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"merits the most serious consideration" of all parties concerned. The Council of Public Instruction, in framing a Programme of studies for the Grammar Schools, have acted upon the principle that these were *boys' schools*, founded for the purpose (as stated in the Statute) of giving "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." But the courses of study adopted, one for classical, and the other for high English and Mathematical studies, in order that they might be the best fitted for maturing the intellect of boys, and preparing them to enter the Universities or professional life, are, for that very reason, not at all adapted for girls. And according to the best opinions any course of studies which would attempt to be equally excellent for the higher education of both boys and girls, would be simply worthless for either. This opinion is firmly held, and was recently strongly expressed by distinguished American educationists at a late re-opening of the excellent Rutgers' Female College in New York. It therefore becomes advisable to discourage the present unusual attendance of girls at the grammar schools.

But it is often urged that "if our girls do not go to the grammar school there is no other provision made for their receiving an advanced education in our public schools. This is a mistake. The Consolidated Common School Act, section 79, sub-section 8, authorizes the Common School Trustees of every city, town and incorporated village "to determine (a) the number, sites, *kind and description* of schools to be established and maintained in the city, town or village [whether they be high schools for boys or girls, or infant schools, etc.]; also (b) the teacher or teachers to be employed; the terms of employing them; the amount of their remuneration, and *the duties which they are to perform.*" There is thus every legal facility for the establishment of high schools for girls throughout the country, and it is in such institutions that those pupils ought to find the means of prosecuting the advanced studies which they now seek in the grammar schools, and which if they find there, it is at the expense of not employing their time to the best advantage, and of studying some subjects which are of very little use to them. A more serious evil is that the difficulty of organizing such mixed schools is very great, and further, that their effect on the character of the pupils is generally injurious. The objection may, however, be made that "although the laws provide for the es-

I. GRAMMAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The circular to Boards of Grammar School Trustees, published in this number of the *Journal*, advising them of the apportionment for the current year, makes special mention of the attendance of girls at the Grammar Schools.

The progress of the country, and the facilities available in Canada for attaining all the advantages of a University Education, necessitate a corresponding advance in the elementary and classical schools. Our present remarks will, however, chiefly refer to the last mentioned institutions—the Grammar Schools.

It is the received opinion of all educationists—with very few exceptions—that however expedient it may be that children of both sexes should be associated together, while very young, in the study of the mere elementary branches, it is better, on various grounds, that their more advanced education should be conducted separately. The plan on which all private educational efforts for the higher branches are conducted, shows this to be the feeling of the community, and the experience of competent judges cannot, in this matter, be ignored. Nor should the public schools, which have been endowed by the forethought and patriotism of former sovereigns and statesmen, be allowed to suffer in consequence of neglect in adopting sound principles in their management.

We give in another column extracts from the last Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, including remarks of the Grammar School Inspector for 1865, bearing on this subject, and of which the Chief Superintendent stated in his report, that it

establishment of these high schools, the Trustees will not avail themselves of the privilege, and hence we are compelled to make use of the grammar schools." But the whole school system is founded upon the voluntary character of the local exertion it evokes, and if there is not enough educational zeal and enterprise in any locality to avail itself of the means of improvement the law provides, that locality should suffer the loss, but certainly this negligence can give no claim upon the Grammar School Fund.

The returns for the years 1865 and 1866, together with detailed reports of the Inspector, incontestably prove that since the publication of the revised programme, and the intimation that the grant would be based upon average attendance in those studies, a practice has sprung up in many schools, the result of which would be, if the apparent intention of the local authorities were accomplished, to completely defeat the object of the Council of Public Instruction in endeavouring to raise the character of the Grammar Schools, and also in granting a special permission for girls to attend for French, &c.* The plan seems to be to induce the parents of girls to permit them to be instructed in the elements of Latin, for the sake, not of giving them a higher education, but that they may be enrolled as grammar school pupils, and thus entitle the school to an increased grant from the Grammar School Fund.

If this were done only to a limited extent, it might pass without notice, but it is clear that it would be a palpable injustice to those trustees and masters who have not adopted this plan, if the attendance of all such pupils were suffered to be reckoned in full as grammar school pupils, while in fact they are, in the vast majority of cases, such only in name. In one school with an average attendance of one boy, there is an average of ten girls in classics; in another, 9 boys and 21 girls; another, 8 boys and 11 girls; another, 8 boys and 10 girls; another, 13 boys and 17 girls; another 26 boys and 28 girls; another, 19 boys and 36 girls; another, 23 boys and 37 girls; another, 7 boys and 9 girls; and so on. But as the expectation has been raised that the girls thus induced to take the classical course would be considered as grammar school pupils, and particularly as some of those schools are very meritorious, the apportionment has not been made for this year on the basis of the boys' attendance only, but fifty per cent. of the average attendance of girls has also been reckoned, provided they were engaged in the grammar school programme of classical studies. If, however, there is no diminution of the injurious results exhibited by the returns, the apportionment must hereafter be based exclusively on the boys' attendance.

While it has been necessary to notice these circumstances, it is a more pleasant task to acknowledge that the progress of the grammar schools generally throughout the year has been highly satisfactory, and much willing effort has been put forth to improve the buildings, furniture, and condition of the schools, while there has been a marked increase of vigour in the teaching.

2. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S REMARKS ON THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the Appendix will be found the report of the Rev. G. P. Young, A.M., the Inspector of Grammar Schools. Mr. Young's Report furnishes a practical illustration of the great benefit of his inspection of the Grammar Schools, and of the salutary change and improvement which the amended Act in connection with such inspection is calculated to effect in the character and operations of the schools. It is to be hoped that this report will be carefully read by every Grammar and Common School Trustee and Teacher throughout Upper Canada. I think every one who reads it must be impressed with the following facts.

1. That the union of Common and Grammar Schools is, as a general rule, an evil to both. The provisions of the law permitting the union of Grammar Schools, arose from the absence of any other means to provide for the support of Grammar Schools. That reason no longer exists, at least to the extent that it has done in past years, as the Grammar School Amendment Act requires that a sum equal, at least, to half the Grammar School apportionment shall be provided from local sources, (besides proper school-house accommodations), for the salaries of teachers. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to develop the results of these provisions of the law. But it is easy to see from the Inspector's report, that the efficiency of both the Grammar and Common School is greatly impaired by the

* 4. To afford every possible facility for learning French, girls may, at the option of the Trustees, be admitted to any Grammar School on passing the preliminary and final entrance examinations required for the admission of boys. Girls thus admitted will take French (and not Latin or Greek) and the English subjects of the classical course for boys; but they are not to be returned or recognized as pupils pursuing either of the prescribed Programmes of Studies for the Grammar Schools.

union of the two. I hope the facts and remarks of this document will impress local Boards of Trustees, and Municipal Councils with the great advantage of having the Grammar and Common Schools under different masterships and otherwise separate—whether under the management of the same Board or not—each exclusively pursuing its respective and appropriate work.

2. Another fact which the Inspector's Report brings to light, is the defective manner in which the elementary grammar of our own English language is taught in the Common Schools of even some of our cities and towns. I trust that the statements thus made will draw attention to this branch of Common School instruction throughout the Province.

