office for the Irish Secretaryship, returned to his constituency for re-election, and was beaten by his father's influence and exertions. He was forced to fall back on the Falkirk burghs, in which his father-in-law's influence was predominant. Of course he lost office with his chief in the same year. He succeeded his father in the House of Lords in 1851. In 1852 he became Secretary for War and the Colonies in the Aberdeen Coalition Cabinet, and on the division of these offices consequent on the increased work incidental to the Crimean war, he accepted the War department, but was forced out by the growing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, which eventually destroyed the Ministry. So profound was his interest in the matter that after leaving office he went out himself to the Crimea to see with his own eyes what was being done. His defence of his own policy was perhaps his greatest Parliamentary effort. In 1859, on the formation of the present Government under Lord Palmerston, he returned to the Colonial office, and continued at work there till ill-health drove him to seek repose. Like his friend Lord Herbert, he may be said to have died in harness, in October, aged 53 years. Like that much loved statesman, too, he over taxed his powers of endurance in a conscientious effort to do his duty. Many thousands in Canada remember the fine, burly figure, the big, massive head, the look of strength, of intellect and determination which characterized the Mentor of the Heir Apparent when he visited us in 1860. But few know perchance how much he thought and labored for the welfare of these colonies, how specially anxious he was to maintain in Britain a kindly feeling towards us, and to stimulate our public men to exertions to place us in a position worthy of our race and position and of Britain's protecting aid. Few knew how zealous and industrious he was to inform himself about all that concerned our advancement—how much he was interested in this very scheme of Colonial union which our statesmen are now busy about when the news of his death unhappily reached them. But to those who (like the writer) have had opportunities to see and know this, the loss of the Duke of Newcastle at a time when the foes of Colonial connection seem so strong, will be esteemed a loss, not only to his family and personal friends; not only to the Queen he had served so faithfully or the Prince whom he had so wisely and kindly advised; not only even to the people of the island which gave him birth, but to the whole empire, the outlying portions of which he labored for with a statesmanlike breadth of view and a truly patriotic spirit all too uncommon among the public men of the day.—*Montreal Gazette*.

No. 5.—GEORGE DESBARATS, ESQ. *

We regret to announce the death on the 12th November of Mr. Geo. Desbarats, joint Queen's Printer, an office which he has held since the union of the Provinces. Mr. Desbarats was an excellent citizen and an admirable officer of the Government. Perhaps no Printing Office in the world was better managed than that of the Province under his management. It used to be his boast that he had the best printers that could be procured and that nothing sent to his office in confidence ever reached the public through any of his employes. We believe, also, that he allowed pensions to some of those who had become superannuated in his employ. He was a lover of Horticultural pursuits, and has been for several years President of the Montreal Horticultural Society. He was actively engaged also in promoting Mining and other enterprises, using the

means he had accumulated to develop the resources of the country. Many men condemned what they called the profitable monopoly of the government printing office, but almost universally recognized the worth and estimable qualities of Mr. Desbarats. He was very widely known throughout the Province and much esteemed, and he will be missed and regretted by many. The deceased gentleman was one of the most active and thorough business men in Canada. The immense establishment which he had under his control was probably the most admirably arranged printing office on the continent. He was the first to introduce in British America printing by steam, the first sheet from the steam press ever thrown off in this Country having been thrown off in his office in Montreal, immediately after the removal of the seat of Government to that city in 1843-4. Every new improvement in the art was at once introduced by him, until as we have said, it is now the most complete and best appointed office in America. Many of the men employed in it had been so employed for nearly a quarter of a century, for Mr. Desbarats never dismissed a faithful servant even when old age made him comparatively valueless. By this means he secured the services of a class of men of the highest merit—and it enabled him to say with truth that no work sent to his office in confidence—and in his capacity of Queen's Printer he had much of such work to perform—ever was divulged through one of his employes. Despite the extent of the business of the office, and in addition to a thorough mastery of its minutest details, Mr. Desbarats found time for other pursuits. The first glass factory in Canada was established by him. Few men have led a more thoroughly active life, and few will be more missed in the commercial and social circle in which he moved, and his death will be very deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Montreal Gazette and Peterborough Review*.

No. 6.—THE REV. JAMES REID, D. D.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. James Reid, D. D., Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on the 14th instant, at his residence at Frelighsburg, L. C. He was the oldest member of his church in Lower Canada, and lived continuously for nearly half a century at Frelighsburg, succeeding the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart, who became Bishop of Quebec, serving during that long period in the church which was built by Dr. Stewart. The county of Missisquoi, possessing great natural beauties and advantages, is, we believe, the oldest settled portion of the Eastern Townships. It was to a great extent a rugged wild when Dr. Stewart commenced his missionary labours, and served in two churches,—that at Frelighsburg which we have mentioned, and one at Philipsburg which he also built. The country was still wild when Dr. Reid, employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as a Missionary, succeeded him, with ambition to walk in the footsteps traced by his sainted predecessor, a man of noble birth and learning, who had left his ease at home for the service of God in this country, and whose name will be held in grateful memory so long as the Church of England preserves a record in Canada. Born in the town of Dunkeld, in Athol, Scotland, he came out a missionary, sent by Robert Haldane, and commenced his labors as an evangelist. Through the instrumentality of the present Lord Bishop of Toronto then Rector of Cornwall, and Bishop Stewart, then a missionary, he was led into the Church of England, and, in 1812, moved to Missisquoi Bay, where he took charge of the Government school. In 1815 he was ordained by the first Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mountain, when he came to Frelighsburg to succeed Dr. Stewart, and continued Rector until the day of his death. For several years he was in charge of the whole Seignior, and was the only clergyman in these country parts, with the exception of Mr. Cotton and the Rev. Canon Townsend, with whom he was ordained. The successor, as I have said, of the sainted Bishop Stewart in his Parish, he enjoyed the love and confidence of that holy man, with whom he corresponded until the day of the Bishop's death. With Dr. Reid may be said to have gone a connecting link between two distinctive epochs of modern history, and more than the average of two generations of men. When he was born Louis XVI. still reigned, and George the Third was King. He was nine years old when the first French revolution broke out, with its frightful saturnalia and propagandism which filled Europe with bloodshed. He was in the prime of manhood during Napoleon's dream of universal empire, and 35 years old when the battle of Waterloo was fought. He married and we believe baptized grandfathers of the present generation, and buried both grandfathers and fathers and children, before his own almost iron frame would yield up its life, and was buried in the old churchyard among the rest. Dr. Reid was to the last days of his life a very studious man. And he was a man of vigorous mind. He thus became possessed of great stores of learning—much greater than most men of the present day possess—and this, indeed, was merely an incident of a long, quiet country life, with very few distractions.

* Omitted in their proper place in the December number.

He was well read in politics, and ancient and modern literature, including that in the Gaelic tongue, as well as in theology, which was his particular study. A favourite pursuit of his in his late years was reading the Scriptures in the original. We have always felt that the natural features of a country have much influence in developing character, and Dr. Reid's lot happened to be continuously east, during the last fifty years of his life, in one of the most beautiful village spots in this or any other country; and, up to the last, the old man was keenly alive to the natural beauties which on every side surrounded him. Often of evenings of the last summer of his life, he would sit by the parsonage door, and trace, or fancy he could trace, fantastic forms in the hills and meadows around him. Character is greatly influenced and refined by the presence of such associations, especially when there is, as there was in Dr. Reid's case, sufficient sense of the beautiful to perceive them. He preached the gospel of the Lord faithfully, and faithfully performed the services of the church. His discourses which were always original, were more remarkable for directness and simplicity than eloquence. They were always of a character to make men think, and at times might be called eloquent. Dr. Reid ever took great interest in public affairs. His pen has more than once done good service in the elucidating political questions in these columns. He took particular and active interest in educational questions, and published one or more essays on theological subjects. His political views were Conservative; and allegiance to the different sovereigns of Great Britain under whose reigns he lived was with him an obligation of religion. And we close this notice by saying that Dr. Reid survived three Bishops, whose friendship and confidence was given him to the latest moment of their lives. He attained the venerable age of 85 years.—*Montreal Gazette.*

No. 7. THE ABBÉ FERLAND.