3. The perusal of the Report must also impress Trustees and parents with the unadvisableness—to say the least—of having large boys and girls massed together in the same day school, a subject which merits the most serious consideration of the parents concerned.

The evil of pressing girls to learn a little Latin, in order to make up the average number of ten Latin pupils in the school, is a temporary evil, and will soon cure itself. But the circumstances connected with this fact, as here stated by Mr. Young, show how largely the Grammar Schools have been perverted to Common School purposes, and what benefits will arise in the improved efficiency of both the Grammar and Common Schools from the entrance examination by the Inspector required for admission to the Grammar Schools, and the thorough manner in which this officer discharges the onerous duties imposed upon him.—*Annual Report for 1865, p. p. 25, 26.*

3. GIRLS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(Extract from Report of Rev. Inspector Young, M.A., for 1865.)

THE STUDY OF LATIN BY GIRLS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I have been frequently asked whether I considered it desirable that girls should study Latin in the Grammar Schools. It is, in my opinion, most undesirable; and I am at a loss to comprehend how any intelligent person, acquainted with the state of things in our Grammar Schools, can come to a different conclusion. Those who advocate the study of Latin by girls in the Grammar Schools, rest their case in the argument that, by the testimony of the most competent judges, nothing is so fitted to develop fully the minds of boys as classical study, and that the training which is best for developing the faculties of boys must be best for developing the faculties of girls. But this reasoning is plausible rather than solid. There is a very considerable diversity between the mind of a girl and that of a boy; and it would be rash to conclude that, as a matter of course, the appliances which are best adapted for bringing the faculties of reflection and taste to their highest perfection in the one must be the best also in the case of the other. I do not doubt the capacity of girls to learn Latin and Greek; nor do I doubt that, if they did learn these languages, the exercise would be beneficial. But I am not sure that, for the proper development of their minds, a different course of study might be preferable. The question, however, in this general form, is a difficult one; and for what I have in view at the present time it is not necessary that I should enter on the discussion of it. I look at the subject in the particular aspect in which it presents itself in our Canadian Grammar Schools. What we have to do with, practically, is the special enquiry: is the study of classics, as pursued by the girls attending our Grammar Schools, the best training which could be given them, in the time which they are able to devote to education? It seems to me that this question must be answered decidedly in the negative. The grand advantages of classical study are, first: the thorough insight which it affords into language generally and into the modes of our thinking, as exemplified in language; secondly, the special light which it sheds on the formation of the English and other modern languages; and thirdly, the cultivation of the taste. Now, as far as the last of these benefits is concerned, classical study, as pursued in our Grammar Schools, is of no advantage to girls whatever. Since I became Inspector, I have not met with half a dozen girls in the Grammar Schools of Canada—I cannot at present recall more than three—by whom the study of Latin has been pursued far enough for the taste to be in the least degree influenced by what has been read. Aesthetically, the benefits of Grammar Schools to girls are nil. With respect to the two other advantages of classical study which have been named, the same remark applies, to a very great extent. The mass of the girls learning Latin in the Grammar Schools have scarcely the beginning of a perception of the relation between the Latin language and their own mother tongue; and all the insight which they have obtained from their classical studies into the modes of our thinking, as exhibited in language, could have been equally well got from English. It may, perhaps, be said that though they have, for the most part, made but little progress in Latin up to the present time, a fair proportion of them may be expected to pursue the study

to a point where its advantages can be reaped. I do not believe that three out of a hundred will. As a class they have dipped the soles of their feet in the water, with no intention or likelihood of wading deeper. They are not studying Latin with any definite object. They have taken it up under pressure, at the solicitation of the teachers or trustees, to enable the schools to maintain the requisite average attendance of ten classical pupils, or to increase that part of the income of the schools which is derived from public sources. In a short time they will leave school to enter on the practical work of life, without having either desired or obtained more than the merest smattering of Latin, and their places will be taken by another band of girls who will go through the same routine. It may, perhaps, be urged that these remarks are as applicable to a large number of Grammar School boys as they are to the girls. I admit that they are; and I draw the conclusion that such boys, equally with the girls in the Grammar Schools, are wasting their time, in keeping up the appearance of learning Latin. It would be unspeakably better to commit them to first class Common School teachers, under whose guidance they might have their reflective and æsthetic faculties cultivated through the study of English and of those branches which are associated with English in good Common Schools. This would, of course, diminish the number of the Grammar Schools in the Province; but that might not be a very grievous calamity—especially if it led to the establishment of first-class Common Schools in localities where inferior teachers are now employed.

THE EDUCATION OF GROWN UP BOYS AND GROWN UP GIRLS TOGETHER.

As far as I can see, no evil arises from having little girls and little boys taught in school together. But in many of our Canadian Grammar Schools, girls of 15, 16, or 17 years of age, are associated with boys of the same ages. This feature in the Grammar School System has been often and strongly objected to—apart altogether from the question, whether the studies most proper for grown up girls are the same as those which are most proper for grown up boys—on the ground of its moral tendency. I think it right to state the impressions in regard to this subject, which have been left on my mind by what I have had an opportunity of observing.

In schools conducted by teachers possessing weight of character, I have no reason to believe that the general moral tone of the pupils is injuriously affected by boys and girls being taught together. Perhaps, on the contrary, the result is beneficial. Schools of the kind described, partake somewhat of the character of families, or of well regulated social circles within which the free intercourse of young persons of different sexes with one another is universally admitted to be salutary.

But out of a hundred Grammar School teachers, there will necessarily be a few who do not possess weight of character; and, under their rule, there is a danger of grown up girls suffering, as respects the formation of their moral character, from attending school along with grown up boys. In the rough sports of boys, even where not the slightest impropriety is intended, girls are liable to be subjected to a familiarity of treatment, which is apt insensibly to blunt their instinctive feelings of delicate reserve. I remember one instance, in which, on entering the school unexpectedly, during the interval of recess, when the teacher was not present, I saw some big boys chasing, and even dragging big girls about the room, in simple innocent amusement, no doubt, but still in a manner which, probably, the parents of the girls would not have been delighted to behold. A far more serious thing is, that under teachers who are without due weight of character, girls who may have enjoyed no domestic advantages, and who do not understand the beauty of a "meek and quiet spirit," are in danger of being drawn, by the feeling that they are playing their part in the presence of boys, into an unfeminine rudeness of behaviour towards their teacher. To the credit of our schools I will say, that I found this evil manifesting itself in an extreme degree in only a single instance, but shades of it appeared elsewhere. In the instance to which I refer, a class of girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, when questioned by their teacher, answered him with an undisguised carelessness, amounting to contempt. They were ignorant of their lessons, but seemed to assume that as they were young ladies he had no right to presume to be displeased with them; they were pert and bold. It may perhaps be said that this offensive vulgarity had no connection with the presence of boys in the school, but was a result simply of the incompetency of the master, and of the absence of proper domestic training; but I am of a different opinion. A girl who is destitute of refinement of nature, more readily becomes insolent or sullen at having her self-love wounded in the presence of boys, than she would if surrounded merely by companions of her own sex. And, at any rate, the important practical point remains, that when a girl does so far forget herself as to be disrespectful to a teacher, this is a vastly greater evil in its permanent effects on her own character, when the fault is committed before boys, than it would be under other circumstances.—*Chief Superintendent's Report for 1865, pp. 73, 75, Appendix.*

4. CIRCULAR TO CHAIRMEN OF BOARDS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SIR.—The 6th section of the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865, enacts, that—

"6. No Grammar School shall be entitled to a share in the Grammar School Fund, unless a sum shall be provided, from local sources, exclusive of fees, equal at least to half the sum apportioned to such school, and expended for the same purpose as the said fund."

In a Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Boards of Grammar School Trustees, in December, 1865, the following paragraph occurs:—

"Relying upon the liberal co-operation of the county, city, town, and village municipalities, and to facilitate, as far as possible, the labours of the trustees, I will make and pay the next year's apportionment of the Grammar School Fund, in aid of the Grammar Schools which are conducted according to law, without waiting for the proportionate sums required by law to be provided from local sources; *but if these sums, in any instances, are not provided in the course of the year, it will then be my duty to withhold, in all such cases, the payment of any further sums from the school fund, until the deficiency is made up.*"

The confident expectation thus expressed was fulfilled by the great majority of the Grammar School and Municipal authorities during 1866; the apportionment for 1867 will therefore be paid to all the schools duly conducted, that have raised the necessary local aid during 1866, in the hope that the same effort to meet the requirements of the law will be made this year. In the few cases in which the local aid was not raised in 1866, the intimation conveyed in the latter part of the above quoted paragraph must be carried out.

It may be well here to repeat the following Regulation, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General:—

"2. After the first day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any thing from the Grammar School Fund, unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin; nor shall any other than pupils who have passed the preliminary and final entrance examinations, and are pursuing the yearly subjects of one of the two courses of studies prescribed in the Programme, be admitted or continued in any Grammar School."

In order that ample time may be afforded for a compliance with the law, as above quoted and explained, and that the trustees and municipal authorities should be informed, at the earliest possible period, of the *minimum* amount to be raised within the year for the purpose in question, it has again been determined to make the apportionment for the current year on the basis of the work done by the Grammar Schools during the past year.

The following is the section of the Grammar School Improvement Act, which regulates the apportionment:—

"7. The apportionment payable half yearly to the Grammar Schools, shall be made to each school conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certified by the head master and trustees, and verified by the Inspector of grammar schools."

As the trustees have already been reminded, under the provisions of the new Act there is no apportionment to counties according to population, nor any distinction between senior and junior Grammar Schools. They were also informed in the circular of May, 1866, that in bringing this new principle of distribution into practice for the first time, the law required large reductions in the grants to some of the schools (especially the former "senior" schools), as compared with those of the preceding year or two; but that where that was the case, the operation of this enactment was rendered as favourable as possible to the schools and individuals concerned, for that year.

For the current year, however, the relative attendance, as shown by the returns of 1866 (which have been duly examined

and attested), necessitates further reductions in some cases, while in others the apportionment is increased. But with respect to that attendance, it must be remarked, that in the Chief Superintendent's Report for 1865, a copy of which was sent to each Board of Grammar School Trustees, special attention was drawn (page 25) to the statements and opinions expressed in the report of the Inspector, on the subject of the attendance of girls at the Grammar Schools. It seems but too plain that the spirit of the law and regulations has not been observed in some schools on this point, and some check to the evil is imperatively required. In the mean time your attention is particularly called to the Chief Superintendent's observation on the subject.

The grant to your school, for 1867, will be at the rate of

per annum, for the period during which it is kept open, with the required average attendance, and conducted according to law; and the smallest sum required to be raised under the 6th section above quoted, within the year, is

In the course of the year 1866, the system of local municipal support, as was expected, was very generally adopted, and it is hoped that it will henceforth be so far matured as to largely increase the means for the support of Grammar Schools and their Masters. It must be remembered that the Grammar Schools are as essential a part of a complete system of public education as are the Common Schools themselves.

Circulars explaining the provisions of the law were sent to the Wardens of Counties, the Mayors of Cities and Towns, and the Reeves of Villages, in November and December, 1865, and a sufficient number of copies of the present circular are sent to you, to enable the trustees, if necessary, to bring the matter again under the notice of the municipal bodies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

Deputy Superintendent.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, April, 1867.

II. Papers on Practical Education.

1. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PUPILS ATTENDING THE MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. Applications for admission to the Model Schools, may be made every Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, and the Pupils will be received as vacancies occur.

2. The fees prescribed by the Council, for tuition, use of books, &c., must be PUNCTUALLY paid, on the first Monday of every month, *in advance*.

3. The Pupils are required to present themselves every morning, neat and clean in their persons and dress, with hands and face washed, hair combed, shoes polished, &c.; and all who fail to exhibit the most marked attention to these particulars, will be at once sent home to have the matter properly attended to.

4. The Pupils are required to assemble in their respective play-grounds, every day the school is open, by 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, every morning, and 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, every afternoon. The doors will be closed punctually at 9 o'clock, A.M., and 1:30 o'clock, P.M., after which hours no pupil will be admitted.

5. When any Pupil is compelled, by sickness, or other unavoidable necessity, to be absent from school, a verbal or written explanation, on the part of the parent or guardian, will be required.

6. Pupils who are known to have voluntarily absented themselves from school, during either the forenoon or after-

noon hours, can only be re-admitted upon application being made by the parent or guardian *in person*.

7. The attendance of Pupils must be reasonably regular, and the home preparation of their lessons properly attended to. All Pupils who habitually neglect to prepare their lessons, or whose attendance is so irregular as to act injuriously on the school, will lose their seats, and have their names removed from the school roll.

N. B.—The work assigned for home preparation, varies with the division in which the Pupil is placed. In the Third (*i.e.*, the lowest) Division, the lessons are designed to occupy *half-an-hour every evening*; in the Second Division, from an hour to an hour-and-a-half; and in the First Division, from an hour-and-a-half to two hours. Parents are expected to see that their children attend to their work at home.

8. Pupils who are known to conduct themselves improperly, on their way to or from school, will be suspended from attendance, or otherwise punished, according to the nature of the offence.

9. Pupils are required to be respectful and obedient to all their teachers, and kind and conciliatory in their demeanor towards each other. All games likely to excite ill-feeling are strictly prohibited.

10. Each Pupil is to be responsible for all books, &c., appropriated to his or her use, while attending the school; and, upon leaving, to return such books, &c., in reasonably good condition.

11. Pupils exhibiting disrespect towards their teachers, or being habitually inattentive, will be suspended from the advantages of the school, for a longer or shorter period of time, and ultimately dismissed, if they persevere in such misconduct.

12. Pupils absent for more than *one week*, without sending a satisfactory explanation, will lose their seats in the school, and will have to wait for their turn to be re-admitted.

13. No Pupil can be permitted to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency, and then the teacher's consent must first be obtained. No Pupil can be allowed, under any circumstances whatever, to depart from school, habitually, or on stated days, earlier than the usual time for closing.

14. Pupils can not be allowed to remain in the school unless they are promptly furnished with all stationery and other requisites necessary for their use in the school.