We regret to have to record the death of the Reverend Abbé Ferland, which took place at the Archbishop's Palace at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, in his 59th year. The Abbé J. B. A. Ferland's reputation rests upon his literary productions, although he was at the same time a distinguished ornament of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. While his productions have not been very numerous, they are held in great estimation, on account of the circumstances under which they were written, chiefly amid the performance of his arduous professional service. The abbé was a profound scholar, and has laboured strenuously in his arduous studies. He was therefore well acquainted with the subjects on which he treats in his several publications, more especially with everything connected with the history of Canada. He was descended from the family of Ferland, formerly of Poitou, in Vendee, France, in the 17th century; a member of which emigrated to this country and settled on the island of Orleans, near Quebec. Here the name was changed to its present style; and the father of the historian was married to a daughter of M. Le Brun de Duplessis, one of the four advocates who remained in Quebec after the conquest. M. Ferland was born at Montreal on the 25 of December, 1805. In 1813, his mother went to reside at Kingston with her son, and there he pursued his early studies. In 1816 he entered the college of Nicolet, where he remained until 1823, when he was admitted to holy orders; served one year as under secretary to Monseigneur Plessis, and afterwards became professor of arts, rhetoric, and philosophy at Nicolet. In 1828 he was admitted to the priesthood; was vicar, and served at Rivière de Loup, and St. Roch, Quebec, and acted as first chaplain of the Marine Hospital during the cholera of 1834. He was appointed curate of St. Isadore; and in the first of the same year he was appointed curate of St. Foy, as also at St. Anne de Beaupre in 1837. In 1841, was appointed superintendent of students at Nicolet, and became superior of that institution in 1847. A year later he was called to reside at the archiepiscopal palace, Quebec. In 1856 he proceeded to France for the purpose of gathering materials for an early history of Canada. In this expedition he was eminently successful, and on his return, published "Observations on a History of Canada by P. Abbé Arasseui," and subsequently "Notes on the Registers of Notre Dame de Quebec," "A Voyage to Labrador," lately the first volume of "Courses of History of Canada from 1534 to 1633," and "A Journal of a Voyage to the Coast of Gaspé," with other narratives. M. Ferland was a gentleman of much goodness of heart and amiability of manners, and was very generally esteemed. The funeral took place on Friday morning, surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance which the position occupied by the lamented deceased demanded, and accompanied by the expression of the most profound grief on the part of all classes. The room in the Archbishop's palace, in which the remains of the reverend gentleman was placed, while awaiting interment, was visited daily by thousands of friends and acquaintances, whose sorrow-stricken air bore ample testimony to the deep feelings of bereavement within their breasts. On Thurs-

day, at 3 o'clock, the solemn service of the dead was chanted over the body by the Roman Catholic clergy of the city, and again at five o'clock, by the members of the Seminary. The deceased, having held the post of garrison chaplain, was entitled to the honors of a military funeral, and this mark of respect, in all its solemnity, was most scrupulously paid to the remains by the Commandant, Colonel Gordon, of the 17th Regiment. The troops lined Fort Dauphin and Buade streets to the grand entrance of the Cathedral. First came the band of the 17th Regiment playing a funeral march, with a firing party from the same Regiment. Then came a large body of the clergy of the Arch-diocese. Next came the body—the following reverend gentlemen acting as pall-bearers, viz: Rev. Jos. Auclair, curé of Quebec, Rev. Andre Pelletier, Superior of St. Ann's College, Rev. E. M. Methot, Professor of Rhetoric in the Seminary of Quebec, Rev. Thomas Caron, Superior of the College of Nicolet, Rev. T. H. Harkin, curé of St. Columbe, and Rev. A. Bourret, curé of St. Anne le Pocatière. Next to the corpse came the chief mourners—the remainder of the funeral procession being in the following order; The Professors and students of Laval University in full academic costume—the executive Council, represented by Col. the Hon. Sir. E. P. Taché, and several other members of the government—Colonel Gordon, Commandant, Colonel Robertson Ross, 25th Regiment, Town Major Knight, and a number of other officers of the garrison—an immense concourse of citizens—strong detachments of the 25th Regiment, and Royal Artillery—the pupils of the Seminary. The cortege comprised in its ranks the judges, the members of the Legislature now in town, several of the foreign consuls, and nearly all the leading professional and mercantile men of the city. The shops along the line of march were closed. The Cathedral, which was too small to hold within its walls one half of those who followed the corpse from the Archbishop's Palace, was draped throughout the interior with sable hangings, and presented a very solemn and impressive appearance. The service was chanted by the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cazeau, Grand Vicar. At the termination of the service, His Lordship, standing at the foot of the Bishop's throne, in his mourning vestments, delivered a brief but touching address. The body was then lowered into its place on the epistle side of the Cathedral sanctuary. It is intended to place at once a tablet, bearing an appropriate inscription, over the grave.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

No. 8.—FREDERICK WIDDER, ESQ.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Frederick Widder, Esq., late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company. He had resigned the commission of the Company through ill health, and was on his way to England, when Mrs. Widder, who had been ailing for some time, took ill and died in Montreal. He now, after the lapse of a few brief weeks, follows her to the grave. Few, who have known and enjoyed for so many years the hospitalities of the late Mr. and Mrs. Widder, in this city, but will feel deep sorrow at the foregoing sad announcement. Mrs. Widder was, herself, a woman of most agreeable manners and refinement; and few in Toronto have ever excelled her in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties which her long continued hospitality, and prominent social position, necessarily devolved upon her. Mr. Widder himself will long be remembered as a man of cultivated taste and amiable manners. For many years he was known here as the Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, and, as such, exercised much influence to promote the early settlement of what was long known as the "Huron Tract" of country in Upper Canada. Their deaths, so soon after each other, has cast a gloom over an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances in Toronto and its neighbourhood. They have left a blank in social life which will not soon be filled up.

No. 9.—MR. JOSEPH REID.

Mr. Joseph Reid, of Chateauguay, died on the 3rd December, aged 76 years and 11 months. He formed part of the Canadian contingent which defeated the American army at Chateauguay in 1813, and distinguished himself so nobly on the field that he was immediately promoted to a serjeanty.

No. 10.—THE HON. ALEXANDER STEWART, C B.

Nova Scotia has just lost one of her most eminent sons. Judge Stewart, C B., an able jurist, died a few days since (Jan. 1865), at his residence, Halifax. He was of Scottish extraction and of humble parentage, and was about 71 years of age at the time of his decease. He was brought up in early life to the business of a brewer, which his father had followed for many years in Halifax, and it was at all times his boast that he had sprung from and was of the people. Subsequently he studied the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar. We learn from a lengthy notice in the *Halifax Reporter*

that his legal career was eminently successful. His services were eagerly sought, not only in Nova Scotia, but in the adjoining Province of New Brunswick. The great commercial experience gained by the deceased gave him an immense advantage over his contemporaries in the legal profession. It was chiefly in causes purely commercial, particularly those pertaining to marine insurance, that the late judge signally excelled. His *debut* in the legislature in 1828 did not disappoint the expectations of his friends. He was quite equal to the position to which he had been appointed. And there was, at the period in question, ample scope for the exercise of his abilities. The Nova Scotia House of Assembly was then graced with some of the most eminent debaters this Province has ever produced. Orators of the calibre of J. B. Uniacke, S. G. W. Archibald T. C. Haliburton, C. R. Fairbanks, and others, were in those times all powerful for good or evil. Among those the late judge took his place in the front rank. He was subsequently elevated to the Legislative Council. Possibly the most remarkable portion of his political career occurred when he formed one of the Coalition Cabinet, during the administration of Lord Falkland. After long service in the legislature, he was appointed judge in chancery, which position he filled until the abolition of the chancery court, when he was allowed a pension of £400. The exalted office of judge of the court of vice admiralty, with which he had also been invested, was retained by him until the day of his death. I have given this lengthy notice of the late judge because he was a signal example of the position any young man of talent and energy can attain in this country.—*Leader Correspondence.*

No. 11.—THE HON. JOHN R. PARTELOW.