15. Pupils, generally, are required:—

- I. To speak the truth on all occasions.
- II. To refrain from indelicate and profane language.
- III. To refrain from nicknaming their schoolfellows or others.
- IV. To keep the contents of their desks neatly arranged.
- V. To refrain from cutting, marking, scratching, chalking, or otherwise disfiguring any of the walls, fences or outhouses.
- VI. To be accountable for the condition of the floor nearest their own seats.
- VII. To refrain from loitering on their way to and from school.
- VIII. In all circumstances, in all places, and at all times, to DO THAT WHICH IS RIGHT.
- IX. To promote, as far as possible, the happiness, comfort, and improvement of others; and, in fine, to do all that the LAW OF LOVE demands: that law which requires that "We should do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

2. HINTS ON QUESTIONING.

(For the Journal of Education.)

Questioning is generally regarded as a mere mechanical part acquired by the teacher, and it is a fact that it is only by experience that a proper method can be obtained. It is hoped, however, that these few hints may be of service to aid in acquiring this important branch.

In the first place, the language used should be extremely simple, so that the pupil may at once comprehend what he is required to

answer. An abstruse form of questioning greatly tends to decrease that interest which a class ought to manifest, while their knowledge of the subject is being called in question.

Every question should be put in such a way as to admit of one correct answer. Sometimes questions are asked which involve several answers. For instance, "what did Joseph do?" Now it is plain that Joseph did a great many things during his life, and consequently several correct statements could be given to it. And yet, a teacher may pass a scholar because he did not give the answer given in a particular lesson which he is examining. Such obscure questioning should be discountenanced.

Each question should arise as it were out of the preceding one, and should have a clear, logical connection with it. We are surprised in reading an account of a law case, at the clear and connected statement of the whole proceedings, adduced by the witness. We are apt to suppose the man to be educated who delivers such a concise statement of facts following each other in such excellent order. But it is very often the reverse—the man is illiterate. The fact is it is the lawyer who by his subtle questioning understands how to draw out all the facts connected with the case. Indulging in rambling indefinite questioning is generally followed by leaving confused ideas upon the minds of the class. It is said by some that the answer should be three times as long as the question.

It should be the teacher's endeavour not to display his own knowledge or ability,* but to draw forth from the minds of the young their knowledge of the subject.

In giving a question, the teacher should be careful not to couple any facts contained in the answer with it. By doing otherwise there is a two-fold disadvantage—that of taking away the pleasure the child would have in answering it, and the unbecoming practice of endeavouring to show off our own knowledge instead of testing that of the pupil. A single example will show what is meant: "Did not Wellington defeat Napoleon Bonaparte at the Battle of Waterloo?" The answer of course is "yes." But ask the boy to name the Battle, describe it, give the date for it, &c., and it will set his mind to work, and he will thereby gain some permanent advantage from it. Telling the first syllable of a word, so that the scholar may answer the rest, and questions which imply "yes" for their answer, should not be used, as it encourages a pernicious habit of guessing.

It may be necessary sometimes to challenge an unthinking member of the class, instead of proceeding in rotation. In short, the great aim of questioning should be to test the pupil's knowledge; promote a habit of thinking, and to give him more clear and definite ideas of the subject. This is quite agreeable with the teachings of Socrates the philosopher, who was one of the greatest questioners on record. He employed this rule: viz: "Show a man his ignorance, and then he will be more ready to receive knowledge." DAVID ROSS.

MINTO, April 15th, 1867.

3. HALF-DAY GARDEN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A new principle is demanded in schooling,—a principle unknown in the history of modern schools. That principle is expressed in the requirement of action,—full, disciplinary, physical action. The question at issue is, action or no action; i. e., no systematized disciplinary action. Where has trained action ever been found in rudimentary schools as a system? Who knows of it? Who can give its rules? The system of daily hours has prevented it; made it impossible. This error has made the true standard of the child's power of intellect a thing unknown. Full, free, quiet, daily action would impart vigor to the stomach, to the heart, to the lungs, vigor and volume to the circulation of the blood, energy to the action of the skin, strength to the muscles, power to the machinery of the body, a great increase of nervous sensibility, and acuteness to the senses. Is the loss of all these no loss to the brain, and their gain no gain to the brain?

"But only six hours, out of twenty-four, in school cannot wrong the child," is the commonest answer and error uttered on this subject. But every other hour of his life is affected by those six. Impair his sleep, you impair his life; impair his food, you impair his life; impair the air he breathes, you impair his life; abridge his action, you impair the most vital element of his life. This is the universal error of rudimentary schooling.

* Perhaps if some of the members of our County Boards would take this hint, the examination of teachers would be more instructive. If, instead of giving abstruse questions, full of almost unextricable difficulties,—such as are sometimes found in a Metaphysical treatise, they would give good practical questions, which teachers ought to know, the examination would be ondu cted with more justice and profit.

The experiment going on in England under Mr. Chadwick's notice demonstrates "the effect of giving life and action to scholars." Mr. C. says, "that experiment has been tried on a very large scale, in a great variety of labors, during a period of 12 or 15 years, and at schools containing 12,000 or 15,000 pupils; and with the most extraordinary and unexpected result, that the children who are at the school only half the time, in intellectual attainments surpass the children who are at school all the time, while the children who are at work only half the time, grow up into far more valuable and highly-paid operatives than the children who are at work all the time."

Again, in one large establishment, containing about six hundred pupils,—one-half boys, and one half girls,—the girls were put upon half work and half study, and the boys remaining at full time study; the teaching being the same by the same teachers, and attendance the same in weeks and years in both cases. On the periodical examination surprise was expressed by the inspector, at finding how much more alert, mentally, the girls were than the boys, and in advance in book attainments. Subsequently, industrial occupation was found for the boys, when their book instruction was reduced from 36 to 18 hours; and, after a while, the boys were found upon examination, to have regained their previous relative position, which was in advance of the girls.

Further, "when book instruction is given under circumstances combining bodily with mental exercises, not only are the book attainments of the half-time scholars found to be more than equal to those of the full-time scholars, but their aptitude for applying them are superior, and they are preferred by employers for their superior alertness and efficiency." Again, in the common course of book instruction of small, but well managed, long-time schools, children, after leaving an infant school, are occupied on an average six years in learning to read, write, and spell fairly, and in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic up to vulgar and decimal fractions. In half-time schools the same branches are taught better in three years, and at about one half the annual expense for superior educational power.

Testimony enforcing the same conclusions comes, too, from different countries, and is not wanting in Canada itself. We are not speaking of the mental demands of men, who, with proper exercise, may expand the vital power, one class in brain work, and the other in hard labor, and each be alike healthy. The child is unripe; cut off the flow of vital energy to his brain by stopping his co-operative action with all nature, and you cut off the flow of a running current to that brain. Less than an entire half-day of active life would give no entire, no universal, uniform or sufficient training for physical and industrial development.

E. H. FARBAE, in *Montreal Witness*.

Dunham, C. E., April 3rd, 1867.

III. Papers on Canadian History.

1. VILLE MARIE (MONTREAL) IN 1642-1644.

(From Parkham's "Jesuits in North America in the 17th Century.")