"We regret to announce the death of the Hon. John R. Partelow, Auditor General, which took place at Fredericton, the 13th inst. The decease of this well known and much appreciated gentleman will occasion universal regret in our community. The late Mr. Partelow possessed extraordinary mental endowment, and until the last nine or ten years was a prominent and probably the most influential member in the Legislature. He was first elected to serve in the General Assembly for St. John, in 1827, and was returned until 1850, when he was defeated and returned for Victoria. In 1854, he was returned for St. John. In 1847 he was acting Chamberlain for the city until Mr. Sandall's death, when he was appointed Chamberlain and remained in that office until 1840. From April 1847 to July 1848 he was Mayor of the City. In April 1848 he was appointed to a seat in the Executive Council, and in July following, appointed Provincial Secretary. In 1855 he was appointed Auditor General, when he retired from political life.—From the time he became a member of the Assembly until his appointment as Provincial Secretary, he was Chairman of the Committee of Trade. His general career was always marked by liberality of sentiment, and a proper consideration alike for the interests and claims of all classes of the population, without any more than due respect for creed or party.—Although he was not an eloquent speaker and seldom took part in debate, the remarks that he made were to the point and he generally carried the object that he had in view.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

No. 12.—THOMAS HINCKS, ESQ., B.A.

Mr. Thomas Hincks, whose career was so prematurely cut short was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Hincks, C. B. Governor of British Guiana. He was born in Toronto, in August, 1841, and received his preparatory education at Upper Canada College and in the High School of Quebec, where he gave early evidence of talent. He entered Harrow, England, at the early age of fourteen, and soon became a distinguished pupil in that famous school, from whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford. After a brilliant University career, he graduated in May last with the high distinction of a first class. Having been destined for the English bar, he had already enrolled his name as a member of the Junior Temple, London, and shortly after taking his degree, he went out to Georgetown, where he arrived in July last. In October, being desirous of seeing something of the colony, he took a trip with his sister and some friends up the Essequibo river, and had not been long away till he complained of being unwell. He returned to Georgetown on the 2nd of November, but it was not imagined that anything serious was amiss with him until by accident it was discovered he had the fever. His indisposition then rapidly grew worse, and despite every effort of medical skill he expired on the morning of the 8th, to the inexpressible grief of his parents and family. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of mourners, the funeral being the largest ever witnessed in Georgetown. All business was suspended throughout the city, and every possible demonstration of public sympathy and sorrow was made. The *Gazette* speaks highly of his many amiable qualities and scholarly abilities. By a melan-

choly coincidence, Mr. Hinck's little god-child and niece, of whom he was devotedly fond, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ready was struck down by the same fatal epidemic at Suddie, in Essequibo, only a few hours before he was seized himself, and her decease preceded his by the same short interval of time. Their bodies were placed side by side in the grave; and truly it may be said that "they were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."—*Leader.*

No. 13.—RIGHT REV. BISHOP BROWNELL.

The venerable presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, Thomas Church Brownell, D. D., of Connecticut, died at his residence in Hartford, on the 13th inst. He was born at Westford, Mass., in 1779. He entered Brown University in 1800, and graduated at Union College in 1804. In 1806 he was made Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres in Union. In 1819 he was admitted to orders and became one of the assistant ministers in Trinity Church, New York. He was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut, Oct. 27th, 1819. He retained the use of his faculties till the last; and gathered his family and friends about him, taking separate leave of each, and remembering and sending messages to the absent. Not long before his decease, the Holy Communion was administered to him for the last time by Bishop Williams; and, feeble as he was, when they came to the *Gloria in Excelsis*, he insisted on being raised up, and remained standing until the Angelic Hymn was ended. Only a few hours before the decease, the Commendatory Prayers were used, and his voice was heard audibly responding *Amen*. Not long after, he fell asleep in Jesus. The funeral was celebrated on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Christ Church, at 1 o'clock p.m. The Bishops present, in their robes, with the pall-bearers and others, moved in procession from the residence of the deceased, and were followed into the church by more than a hundred of the clergy of Connecticut and other Dioceses. The light feathery snow was beginning to fall as they entered the already crowded church. The Bishop of Vermont opened the service; the Lesson was read by the Bishop of Rhode Island; and a touching, affectionate, and most appropriate Address was delivered by the Bishop of Maine. The Hymn, "Jesus lover of my soul," was sung; and the service in the church was closed with the Prayer for persons in affliction, and the Prayer, "O God, whose days are without end" (from the *Visitation of the Sick*), said by the Bishop of Massachusetts, with the minor benediction. The procession then formed, led by the Bishops of Vermont, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Then followed the Body, with wreaths, a Cross and a Crown, all wrought in flowers, lying upon its level top; then the mourners and friends of the family; and then Bishop Williams, with the clergy of Connecticut and other Dioceses, and many laity. Before the family vault, with its tall front of dark brown stone, the bier rested, the venerable heads of Bishops and clergy, already frosted by age, were bared in the midst of the silently falling snow. The Bishop of Vermont said the Committal to the grave; and the Bishop of New York closed the services with the appointed prayers and blessing. At a meeting afterwards of the Bishops and Clergy, a *Minute* was adopted expressing the high estimation cherished for the departed by all who knew him; and who had now seen him, like a shock of corn fully ripe, gathered into the garner.—*Church Journal.*

No. 14.—HON. EDWARD EVERETT, LL.D.

The Hon. Edward Everett died, on the 15th instant, at his residence in Boston. It has recently been remarked by a public writer that the federal Republic is governed by its politicians and not by its statesmen. Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., on the 11th of April, 1794, more than seventy years ago. Even in his young days he was possessed of more than an average amount of ability. He graduated at Harvard at the early age of 17, with the highest honors. For a short time after leaving college he was employed as a tutor, but in 1813 was settled as pastor of a small church in Boston. A year afterwards he was appointed professor of Greek literature at Harvard, but in order to prepare himself for the post travelled four years in Europe. In England he made the acquaintance of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly and Davy. Returning to America, he became editor of the *North American Review*, simultaneously with assuming the duties of Greek professor. His first public discourse in 1825, on "The Circumstances favourable to the Progress of Literature in America," established his fame as an orator. Then commenced his public life. That year he was elected to Congress, which he entered as a supporter of Mr. Adams, and in which he served ten years, taking an active part in the foreign relations of the Republic. In 1827 he addressed a series of letters to Mr. Canning on the colonial trade, which attracted attention. In Congress he was a frequent debater:

his speeches were carefully prepared, full of information and more polished than those of his contemporaries. In 1834 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and was afterwards three times re-elected to the same office. In 1840 he paid a second visit to Europe, and returning home was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James under General Harrison's Administration, Mr. Webster being Secretary of State. Many important questions of international moment arose at this time, in most of which Mr. Everett conducted himself to the satisfaction of his Government. In 1845 he was elected President of Harvard College, and occupied several succeeding years in the task of editing his speeches and the works of Mr. Webster, upon whose death in 1852, Mr. Everett was called upon by President Fillmore to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State. In 1853 he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, and during his incumbency of that office the famous bill for the repeal Missouri Compromise was introduced into Congress. Under the excitement attending the discussion of this bill and the great labor through which he had previously passed Mr. Everett's health broke down and he retired from public life a short time afterwards. He entered it again however in 1860, when he ran on the Bell and Everett (or peace) ticket for Vice-President but was defeated. During his last years Mr. Everett engaged a portion of his time in writing for *The Ledger*, a work in which he first became engaged on consideration of its proprietor giving \$10,000 in advance to the Mount Vernon Fund, and delivering public lectures and addresses on various topics. His later writings betray in many respects a strong spirit of Anglophobia. Whatever his drawbacks may have been it must be admitted that he was a ripe scholar and one of the foremost among American orators. In the vast country which gave him birth he has left few equals in these respects.—*Leader*.

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. HIDDEN BEAUTY IN NATURE.

Even this modern world in which we live teems with countless forms of grace and beauty, unseen or uncared for by the hand of man. The myriad tribes of microscopic animals and plants, lovely and graceful as any poet's dream, spring into being all around and beneath us, and live their tiny lives and pass away, unnoticed save by a few patient students of nature's mysteries.—The snow and the hoar-frost form their delicate crystals, more beautiful than any arabesques of man's design, before our very eyes and melt again unheeded. The mildew which we brush away in disgust, and the mosses and liverworts which we tread under our feet, have a beauty of form and coloring scarcely equalled by the chosen exotics of our green houses. The pollen of flowers, which seems to us mere shapeless dust is moulded, grain by grain, into forms of the most exquisite symmetry. Even the so called hairs upon the leaves and stems of the larger plants, are often singularly beautiful. Those of *dentria glaucilla*, to cite but a single example, common looking leaves enough to the naked eye, are seen under the microscope to be studded all over with delicate and perfectly formed stars of purest flint—lovely little silver constellations, sparkling in a firmament of emerald; and there is scarcely an animal that lives, scarcely a plant that grows, scarcely an inch of soil beneath our feet, but could reveal to us some surpassing wonder, or some transcendent beauty, if we had but eyes to see it.—*Ex. Paper*.

2. THE GATHERING OF SPONGE.

The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about \$20,000. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization hardly being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes exceedingly offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it almost blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand. After being cleansed, it is compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been applied in a variety of new purposes, and within the last few years has quadrupled in value.

VI. Papers on Scientific Subjects.

1. INTERESTING FACTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The discovery of new members of the solar system still continues. During the past year three new planets, and as many comets, have been discovered in the celestial spaces. Payson, Director of the Observatory at Madras, discovered a planet which he very appropriately named Sappho, the "Tenth Muse" of the Greeks. M. Temple, the industrious astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a planet on the 30th of September, which he has called Terpsichore. The third has just been discovered by the distinguished German astronomer, M. Luther. This is the fourteenth or fifteenth discovered by him. The three comets were without any special interest.

The following catalogue, compiled from various foreign authorities, embraces a view of all the members of the solar system known up to Jan. 1, 1865, except those comets which are without well ascertained elliptical orbits. Only seven of this great number of heavenly bodies were known to the ancients :

Name.	When, by whom, and where discovered.
PLANETS.	
1. Mercury.....	The Ancients.
2. Venus.....	"
3. Earth.....	"
4. Mars.....	"
5. Ceres.....	January 1, 1801, Piazzi, at Palermo.
6. Pallas.....	March 28, 1802, Olbers, Bremen.
7. Juno.....	Sept. 1, 1804, Harding, Gottingen.
8. Vesta.....	March 29, 1807, Olbers, Bremen.
9. Astrea.....	December 8, 1845, Hencke, Driessen.
10. Hebe.....	July 1, 1847.
11. Iris.....	August 13, 1847, Hind, London.
12. Flora.....	October, 18, 1847, " "
13. Metis.....	April 25, 1848, Graham, Markroe.
14. Hygeia.....	April 12, 1849, De Gasparin, Naples.
15. Parthenope.....	May 11, 1850.
16. Victoria.....	September 30, 1850, Hind, London.
17. Egeria.....	Nov. 2, 1850, De Gasparin, Naples.
18. Irene.....	May 19, 1857, Hind, London.
19. Eunomia.....	July 29, 1857, De Gasparin, Naples.
20. Psyche.....	March 17, 1852, " "
21. Thetis.....	April 17, 1802, Luther, Bilk.
22. Melpomene.....	June 24, 1852, Hind, London.
23. Fortuna.....	Aug. 22, 1852, " "
24. Massilia.....	Sept. 19, 1852, De Gasparin, Naples.
25. Lutetia.....	Nov. 15, 1852, Goldschmidt, Paris.
26. Calliope.....	Nov. 16, 1852, Hind, London.
27. Thalia.....	Dec. 16, 1852, " "
28. Themis.....	April 5, 1853, De Gasparin, Naples.
29. Phocia.....	April 6, 1853, Chacornac, Marseilles.
30. Proserpina.....	May 5, 1853, Luther, Bilk.
31. Euterpe.....	Nov. 3, 1853, Hind, London.
32. Bellona.....	March 1, 1854, Luther, Bilk.
33. Amphitrite.....	March 1, 1854, Pogson, Oxford.
34. Urania.....	July 22, 1854, Hind, London.
35. Euphrosyne.....	Sept. 1, 1854, Ferguson, Washington.
36. Pomona.....	Oct. 26, 1854, Goldschmidt, Paris.
37. Polyhymnia.....	Oct. 28, 1854, Chacornac.
38. Circe.....	April 6, 1855, " "
39. Leucothea.....	April 19, 1855, Luther, Bilk.
40. Atalanta.....	Oct. 5, 1855, Goldschmidt, Paris.
41. Fides.....	Oct. 5, 1855, Luther, Bilk.
42. Leda.....	Jan. 12, 1856, Chacornac, Paris.
43. Lætitia.....	Feb. 8, 1856, " "
44. Harmonia.....	March 1, 1856, Goldschmidt, Paris.
45. Daphne.....	May 22, 1856, " "
46. Isis.....	May 23, 1856, Pogson, Oxford.
47. Ariadne.....	April 15, 1857, " "
48. Nysa.....	May 27, 1857, Goldschmidt, Paris.
49. Eugenia.....	June 23, 1857, " "
50. Hestia.....	Aug. 16, 1857, Pogson, Oxford.
51. Aghia.....	Sept. 15, 1857, Luther, Bilk.
52. *Melite.....	Sept. 9, 1857, Goldschmidt, Paris.
53. Doris.....	Sept. 19, 1857, " "
54. Pales.....	Sept. 19, 1857, " "
55. Virginia.....	Oct. 4, 1857, Ferguson, Washington.
56. Nemansa.....	Jan. 22, 1858, Laurent, Nismes.
57. Europa.....	Feb. 4, 1858, Goldschmidt, Paris.
58. Calypso.....	April 4, 1858, Luther, Bilk.
59. Alexandra.....	Sept. 11, 1858, Goldschmidt, Paris.
60. Pandora.....	Sept. 10, 1858, Searle, Albany, N. Y.

* Ascertained by calculation to be a new planet, by Schulbert, of Washington.

Name.	When, by whom, and where discovered.
61. Mnemosyne.....	Sept. 22, 1859, Luther, Bilk.
62. Concordia.....	March 24, 1861, " "
63. Elphis.....	Sept. 12, 1860, Chacornac, Paris.
64. Danae.....	Sept. 9, 1860, Goldschmidt, Paris.
65. Echo.....	Sept. 14, 1860, Ferguson, Washington.
66. Erato.....	Sept. 14, 1860, Lesser, Berlin.
67. Ausonia.....	Feb. 10, 1861, De Gasparin, Naples.
68. Angelina.....	March 4, 1861, Temple, Marseilles.
69. Cybele.....	March 8, 1861, " "
70. Maia.....	April 10, 1861, Tuttle, Cambridge, U.S.
71. Asia.....	April 17, 1861, Pogson, Madras.
72. Leto.....	April 29, 1861, Luther, Bilk.
73. Hesperia.....	April 29, 1861, Schisparelli, Milan.
74. Panopea.....	May 8, 1861, Goldschmidt, Paris.
75. Niobe.....	Aug. 18, 1861, Luther, Bilk.
76. * Peronia.....	Jan. 29, 1862, Peters, Clinton.
77. Clytia.....	April 7, 1862, Tuttle, Cambridge.
78. Galatea.....	August 30, 1862, Temple, Marseilles.
79. Eurydice.....	Sept. 22, 1862, Peters, Clinton.
80. Freya.....	Oct. 23, 1862, D'Arrest, Copenhagen.
81. Frigga.....	Nov. 12, 1862, Peters, Clinton.
82. Diana.....	March 15, 1863, Luther, Bilk.
83. Eurynome.....	Sept. 14, 1863, Watson, Ann Arbor.
84. Sappho.....	May 3, 1864, Pogson, Madras.
85. Terpsichore.....	Oct.—, 1864, Temple, Marseilles.
86. Not named.....	Nov.—, 1864, Luther, Bilk.
87. Jupiter.....	The Ancients.
88. Saturn.....	" "
89. Uranus.....	March 13, 1781, Herschel, Slough.
90. † Neptune.....	Sept. 23, 1846, Galle, Berlin.