Let us now ascend to the Island of Montreal. Here, as we have seen, an association of devout and zealous persons had essayed to found a mission-colony under the protection of the Holy Virgin; and we left the adventurers, after their landing, bivouacked on the shore, on an evening in May. There was an altar in the open air, decorated with a taste that betokened no less of good nurture than of piety; and around it clustered the tents that sheltered the commandant, Maisonneuve, the two ladies, Madame de la Peltrie and Mademoiselle Mance, and the soldiers and laborers of the expedition.

In the morning they all fell to their work,—Maisonneuve hewing down the first tree,—and labored with such good-will that their tents were soon enclosed with a strong palisade, and their altar covered by a provisional chapel, built, in the Huron mode, of bark. Soon afterward, their canvas habitations were supplanted by solid structures of wood, and the feeble germ of a future city began to take root.

The Iroquois had not yet found them out; nor did they discover them till they had had ample time to fortify themselves. Meanwhile, on Sunday, they would stroll at their leisure over the adjacent meadow and in the shade of the bordering forest, where, as the old chronicler tells us, the grass was gay with wild flowers, and the branches with the flutter and song of many strange birds.

The summer passed prosperously, but with the winter their faith was put to a rude test. In December, there was a rise of the St. Lawrence, threatening to sweep away in a night the results of all their labor. They fell to their prayers; and Maisonneuve planted a wooden cross in face of the advancing deluge, first making a vow,

that, should the peril be averted, he, Maisonneuve, would bear another cross on his shoulders up the neighboring mountain, and place it on the summit. The vow seemed in vain. The flood still rose, filled the fort ditch, swept the foot of the palisade, and threatened to sap the magazine; but here it stopped and presently began to recede, till at length it had withdrawn within its lawful channel, and Villemarie was safe.*

Now it remained to fulfil the promise which such happy results had proceeded. Maisonneuve set his men at work to clear a path through the forest to the top of the mountain. A large cross was made, and solemnly blessed by the priest; then, on the sixth of January, the Jesuit Du Peron led the way, followed by Madame de la Peltrie, the artisans and soldiers to the destined spot. The commandant, who with all the ceremonies of the Church had been declared First Soldier of the Cross, walked behind the rest, bearing on his shoulder a cross so heavy that it needed his utmost strength to climb the steep and rugged path. They planted it on the highest crest, and all knelt in adoration before it. Du Peltrie, always romantic and always devout, received the sacrament on the mountain-top, a spectacle to the virgin world outstretched below. Sundry relics of saints had been set in the wood of the cross, which remained an object of pilgrimage to the pious colonists of Villemarie.

Peace and harmony reigned within the little fort; and so edifying was the demeanor of the colonists, so faithful were they to the confessional, and so constant at mass, that a chronicler of the day exclaims, in a burst of enthusiasm, that the deserts lately a resort for demons were now the abode of angels. The two Jesuits who for the time were their pastors had them well in hand. They dwelt under the same roof with most of their flock, who lived in the community, in one large house, and vied with each other in zeal for the honor of the Virgin and the conversion of the Indians.

At the end of August, 1643, a vessel arrived at Villemarie with a reinforcement commanded by Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonges, a pious gentleman of Champagne, and one of the Associates of Montreal. Some years before, he had asked in wedlock the hand of Barbe de Boulogne; but the young lady had, when a child, in the ardor of her piety, taken a vow of perpetual chastity. By the advice of her Jesuit confessor she accepted his suit, on condition that she should preserve, to the hour of her death, the state to which Holy Church has always ascribed a peculiar merit.† D'Ailleboust married her; and when, soon after, he conceived the purpose of devoting his life to the work of the Faith in Canada, he invited his maiden spouse to go with him, she refused and forbade him to mention the subject again. Her health was indifferent and about this time she fell ill. As a last resort, she made a promise to God, that, if He would restore her, she would go to Canada with her husband; and forthwith her maladies ceased. Still her reluctance continued; she hesitated, and then refused again, when an inward light revealed to her that it was her duty to cast her lot in the wilderness. She accordingly embarked with d'Ailleboust, accompanied by her sister Mademoiselle Phillippine de Boulogne, who had caught the contagion of her zeal. The presence of these dansels, would, to all appearance, be rather a burden than a profit to the colonists, beset as they then were by Indians, and often in peril of starvation; but the spectacle of their ardor, as disinterested as it was extravagant, would serve to exalt the religious enthusiasm in which alone was the life of Villemarie.

Their vessel passed in safety the Iroquois who watched the St. Lawrence, and its arrival filled the colonists with joy. D'Ailleboust was a skilful soldier, specially versed in the arts of fortification; and, under his direction, the frail palisades which formed their sole defence were replaced by solid ramparts and bastions of earth. He brought news that the "unknown benefactress," as a certain generous member of the Association of Montreal was called, in ignorance of her name, had given funds to the amount, as afterwards appeared of forty-two thousand livres, for the building of a hospital at Villemarie. The source of the gift was kept secret, from a religious motive; but it soon became known that it proceeded from Madame de Bullion, a lady whose rank and wealth was exceeded only by her devotion. It is true that the hospital was not wanted, as no one was sick at Villemarie, and one or two chambers would have sufficed for every prospective necessity; but it will be remembered that a colony had been established in order that a hospital might be built, and Madame de Bullion would not hear of any other application of

her money.‡ Instead, therefore, of tilling the land to supply their own pressing needs, all the laborers of the settlement were set at this pious, though superfluous, task. There was no room in the fort, which, moreover, was in danger of inundation; and the hospital was accordingly built on higher ground adjacent. To leave it unprotected would be to abandon its inmates to the Iroquois; it was therefore surrounded by a strong palisade, and, in time of danger, a part of the garrison was detailed to defend it. Here Mademoiselle Mance took up her abode, and waited the day when wounds or disease should bring patients to her empty wards.

Daversière, who had first conceived this plan of a hospital in the wilderness, was a senseless enthusiast, who rejected as a sin every protest of reason against the dreams which governed him; yet one rational and practical element entered into the motive of those who carried the plan into execution. The hospital was intended not only to nurse sick Frenchmen, but to nurse and convert sick Indians; in other words, it was an engine of the mission.

From Maisonneuve to the humblest laborer, these zealous colonists were bent on the work of conversion. To that end the ladies made pilgrimages to the cross on the mountain, sometimes for nine days in succession, to pray God to carry the heathen into His fold. The fatigue was great nor was the danger less; and armed men always escorted them, as a precaution against the Iroquois. The male colonists were equally fervent; and sometimes as many as fifteen or sixteen persons would kneel at once before the cross with the same charitable petition. The ardour of their zeal may be inferred from the fact, that these pious expeditions consumed the greater part of the day, when time and labor were of a value past reckoning to the little colony. Besides their pilgrimages, they used other means, and very efficient ones, to attract and gain over the Indians. They housed, fed, and clothed them at every opportunity; and though they were subsisting chiefly on provisions brought at great cost from France, there was always a portion for the hungry savages who from time to time encamped near their fort. If they could persuade any of them to be nursed, they were consigned to the tender care of Mademoiselle Mance; and if a party went to war, their women and children were taken in charge till their return. As this attention to their bodies had for its object the profit of their souls, it was accompanied with incessant catechising. This, with the other influences of the place, had its effect; and some notable conversions were made. Among them was the renowned chief, Tessouat, or Le Borgne, as the French called him,—a crafty and intractable savage, whom, to their own surprise, they succeeded in taming and winning to the Faith.¶ He was christened with the name of Paul, and his squaw with that of Madeline. Maisonneuve rewarded him with a gun, and celebrated the day by a feast to all the Indians present.§