PERIODICAL COMETS.

1. Encke.....	Nov. 26, 1818, Pons, Marseilles.
2. De Vice.....	August 22, '44, De Vico, Rome.
3. Winnecke.....	March 8, '58, Winnecke, Bonn.
4. Brorsen.....	Feb. 26, '26, Brorsen, Kiel.
5. Biela.....	Feb. 26, '26, Biela, Josephstadt.
6. D'Arrest.....	June 27, '51, D'Arrest, Leipsic.
7. Faye.....	Nov. 22, '43, Faye, Paris.
8. Tuttle.....	Jan. 4, '58, Tuttle, Cambridge, U. S.
9. Peters.....	June 26, '46, Peters, Constantinople.
10. Halley.....	Aug. 15, '62, Flamsteed, Greenwich.
11. Pons.....	July 30, '12, Pons, Marseilles.
12. Olbers.....	March 6, '15, Olbers, Bremen.
13. De Vice.....	Feb. 22, '46, De Vico, Rome.
14. Brorsen.....	July 20, '47, Brorsen, Altona.
15. Tuttle.....	July 18, '62, Tuttle, Cambridge, U. S.
16. Peters.....	July 26, '57, Peters, Albany, U. S.
17. Tebbutt.....	May 13, '61, Tebbutt, Australia.
18. Bremiker.....	Oct. 22, '40, Bremiker, Berlin.
19. Donati.....	June 2, '58, Donati, Florence.

SATELLITES.

EARTH.

- 1. Moon.....The Ancients.

JUPITER.

- 1. Io.....January 7, 1610, Galileo, Padua.
- 2. Europa....." " " "
- 3. Ganymede....." " " "
- 4. Callisto.....January 10, 1610, " "

SATURN.

- 1. Mimas.....Sept. 17, 1789, Herschel, Slough
- 2. Enceladas.....Aug. 28, " "
- 3. Tethys.....March 1684, Cassini, Paris.
- 4. Dione....." " " "
- 5. Rhea.....Dec. 23, 1672, " "
- 6. Titan.....March 25, 1656, Huygens, Hague.
- 7. Hyperion.....Sept. 16, 1848, Bond, Cambridge, U. S.
- 8. Iapetus.....October 25th, 1671, Cassini, Paris.

URANUS.

- 1. Ariel.....September 14, 1847, Lassell, Liverpool.
- 2. Umbriel.....January 18, 1787, Herschel, Slough.
- 3. Titania....." 11, 1787, " "
- 4. Oberon....." " " "

NEPTUNE.

- † Not named.....October 10, 1846, Cassell, Liverpool.

* Discovered by calculation to be a new planet, by Mr. Safford, of Cambridge, U. S.

† Theoretically discovered by Le Verrier and Adams prior to this date.

‡ Confirmed by the observations of Bond, at Cambridge, and Otto Stuve, at Pulkova, Russia.

RINGS OF SATURN.

Name.	When, by whom, and where discovered.
1. * Bright Ring.....	Nov. 12, 1610, Galileo, Pisa, Italy.
2. † Dusky Ring.....	Nov. 11, 1850, Bond, Cambridge, U. S.

VII. Papers on School Examinations.

1. OSGOOD TOWNSHIP GENERAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The second annual General Examination of the several schools in the township of Osgoode took place on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., in the village of Metcalf. The occasion was one of great interest, alike from the number of schools represented and the character of the examination. People were there from all parts of the township, the number present being computed at not less than five hundred. Every available seat was occupied, and large numbers had to be content with standing room. The examination commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning; and, with only an intermission of one hour for dinner, occupied until 9 o'clock in the evening. The chair was filled by the Rev. James Whyte, Local Superintendent, who performed the onerous and difficult duty devolving upon him with marked ability and the strictest impartiality. The Examiners on the occasion were Messrs. Thorburn, A.M., and McMillan, B.A., the former the principal and the latter the First Assistant Master of the Ottawa Senior Grammar School, and Mr. Ross, School Teacher of Duncanville; and, under three such able teachers, the examination, as might be expected, was most admirably conducted. Seven schools were represented on the occasion. The scholars were examined in no fewer than eleven branches—namely, spelling (50 words), the reading of prose and poetry, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, British History, recitation and composition. For proficiency in each of these branches, prizes, in the form of neatly got up and useful books, were awarded by the Committee: but in addition to these, special prizes, also in books, were given in British History by A. J. Baker, Esq.; composition, by Ira Morgan, Esq.; recitation, by Dr. Allen; algebra, by Rev. George Whyte; reading poetry, by T. Iveson, Esq.; and for the best essay, by teachers, "On the best mode of conducting Common Schools," by the Rev. James Whyte. Taken altogether, the examination was most satisfactory. Especially was it so on the part of the girls, as will be understood when it is stated that they carried off the largest number of prizes. The reading, on the part both of the boys and girls, was hardly so good as might have been desired. In every other branch, more particularly in geography, arithmetic and British History, they acquitted themselves most creditably, the answers in the main being given with promptitude, and exhibiting something more than a mere superficial knowledge of the subjects. In geography, indeed, Mr. Thorburn declared that the proficiency shown was much above the average. Ninety was the number of perfection, and the boy who carried off the first prize, John Bell, was not a great way from reaching it; for the score showed not fewer than seventy-eight points in his favour. Janet Fisher and Eliza Kennedy, who carried off the second and third prizes, scored sixty-eight and sixty-five points respectively. Five compositions were read, all of them very clever, considering the youth of the authors. Four of the number were by girls. Only one essay "on the best mode of conducting a common school" was presented. The author was Mr. Daniel McPhail; and it is only justice to say that it was not only well written, but that the subject had been carefully considered, and that many sound practical suggestions were offered. The examination having concluded, the prizes in the different branches were then presented to the successful competitors. The prizes having all been presented, the Chairman called upon — Bell, Esq., M.P.P. Mr. Bell, on rising, said—Mr. Chairman ladies, gentlemen and pupils, I feel on this occasion that, by reason of the very short time allowed me, from the fact of the evening being far spent, my words should be like those addressed to a prince, "few and well chosen." When I came here by your kind invitation, it was in the expectation that I would hear a single school examination. To my astonishment I found it was something calculated to be of much greater benefit, and to extend in its influence to a much wider range. Instead of hearing the examination

* This phenomenon was for a long time an enigma to Galileo and others, and thought to be a sort of *auræ* or handles to the planet; but in 1656 the illustrious Huygens first suggested the true scientific explanation of the phenomenon by referring it to a bright thin ring encircling the planet.—*De Saturni Luna Observatio Nova.*

† Tuttle, of Cambridge, Mass., first suggested, in 1850, an interior dusky ring as a true explanation of the phenomenon discovered by Bond.—*Annals of the Harvard College Observatory, Art. Saturn.*—*From the Boston Courier.*

of the classes of a single school, I have witnessed a competitive examination between schools, and not simply of one or two on a set point, nor even two or three, but of the schools of a large and important township. I will only say, from what I have heard, that I cannot too strongly express my approval of the principle which you have adopted. It is sound in itself, and calculated to be productive of the most beneficial results. I was disappointed, but I was agreeably disappointed, and I congratulate you heartily on the result of your exertions in promoting education. But I feel that I should address myself more especially to the pupils. Addressing myself to them, I say boys and girls, I will say to you that I feel a very strong interest in your educational progress, and that I am gratified beyond what I can express to see so much emulation amongst you of a kind which cannot fail to be beneficial. Boys and girls, I address you earnestly. I am anxious to address to you words of advice that will be of benefit to you now and hereafter. After listening attentively to the examination it is only due to you to say that I feel pleased with the progress you have shown, with the readiness with which you have answered the questions put to you. I am glad to see that you appreciate the advantages which you enjoy. In former days such advantages were not known. Neither your parents nor I possessed them. Mark well what I say—it is for your benefit to make the best use of them. By doing so you will be enabled to be useful and valuable members of society, to make your way successfully and honorably through this life, and prepare for that which is hereafter. I have listened with great satisfaction and pride to your examination, and every pupil has acquitted himself and herself creditably. Although each one has not obtained a prize, each one, I am happy to find, has shown a desire to advance; and if that desire continue to be felt, if the same energy be employed, you cannot fail to succeed. The great and important advantages which education affords were well described in that admirable essay on female education, which was read a few minutes ago by one of the young ladies. Did time permit, I should be glad for even a few moments to dwell upon them. But if that essay has made as strong an impression on your minds as upon mine, it is the less necessary that I should now dwell on the subject. All I will say to you on this point is, consider well the sentiments which that essay contained. Although the young lady did not obtain a prize for it, a better considered or more useful subject could not have been presented on such an occasion as the present. To the boys, I would say the advantages which you enjoy are superior to those which were enjoyed by some of the foremost men of our nation—by some who have made for themselves names which have become historical. When we look back at the history of the past, and see the long list of such—men who have made for themselves reputations and names, which are imperishable—men, who, by their genius as statesmen, as writers and as mechanics have changed, even the social condition of the world—I think you may well take courage and endeavor to follow in their footsteps; and if I live to be as old as some of the men who are here to-day, I hope to see some of you among the foremost men of Canada. (Cheers.) Proud will I be to see it; and happy will I be if by any means in my power I can assist to that end. But mark this, greatness is the reward of toil. A life of hopefulness without effort is death to superior excellence. You never can become great or even good without effort. You must aim high; or, in the words of one of the compositions which was this day read, “Aim your arrow high.” If I would put this in plain Saxon, I would say let your purpose be high; let your aim be to be great and good. But whatever be your aspirations as to the future whether to be engaged in agricultural or commercial pursuits, whether to be foremost in science, in art, or in literature; whether to be foremost in the pulpit, in the senate or in the halls of justice, let the great and leading principle of your conduct be your duty to your Creator, your parents and your teachers. Remember that great you never can be unless you aim to be good. To the parents of the pupils I would say that you have this day cause to be pleased, and not only pleased but rejoiced. You have seen the results of efforts made by you for your children—satisfactory results to you they must be—but the efforts which brought these about are highly creditable to you, and which by persons of less courage would not have been attempted. You have seen your children acquit themselves in the most creditable and promising manner. Their aim has been high. Whether they have taken prizes or not, they have one and all acquitted themselves well. This reflects credit upon you. It affords proof that you have done your duty. Your children appear to have exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, and let us hope that the result of those efforts, under the blessing of a beneficent Creator, may be as beneficial as each of us would desire. To the teachers, also, a due measure of acknowledgement must be awarded. I have not the pleasure of knowing more than two or three of them, but this day's proceedings has shown that they have fully realized the weight of responsibility devolving upon them, and that they have

not in any measure sought to evade it. That the pupils should have shown as much proficiency is evidence of the anxiety, the attention and the assiduity of the teachers. Their task is one that often fails to receive the reward which is fairly and honestly due to it; but whether they receive it or not, when that task has been performed with diligence, they are entitled to the highest respect from all classes of society. I will now say a word or two bearing in the most general view on the subject of education. There were some excellent remarks in the essay on “Energy:” several truths were well brought out. Amongst other things it was mentioned that, in education, religion should not be forgotten; and although I would not stand here as the advocate of sectarian books in schools, I say also that religion should not be forgotten. Religion is a most important ground work in education. I do not mean sectarianism, but the truths of real religion. There was a remark made by one of the youths, in speaking of the Saxon language, with which I was well pleased. He said that, wherever the Saxon tongue progressed over the earth, it had carried Christianity along with it. That is quite true, although, at the same time, its introduction has been often by means of the sword—has been sometimes introduced in a way in which we should wish it had not been. Nevertheless, while, with that language, commerce has become the hand-maid of the Gospel, and while all the great nations of the earth feel an interest in maintaining the truths of Christianity, I trust those truths will ever retain a first place in our educational institutions. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I assure you all that I have spent a most agreeable evening; and I will only say further that, if spared, I shall make it my duty to be present on all subsequent occasions of this kind. I hope that all the school sections will see the importance of being present at them; that they will do their utmost to make them serviceable; and that they will endeavour to maintain them with increasing usefulness and efficiency. I thank you for your kind attention. (Applause.)

The Chairman had much pleasure in calling upon him to say a few words. Mr. Dow, the Reeve, on rising, said—At this late hour you need not expect to hear anything like a speech from me. I will only say a word or two with regard to what the Council has done. Three years ago, we somewhat reluctantly voted to lay aside a certain sum of the public money for the purpose of bringing all the schools together for examination. But the success which has attended the examination to-day—the large assemblage which has been present throughout the whole of it, protracted though it has been—must satisfy us all that that part of our conduct has been approved at any rate. I have no further remarks to make. I am well pleased at seeing so many present here to-day. Mr. Bell has told you so expressively the advantages that are to be derived from education that anything I could say would add nothing to it. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. McPhail said—I feel that to-night I should waive the privilege of speaking in favour of those who are not in the habit of addressing you. We who are residents of the township are often called upon to say something: I would, therefore, prefer on this occasion to make way for others, only saying one or two words myself. I am glad to observe a marked improvement in the pupils all round. I am exceedingly satisfied with the manner in which the examination has been conducted. It is certainly preferable to what we had in times past, and I feel grateful to the friends who have come from Ottawa to assist us. I think justice has been done to the utmost of our ability—of theirs especially; and I trust next year's meeting will show a manifest progress over the present.

Mr. Thorburn said that he fully concurred with what Mr. Bell and the previous speakers had said as to the very creditable appearance made by the pupils in the examination. He did not see that he could say anything additional to what had already been so well said; nor would he, therefore, at this late hour detain them by any lengthened remarks of his. He had been extremely gratified in seeing so many present during the day, and giving such marked attention to the proceedings—thus showing the deep interest they took in the important work of education. Referring to the interest shown by the pupils, and the very satisfactory manner in which they had acquitted themselves in the different branches, he said that he could not refrain from contrasting an occasion like the present with one which some of them might have seen mentioned by Dr. John Brown in his “Spare Hours.” Travelling in the Highlands of Scotland, along with a friend, they happened to come to a village where a school examination was to take place, and having little else to do they went in to witness the proceedings. No sooner had they made their appearance than the eyes of all the scholars were at once fixed upon them, scrutinizing them from head to foot. Every eye was full of life and mental activity. The work of the day, however, soon commenced, and then—what a change came over the spirit of their dreams! The eyes, which before were beaming with intelligence, became dull and heavy; they were like windows with the blinds drawn; their jaws fell; their faces became

elongated; and their answers to the questions put to them showed but too plainly that all was mechanical—that they were answering merely by rote, without understanding what they were saying. The question being asked "for what is Sheffield famous," one of the urchins, with a shock of red hair, shouted out something liker "cutlery" than anything else. "And what was cutlery!" All the blinds down—no respnse. Dr. B happening to have a knife in his pocket took it out, and sent it round the class for inspection. The blinds were at once drawn up, and all eyes were again full of intelligence. He then explains that whatever cuts is "cutlery," such as knives, scissors, &c. At the close of the examination, the Minister, who was examining the school, after complimenting the teacher and scholars, concluded by thanking the landed proprietor of the parish for the countenance and support given to this *valent cemetery of aidication*. Yes! *cemetery* indeed! the blind leading the blind. Mr. Thorburn was sure that the same could not be said of his young friends before him. Their blinds had been up all day, and they showed by their intelligent answers that they understood and appreciated what they had been learning. That education is worth very little which does not rouse the energies of the mind, and make one think for himself. Knowledge is to the mind what fuel is to a fire. You may heap coals on the one without measure, but unless the fire penetrates, fuses and appropriates the coals, the more you put on it the more likely is it to be smothered. So is it with the mind. A man may have his head full of facts, and dates, and yet he may be very far from being educated in the true sense of the term. Before sitting down, he said it had done him good to see the leading gentlemen in this community taking such a warm and active interest in education.