The French hoped to form an agricultural settlement of Indians in the neighborhood of Villemarie; and they spared no exertion to this end, giving them tools and aiding them to till the fields. They might have succeeded, but for that pest of the wilderness, the Iroquois, who hovered about them, harassed them with petty attacks, and again and again drove the Algonquins in terror from their camps. Some time had elapsed, as we have seen, before the Iroquois discovered Villemarie; but at length ten fugitive Algonquins, chased by a party of them, made for the friendly settlement as a safe asylum; and thus their astonished pursuers became aware of its existence. They reconnoitred the place, and went back to their towns with the news. From that time forth the colonists had no peace; no more excursions for fishing and hunting; no more Sunday strolls in woods and meadows. The men went armed to their work and returned at the sound of a bell, marching in a compact body, prepared for an attack.

Early in June, 1643, sixty Hurons came down in canoes for traffic, and, on reaching the place now called Lachine, at the head of the rapids of St. Louis, and a few miles above Villemarie, they were amazed at finding a large Iroquois war-party in a fort hastily

† *Journal des Supérieurs des Jésuites*, MS. The hospital was sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with a kitchen, a chamber for Mademoiselle Mance, others for the servants, and two large apartments for the patients. It was amply provided with furniture, linen, medicines, and all necessaries; and had also two oxen, three cows, and twenty sheep. A small oratory of stone was built adjoining it. The inclosure was four arpents in extent.—*Archives du Séminaire de Villemarie*, cited by Fallion.

¶ Vimont, *Relation*, 1643, 54, 55. Tessouat was chief of Alouette Island in the Ottawa. His predecessor, of the same name, was Champlain's host in 1613.—See "Pioneers of France, Chap." xii.

§ It was the usual practice to give guns to converts, "pour attirer leurs compatriotes à la Foy." They were never given to heathen Indians. "It seems," observes Vimont, "that our Lord wishes to make use of this method in order that Christianity may become acceptable in this country." *Relation*, 1643, 71.

* A little MS. map in M. Jacques Viger's copy of *La Petite Registre de la Cure de Montreal*, lays down the position and shape of the fort at this time, and shows the spot where Maisonneuve planted the cross.

† Juchereau, *Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu, Québec*, 276. The confessor told D'Ailleboust, that, if he persuaded his wife to break her vow of continence, "God would chastise him terribly." The nun historian adds, that undeterred by the menace, he tried and failed.

built of the trunks and boughs of trees. Surprise and fright seem to have infatuated them. They neither fought nor fled, but greeted their inveterate foes as if they were friends and allies, and, to gain their good graces, told them all they knew of the French settlement, urging them to attack it, and promising an easy victory. Accordingly, the Iroquois detached forty of their warriors, who surprised six Frenchmen at work hewing timber within gunshot of the fort, killed three of them, took the remaining three prisoners, and returned in triumph. The captives were bound with the usual rigor; and the Hurons taunted and insulted them, to please their dangerous companions. Their baseness availed them little; for at night after a feast of victory, when the Hurons were asleep or off their guard, their entertainers fell upon them, and killed or captured the greater part. The rest ran for Villemarie, where, as their treachery was as yet unknown, they were received with great kindness. ¶

The next morning the Iroquois decamped, carrying with them their prisoners, and the furs plundered from the Huron canoes. They had taken also, and probably destroyed, all the letters from the missionaries in the Huron country, as well as a copy of their *Relation* of the preceding year. Of the three French prisoners, one escaped and reached Montreal; the remaining two were burned alive.

2. THE RECOLLETS IN CANADA.

The destruction of the ancient edifice, so well known to all our readers as the Recollet Church, which is about to make way for commerce, has given occasion to Mr. L. S. Lesage to issue some account of the old Church, and of the order from which it has taken its name. The Recollets belonged to the order of religious mendicants founded by St. Thomas d'Assize. Their name indicates that they were meditative, and by 1621 they had five hundred convents, in twenty-two Provinces, of their order. They first arrived in Canada in May, 1615, up to which time no priest had yet appeared here, though Quebec had been founded for seven years, by a company, of whose objects, one was stated to be the conversion of the Indians. It was Champlain—who believed that religion should be the basis of his colony, and who, besides, was shocked at the depravation of morals which he witnessed—who persuaded the Recollets to come hither. A wooden chapel was soon erected in the present Lower Town of Quebec; two missionaries remained at that place, and two others proceeded with Champlain to the Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga), in order to learn the language of the people. On the 25th of June, 1615, mass was first celebrated in the Quebec chapel, with discharges of musketry and salvos of such small artillery as the colony then possessed. Father Obleau was the officiating priest, and Father Leclercq conceived that now the vast solitudes of the country had become a "Paradise, all invoking the King of Heaven, and calling to their aid the tutelary angels of the great Province." Fathers Jamay and Caron, who accompanied Champlain, were the first who celebrated mass on this island, which they did at the east end, at the entrance of the Rivière des Prairies, very much to the admiration of the Indians, who apparently made the chief part of the congregation, and of course saw the rites of the church for the first time. Mass was first said at Three Rivers on the 15th July, 1615; and another Recollet, brother Duplessis, who assisted on the occasion, during the course of the succeeding year, opened a school for the instruction of the Indians, who then greatly frequented the place in order to trade in furs. This was the first school in Canada. The Recollets then, by the help of contributions from France, constructed on the River St. Charles, near Quebec, a stone chapel, monastery, and fortification for defence. This was on the site of the present general hospital at Quebec, and there they established the chief house of their community. Acting as curés, these priests married Guillaume Couillard to Guillemette Hebert, and baptized Abraham Martin, *dit l'Écossais*,—from whom the plains of Abraham take their name,—in 1621.—These are the first marriage and baptism in Canada of which any record is preserved; but the register is not the original; but one composed from memory after the destruction of the first by fire in 1640. Father Segard relates as follows:—"Some good Frenchmen edified us greatly by their wise and worthy conduct; but others, living like brutes and atheists, hindered the conversion of this poor people." The Huguenots also gave the orthodox clergy some trouble, for while the latter said mass, the former, according to the same authority, would set up their canticles, and had a minister wherever the Catholics had a priest, all of which was found to be somewhat confusing to the native mind. However, in 1625, Father de la

Roche Dailion determined to proceed to the country of the Hurons, now Upper Canada, for the purpose of aiding Father Viel, who had been some time in that part of the country; but this was prevented by the death of Father Viel, which has given the name forever to the well known Sault au Recollet. The Hurons who were conveying the priest and a neophyte who accompanied him to the trading post Montreal, brought the canoe into the Rivière des Prairies, and to save the trouble of a portage, ran the rapid, and in doing so overturned the canoe and drowned the priest and his companion. It is doubtful if this affair did not arise from design rather from accident, for the Hurons all saved their own lives, and carried off all the luggage of their passengers.

The Company by which Canada was *exploité*, did not do much to encourage the Recollets, probably finding that the presence of these reverend persons operated somewhat as a constraint, did not encourage their work, and Kerik, the Huguenot, in 1629, seized Quebec for the English, who held it for three years, in the meantime driving out the Catholics and their clergy. On the restoration of the country, the Recollets could not obtain an authorization to return, Canada being handed over to the Jesuits, so far as its religious interests were concerned to the great regret of Father Le Caron, who died soon afterwards, as it was supposed, in part from mortification at his exclusion from the scene of his former labors. However, in 1670, they were permitted to resume their mission, and obtained a return of the properties which they had formerly held, and, in 1692, Monseigneur de Laval purchased their convent on the St. Charles for the General Hospital, giving them in return the ground which now forms the Place d'Armes at Quebec, where they soon after built their convent. In 1680, they once more appeared in Montreal, and, in 1692, acquired the property which has since gone by their name, where they at once began to erect their convent and church. They, moreover, collected alms through the city, taught the catechism to the children, and set up primary schools. They also undertook the duty of nursing the sick, and burying the dead. Their establishment had, as a dependence, a large garden which extended to the fortifications on Mc Gill street. There was also a fine orchard, and, in front of the property on Notre Dame street, a row of noble elm trees.

After the conquest, their property fell to the British Government and they were not allowed to recruit their numbers. Individually, however, they accepted the curacies of different parishes, and thus becoming subjects of the new sovereign obtained the advantages of the treaty. The last of the Recollet schools, were those of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Verchères. Their property was used as a barrack, and the church was in part, occupied by the Scotch, as a place for Presbyterian worship. The last of the Recollets, Father Louis Jean Demers, died the 2nd of September, 1813. A brother of the house, though not a priest, must have been seen by many of the present generation of Montrealers, at an advanced age, barefooted, and with the cord of the order for a girdle. He died in 1848. He had taught at the Recollet School, had been beadle to Father Louis, and died in the office of Sacristan at the Cathedral. At Quebec the monastery of the order was destroyed by fire, and the Anglican Cathedral and the Court House were built on the site. The monks dispersed through the colony; those who were sufficiently instructed becoming priests, or directing the schools, and the others undertaking the duties of country life. The Three Rivers establishment falling to the British Government became at first a Court House and Jail; but in 1810 was converted into an Anglican Church, the monastery proper becoming the parsonage. As to the buildings now in course of demolition, they were exchanged by the Government with the Hon. Baron Grant, of Longueuil, in 1818 for St. Helen's Island, which was thus acquired for the purpose of fortifying it. The new acquirer laid it out in building lots, which form the street called St. Helens after the Island; Lemoine in honor of his wife's family, and Recollet in memory of the ancient proprietors. The church was still untouched, and as the Catholics of Montreal had a natural feeling in favour of that venerable pile, the Fabrique acquired it from Mr. Grant for £4,500. An extract from a notice in the *Abeille Canadienne*, published in 1813, mentioning these latter changes, implores from the Fabrique their protection for the elms which adorned the front of the property. The trees, however, died one after the other. The front of the church, as many of our citizens may have remarked, bore the inscription of 1725. This front on cut stone had, however, been fitted to the Recollet church from the old Parish church, when that made way for the present edifice, and had been adapted to that on the year of which it bore the date. We may add that by the terms of the sale the Fabrique has reserved the right to retain the front of the church and its interior. The bodies which have been buried beneath it are being exhumed, those of the Recollets being distinguished by having been buried without coffins and merely in the gowns of their order.—*Montreal Herald*.

¶ I have followed Dollier de Casson. Vimont's account is different. He says that the Iroquois fell upon the Hurons at the outset, and took twenty-three prisoners, killing many others; after which they made the attack at Villemarie.—*Relation*, 1643, 62.

IV. Paper on Meteorology.

1. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten Grammar School Stations for MARCH, 1867.

OBSERVERS.—Barrie—Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq.; Cornwall—W. Taylor Briggs, Esq., B.A.; Goderich—John Haldan, Jr., Esq.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; Pembroke—Alfred McCatchie, Esq., B.A.; Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; Simcoe—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; Windsor—A. McSween, Esq., M.A.

Table with columns: STATION, North Latitude, West Longitude, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, HIGHEST, LOWEST, RANGE, MONTHLY MEANS, DAILY RANGE, HIGH-EST, LOWEST, TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, TENSION OF VAPOUR.

g On Lake Huron. h On Lake Ontario. i On the Ottawa River. j Close to Lake Erie. m On the Detroit River. & Inland Towns.

Table with columns: STATION, HUMIDITY OF AIR, WINDS, SURFACE CURRENT, MOTION OF CLOUDS, ESTIMATED VELOCITY OF WIND, AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW, AURORA S.

* Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane. e 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

REMARKS.

Barrie.—On 1st, blew very heavily at night—heavy rain—fall of barometer .588 from previous night. 7th, bright aurora. 17th, (Sunday), an unusually severe snow storm in afternoon, nearly over by 7 p.m., depth of fall, 10 inches. Storms of wind on 2nd at night, and 13th in afternoon. Rain on 1st and 6th. Snow on 2nd, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd. BELLEVILLE.—Storm of wind on 2nd. Rain on 1st, 10th, 11th, 24th, 25th. Snow on 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 23rd. CORNWALL.—Hail and rain on 1st. Storm of wind on 18th; very clearly defined lunar halo on same evening. Fogs, 6th, 16th, 20th. Snow, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 11th and 12th, 16th and 17th. Rain, 10th and 24th.

NE covered with snow. 27th, hail. 28th, at 9.30 p.m. an ordinary meteor in S fell towards SW. Storms of wind 1st, 2nd, 6th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th, 30th. Fogs 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Rain 1st, 2nd, 10th, 24th. Snow 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 27th.

PEMBROKE.—On evening of 1st, and during 2nd, stormy, wind velocity 5; lightning with rain on 1st. Rain also on 10th. Storms of wind 2nd, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 25th, 28th, 29th. Snow on 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 24th, 25th. Crows have returned in large numbers; some ravens remained during winter; and some blue jays; a few white or spruce partridge seen. Snow began going on 20th, but wheels not used till 31st. An unusual amount of sickness and a large number of sudden deaths; typhoid fever has taken away many children and adults; also much pulmonary disease.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 1st, dim halo round sun; several flashes of lightning with thunder and rain at 8.28 p.m. 2nd, wind suddenly veered from SW to W at 8 a.m. and rose to velocity 6, till sunset, when it gradually subsided. 5th, two falling stars observed—one at E the other at S, the latter flashed before disappearing. Motion of both from W to E. 7th, very fine auroral display—at 9 p.m. sky overcast but clouds breaking and auroral light occasionally perceptible; at 10.40 sky clear; the whole North (to height of about 46°) filled with long thin streamers perpendicular to H moving as if blown by a gusty wind; patches of bright light appeared here and there and disappeared gradually; the whole had disappeared by 11.30 p.m. 8th, fog to E and SE on lake and river; heavy hoar frost on trees and other exposed objects. 9th, crows first observed. 15th, atmosphere hazy and smoky. 19th, fog to eastward; smoke lying in low strata, also on 20th. 23rd, halo round sun, imperfect, only half circumference towards NW. The observer says on 26th, "on this and some of the following days occurred a phenomenon which, though a frequent occurrence, is little observed, viz.: whenever, after foul weather with easterly wind, the wind goes round, by the North, to the West, the weather never settles till the wind gets to East again, and goes round by South to West. Though wind westerly 28th, 29th and 30th (after change by N from E) still the air continued raw—wind gusty—with occasional symptoms that weather was not settled." threatenings of rain on 31st, (Sunday.) Rain on 1st, 10th (Sunday), 24th (Sunday), 25th. Snow on 4th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th (Sunday), 27th. Snow and rain could not be separately measured on 24th, entered as rain.