After Mr. McMillan had made a few remarks, the Chairman called upon Mr. Taylor, of the *Ottawa Citizen*, to say a few words. Mr. Taylor, on rising, expressed his acknowledgements for the courtesy and attention which had been shown to him. Referring generally to the examination, he declared his conscientious approval of the favorable opinion of it which had been expressed by Mr. Bell and others, remarking that, in his judgment, the examination could not have been more satisfactory, whether viewed in relation to the manner in which it had been conducted, in its results, or in the interest which had been manifested in it by so large and intelligent an assemblage of the residents of the township, and by others from a distance.

The Chairman—In closing the proceedings, which have been of an exceedingly interesting character, I have just to express the satisfaction which it has given me to find that this examination has shown a marked improvement over that of last year, not in one branch alone, but in all. I must at the same time say that we are much indebted to those gentlemen who have kindly given special prizes. One of them is unavoidably absent. I allude to the Rev. Mr. White, of Metcalfe, who, if he had been present, would have afforded us valuable aid. I have now to wish you, in our good old Saxon, "good night," and at the same time all the compliments of the season.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

1. MY BABY'S SHOE.

There it stands,
A tiny shape before me,
Plump and round—
The cunning little thing!
Smooth, and bent,
And full of shiny creases,
Binding torn,
And with a broken string!
Yet in spite
Of all its dents and wrinkles,
Toe and heel
Bent up, like a canoe,
Naught could be
More tenderly expressive,
Than, to me,
My baby's little shoe!

White the foot,
The dainty foot that fills it—
Human snow,
That's run a mould within!
Not a bone
O'er all the polished plumpness,
Not a spot
Upon the satin skin!
Now it creeps—
My bird!—from off the carpet

Picking specs,
While others laugh and talk.
Now it stands,
And smiling toddles toward me,
With a droll
And tippy little walk!

Why should tears
Disturb so sweet a vision?
Ah! there's one,
Who ne'er will ope the door,
And with eyes
All sparkling with affection,
Catch thee, sweet,
And kiss thee, o'er and o'er!
Dead, my babe—
Alas, thy youthful mother!
In her tomb,
That looks toward the sea,
Calm she sleeps!
While all in vain thy father
Strives to be,
What snare to thee would be!

Who will guide
Those doubtful little footsteps,
O'er so harsh

And rough an earthly sod?
Who like her
Could guard and guide my dar-
ling,
Walk so near
To goodness, and to God!
Close she walked!

So close, the Father took her
By the hand,
And led her to His Home!
There she lives:
And longingly she watches
For the hour,
When He shall bid us come!

2. MY DARLING'S SHOES.

God bless the little feet that can never go astray,
For the little shoes are empty in the closet laid away!
Sometimes I take one in my hand, forgetting, till I see
It is a little half-worn shoe, not large enough for me;
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
As sharp as when two years ago it cut my heart in twain.

O, little feet that wearied not, I wait for them no more.
For I am drifting with the tide, but *they* have reached the shore;
And while these blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so old,
I put on them a value high above their price in gold;
And so I lay them down again, but always turn to say—
God bless the little feet that *now so surely* cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing, I almost seem to see
Two little forms beside me, just as they used to be?
Two little faces lifted with their sweet and tender eyes!
Ah me! I might have known that look was born of Paradise.
I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air!
There is nothing of my darlings but the shoes they used to wear.

O, the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Till I see my darlings walking where the feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But *with them safely* landed there upon the river side;
Be patient, heart! while waiting to see *their* shining way,
For the little feet in the golden street can never go astray.

3. THE QUEEN'S CHILDHOOD.

In the second volume of the "Passages of a Working Life," the following little reminiscence of the year 1827, while Mr. Knight lived at Brompton, occurs:—

I delighted to walk in Kensington Gardens, sometimes on a holiday afternoon with my elder girls—more frequently in the early morning, on my way to town. Glancing in the intervals of my present task of reviving old memories, at the work of a poet, who ought to be more widely known, I find these lines:

Once as I strayed, a student happiest then,
What time the summer garniture was on,
Beneath the princely shades of Kensington
A girl I spied, whose years might number ten,
With full round eyes and fair soft English face.

In such a season when the sun was scarcely high enough to have dried up the dews of Kensington's green alleys, as I passed along the broad central walk, I saw a group on the lawn before the Palace, which to my mind was a vision of exquisite loveliness. The Duchess of Kent and her daughter, whose years then numbered nine, are breakfasting in the open air—a single page attending on them at a respectful distance, the matron looking on with eyes of love, while the fair soft English face is bright with smiles. The world of fashion is not yet astir. Clerks and mechanics passing onward to their occupations, are few; and they exhibit nothing of that vulgar curiosity which I think is more commonly found in the class of the merely rich than in the ranks below them in the world's estimation. What a beautiful characteristic it seems to me of the training of this royal girl that she should not have been taught to shrink from the public eye, that she should enjoy the freedom and simplicity of a child's nature—that she should not be restrained when she starts up from the breakfast table and runs to gather a flower in the adjoining pasture—that her merry laugh should be as fearless as the notes of thrushes round her. I passed on and blessed her; and thank God I have lived to see the golden fruits of such training.

4. THE MAUSOLEUM AT FROGMORE.

The mausoleum in course of construction by the Queen for the late Prince Albert is a building of noble proportions, and is adorned with costly stones and marble, is approached by a flight of steps furnished with stone balustrading. At the top of the steps is an open portico of elegant design, within which is a door, having over it a coat of arms and the monogram "V. A." entwined on each side of it. Beneath the coat of arms is a brass tablet, with raised Latin inscription, recording the death of the late Prince, while the roof of the portico has been decorated with Venetian mosaics, representing a blue sky with golden stars and other ornaments. The

interior of the mausoleum contains the tomb of the Prince, the remains, it is understood, being interred at present in a temporary sarcophagus till the building is furnished, when they will probably be placed in the massive granite sarcophagus lately received from Scotland.

VIII. Departmental Notices.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES (NOT BEING UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,) FOR MASTERSHIPS OF COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Prescribed, in accordance with the provisions of the twelfth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act, which requires that "Teachers of competent ability and good morals" shall give "instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and Commercial education, including the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics, so far as to prepare Students for University College, or any College affiliated to the University of Toronto."

The provisions of the Grammar School Law which require candidates for Masterships in Grammar Schools to be examined, are as follows :

"13. No person (except a Graduate of some University) shall be appointed Master of a Grammar School unless he has previously obtained a certificate of qualification from a Committee of Examiners (one of whom shall be the Head Master of the Normal School) appointed by the Council of Public Instruction."

The Certificates given by the Committee of Examiners are of two classes. The holder of a certificate of either class will be entitled to teach a Grammar School in any part of Upper Canada, until his certificate is either revoked or recalled. The subjects of examination for each class of certificate are as follows :

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR A SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

(Being the subjects of examination for the Junior Matriculation in the University of Toronto, as prescribed by the Senate in 1864.)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Lucian, Charon and Life. Cicero, for the Manilian Law.
Homer, Iliad, B. I. Virgil, Æneid B. II.
Translation from English into Latin prose.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.
First Four Rules of Algebra, and Simple Equations.
Euclid, B. I.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English Grammar.
French Grammar and Exercises.
Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII, Bb. I. II. III.
Corneille, Horace, Act IV.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Outlines of English History to the present time.
Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Examination in the following subjects is also required for a Second Class Certificate :—

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics.

Explain the composition and resolution of statical forces.
Describe the simple machines (mechanical powers.)
Define the Centre of Gravity.
Give the general laws of motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
State the law of the motion of falling bodies.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics.

Explain the pressure of liquids and gases; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.
Define specific gravity, and show how the specific gravity of bodies may be ascertained.
Describe and explain the barometer, the siphon, the common pump and forcing pump, and the air pump.

Acoustics.

Describe the nature of sound.

Optics.

State the laws of reflection and refraction.
Explain the formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Motion of the Earth round its axis and round the Sun; with applications of these motions to explain the apparent movements of the Sun and Stars, the length of days, and the change of seasons—*explanation of Eclipses and the Moon's Phases.*

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Properties of matter, aggregation, crystallization, chemical affinity, definite equivalents.

Combustion, flame; nature of ordinary fuel; chief results of combustion—*i. e.*, the bodies produced.

Heat: natural and artificial sources; its effects. Expansion: solids, liquids, gases. Thermometer: conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form; liquidation; steam.

The atmosphere: its general nature and condition; its component parts. Oxygen and nitrogen: their properties. Water and carbonic acid. Proportions of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and iodine, as compared with oxygen.
Water: its general relation to the atmosphere and earth; its natural states and degree of purity. Sea water, river water, spring water, rain water. Pure water: effects of heat and cold on it, its compound nature its elements.

Hydrogen: its proportion in water; its chemical and physical properties.

Sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon generally.
Nitric Acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, hydrochloric acid; their properties and uses.

Alkalies, earths, oxides generally.
Salts: their nature generally. Sulphates, nitrates, carbonates.
Metals generally: iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury.

The chief proximate elements of vegetable and animal bodies: their ultimate composition.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Are 1st. The subjects of examination for a Second Class Certificate; and 2ndly, examination in the following additional branches:—

(Being the subjects of examination for the Senior Matriculation in the University of Toronto, as prescribed by the Senate in 1864.)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. V. Ovid, Fasti, B. I.
Homer, Iliad, B. VI. Horace, Odes, B. III.
Translation from Eng. into Lat. prose. Livy, B. V. ch. i. to xxv. inclusive.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Euclid, Bb. I. II, III, IV, and VI, and Definitions of B. V.
Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Plane Triangles.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English Composition.
Orthographical, Etymological and Rhetorical forms of Eng. Language.
History of English Literature from Edward III. to James I, inclusive.
French Grammar.
Montesquieu, Grandeur et Décadence des Romains.
German Grammar.
Adler's German Reader, Parts I. and II.
History of German Literature, (Gostick periods 1, 2, 3 and 4).

ELEMENTS OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

The properties and distinctive characteristics of the commonly occurring minerals and metallic ores.
The structural characters, condition of occurrence, and classification of rocks generally.
Geological phenomena now in action, with theory of springs, currents, tides, winds, &c.

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY:

Elements of General and Comparative Physiology.
Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical.

The Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council meets in the Normal School Building, Toronto, on the first Monday of January and the last Monday of June in each year. Candidates are required to send in their names to the Chairman of the Committee one week previously to the day of examination.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, January, 1865.

**PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.**

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Victoria, chap. 64, has granted to the undermentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada :

" 107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers in the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a Student in the Normal School."

The certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the certificate.

Each certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order :

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION.—DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1864.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.
1919 Cavanagh, William Herbert.
1920 McColl, Hugh (1847)*

First Class.—Grade B.
1921 Ayers, William (1748.)
1922 Cain, James (1650.)
1923 Chambers, John.
1924 Haggerty, Hugh (1858.)
1925 Langdon, John (1464.)

First Class.—Grade C.
1926 Maloy, Hiram (1873, 1453.)
1927 Meucalf, John Henry (1860.)
1928 Murphy, John Joseph (1756)
1929 McLean, Peter (1876.)
1930 Page, Thomas Otway.
1931 Russell, John Rowe (1877.)

Second Class.—Grade A.
1932 Abbott, John Thomas (1747.)
1933 Balderson, Thomas (1849.)
1934 Brown, George.
1935 Callinan, Thomas (1845.)
1936 Campbell, James (1652.)
1937 Crawford, Allen.
1938 Farrington, James (1872.)
1939 Gregory, Thomas (1857.)
1940 Hay, Andrew.

First Class.—Grade A.
1967 Duck, Mary Jane (1309, 1880.)
1968 Ross, Catherine McCandie (1881.)

First Class.—Grade B.
1969 Anker, Mary Anne (1496, 1882.)
1970 Cantlon, Elizabeth (1859.)
1971 Churcher, Annie (1816, 1883.)
1972 Legge, Isabella (1892.)
1973 O'Brien, Eliza (1707, 1803, 1884.)

First Class.—Grade C.
1974 Cameron, Anna Isabella (1811, 1887.)
1975 Elliott, Margaret (1901.)

FEMALES.

1976 Ewan, Janet (1890.)
1977 Harens, Mary (1915.)
1978 Turner, Maria Jane (1911.)

Second Class.—Grade A.

1979 Coyne, Maria Hamilton (1816.)
1980 Cusack, Amelia (1914.)
1981 Forster, Mary Teifer.
1982 Horgan, Mary Rebecca, (1717, 1798.)
1983 Jennings, Hannah Augusta.
1984 Jones, Anna Elizabeth (1238.)
1985 Lamb, Susannah (1718, 1822, 1891.)
1986 Martin, Elizabeth Margaret (1705, 1824, 1893.)
1987 McBean, Isabella (1917.)
1988 McIntosh, Margaret (1905.)

1989 Sinclair, Janet (1855, 1909.)
1990 White, Eleanor.

Second Class.—Grade B.

1991 Banan, Jane A.
1992 Crawford, Elizabeth.
1993 Dingman, Margaret Mahala.
1994 Dobbin, Emma W.
1995 Ellis, Hannah Cassandra.
1996 Gemmell, Jessie.
1997 Greeve, Ellen.
1998 Lees, Henrietta.
1999 Mainprize, Sarah.
2000 Marling, Mary Ellen (1916.)
2001 Montgomery, Esther Emily.
2002 Nixon, Kate.
2003 Palmer, Sarah Ann.
2004 Pettinger, Mary.

2005 Rawson, Elizabeth Anna.
2006 Reid, Isabella.
2007 Scobie, Sarah Emily Alexandrina.
2008 Short, Mary.
2009 Strickland, Elizabeth.
2010 Sutherland, Annie Agnes.

Second Class.—Grade C.
[Expire one year from date.]

2011 Cone, Julia,
2012 Dodds, Margaret.
2013 Henderson, Margaret Jane.
2014 Hodgins, Jane.
2015 Kennedy, Jane.
2016 McNaught, Fanny.
2017 McNaughten, Margaret.
2018 Sefton, Annie Maria.
2019 Sutherland, Jennie Helena.

EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of certificates which expired before December 1864, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 22nd of that month.

MALES.

1778 Obtained *Second Class A.* 1782 Oles, John.
(1848.) 1783 Parsons, John.
1779 Braiden, Wilson. 1784 Pritchard, James.
1780 Titchworth, Ira Cyrus. 1785 Obtained *Second Class B.*
1781 McKeillar, Hugh. (1868.)

FEMALES.

1830 Baldwin, Louisa. 1834 Obtained *Second Class B.*
1831 Obtained *Second Class B.* (1906.)
(1896.) 1835 Obtained *Second Class B.*
1832 Belfry, Sarah Ann. (1909.)
1833 Obtained *Second Class B.* 1836 Stanley, Catherine Penelope.
(1898.)

* * * A Certificate has no legal value after the date of its expiration.

ALEXANDER MARLING, LL.B.,

Registrar

Education Office,
Toronto, January, 1865.

LARGE MAP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

New Map of British North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River, Swan River, Saskatchewan; a Map of Steamship Routes between Europe and America, &c. &c. 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 9in. Constructed and just published under the supervision of the Educational Department for Upper Canada. Price \$6.

PORTABLE COMPOSITION BLACKBOARDS.

THIS substitute for the Blackboard is made of Canvas, covered with successive coats of Composition until it is of a sufficient thickness to be rolled up without injury. It is mounted on a portable wooden frame, 3 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 6 inches wide. It may be obtained at the Educational Depository—Price \$2.

It possesses the following advantages over the ordinary painted blackboard:—

1. It can be removed to any part of the School-house, and is invaluable for separate classes.
2. It is not so liable to be scratched with chalk as the common blackboard.
3. When it is not required for use, it can be rolled up in a small compass, and laid aside.
4. Both sides can be used, so that two classes may be kept at work at the same time.

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All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.,
Education Office, Toronto.

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained by the student named.