SIMCOE.—On 7th, at 7 a.m. clouds in general moving SW, but dense volume of black clouds rapidly moving in the opposite direction; at 9 p.m. first aurora seen this year, class II. (arch and streamers), it was the segment of a circle and embraced about 60 degrees of the horizon, middle part perhaps six degrees in height, and under the middle star of Ursa Minor; afterwards rays and brushes shot upward, the most considerable one pointing up towards the broad part of Ursa Major; the whole was of a somewhat pale, milky colour; at 10 o'clock it was much broken up and much more faint and indistinct. 8th, the aurora a lacteal suffusion in the North. 13th, faint auroral twilight, scarcely recognisable. 19th, large halo round moon, and very remarkable strati moulded no doubt by the upper current. 20th, large lunar halo exactly similar to that of preceding night. Rain on 10th and 23rd. Snow on 3rd, 4th, 7th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 28th. 30th, a clear silvery auroral suffusion in the north of considerable extent which lasted from 9 till 12 p.m.

STRATFORD.—On 1st, at 6.55 p.m. lightning seen; rain from 5 to 10 p.m. 2nd, storm of wind NW. 5th, crows first seen. 10th, rain, depth .1591. 13th, evening windy. 15th, lunar halo. 16th, at 1 p.m. large solar halo; at 5.30 p.m. storm of snow and wind began; 17th, snow ended at 8.30 p.m. depth, 4 inches, wind lulled about 9 p.m. 19th, at 9 p.m. imperfect lunar halo. 20th, lunar halo. 21st, storm of wind and snow—snow ended at 11.30 p.m. of 22nd. Fogs 1st and 10th. Snow on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 27th. Spring birds first seen on 31st. The thermometrical means for the month are all lower than the corresponding means for February.

WINDSOR.—On 1st, fog. 7th, meteor from Z to W; the auroral display on this night was of great beauty—the arch rising about 30 degrees above the horizon, streamers shooting to the zenith, dark cloud underneath; motion vertical and horizontal, with distinct prismatic colouring. 8th, the rossignol (gray bird) seen and heard for the first time. 15th, bright and large lunar halo. 19th, lunar halo at 8.30 p.m. which disappeared at 9 p.m.; strong haze on horizon on morning of 19th. Storms of wind 20th and 21st. Rain on 1st, 10th and 24th. Snow on 3rd, 6th, 7th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, 27th.

2. A THEORY OF THE TIDES.

The phenomenon of the tides has only been recently attributed to the moon, but the theory of the tide on the side of the earth opposite the moon has never yet been satisfactorily explained. Professor Sullivan with other geographers explain it as owing to the body of the earth being drawn away by the attraction of the moon, leaving the waters behind as a tide. But a young Canadian author, Mr. E. S. Wiggins, now claims the honor of having discovered the true theory, as appears from a recent article in the *Picton Times*. After showing the futility of the idea that the earth is drawn toward the moon by such a small body, which however, it never approaches, he gives the following explanation:—"On looking at a map of the world, it will be seen that two great ridges of land on nearly oppo-

site sides of the earth, formed by the great continents, intersect the watery world from north to south. Now the moon passing transversely over these in her western course, owing to the rotatory motion of the earth towards the east, creates a tidal wave in the Atlantic, extending along the meridian of western Africa and Europe. This follows the moon westward, but can continue no farther than the coast of the New World. Here, from the resistance it receives and its tendency to seek an equilibrium, it is reflected back and is recrossing the Atlantic by the time the moon has originated a similar wave on the opposite side of the earth in the Pacific." This, he thinks is plainly proved by the fact, that, as has long been a source of marvel, the tides never appear but once every twenty-four hours south of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, owing, he opines, to the continents not extending far enough south to reflect the tidal wave. All this seems plausible, when it is considered that in the mid-ocean the tides never rise higher than five feet and that they are always later on the eastern coast of Great Britain than on the western, which all admit to result from the motion of the tidal wave towards the east.

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. THE ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA.

It is said that the birds of Australia do not sing, that they merely chirp and chatter. Some of them chant most hilarious notes, like the tinkling of bells. The "laughing Jackass" is a prodigy, giving out unexpectedly a low uproarious noise, sufficient to awaken the "seven sleepers." Many of the birds are of the same type as those of Great Britain; some, however, varying a little in their plumage. There is the domestic pet, the robin, with the wren, wagtail, crow, curlew, plover, and snipe. There are also the harbingers of spring and summer in the several varieties of swallows, and the cuckoo. The cuckoo is only heard at night. There are bats, owls, and hawks in great abundance; and the mountain pheasant or lyre bird, which, however, is rare. The eagle hawk is very large and destructive to young lambs; there is one species of pure white color. There are many varieties of pigeons; one is very small, being about the size of a house sparrow. It is seldom that more than two or three are seen together; and there are no large flocks of them, such as are seen in the forests of New Zealand. The fleshy berries with which the pine trees are there covered furnish them with the greatest abundance of food, and they do not appear to have the enemies there which they have in Australia.

The macaw, a large black parrot, and the quail, seem to be the only two birds alike in both countries, with this remarkable difference—the macaw in New Zealand is very tame, permitting one to come near and kill it; at least I know that one permitted me to approach it; but in Australia it is exceedingly wild—said, indeed, to be untameable. There are some large birds in New Zealand which do not fly, and some of singular habits, as the mutton bird, which burrows holes in sandy places in the ground. The natives have their seasons for catching them, and adopt ingenious methods for preserving them when killed for future use by the use of their fat and aromatic herbs. There is the robin, too, in New Zealand where it is very tame. Whilst travelling one perched itself on my shoulder. There are many other birds of hallowed associations, which make the forest resound with mirth and melody. The most remarkable perhaps, is the "tui," or "parson bird," the latter name having been given it in consequence of its being jet black, and having two small white feathers, like a clergyman's bands, hanging out from its breast. It is of the same size as the blackbird, and is the most noisy of all the New Zealand birds. There are parrots in New Zealand, but not in any proportion to the very great variety which exist in Australia.

The climate in Australia being so widely different, there is a corresponding difference in animal life. Among the birds the most prevalent are parrots. The large white parrot cockatoos are always seen in flocks, and are great pests to the farmers. The greatest favourite is the magpie, which may always be observed hopping about the door of a dwelling, piping out a long carol of friendly salutations. Of the wild turkey, more properly the bustard, one seldom sees more than two together. The brush turkey, very like the Norfolk, but much smaller, and found in the scrubs in hot districts, is very remarkable for laying a large quantity of eggs, for covering them with leaves and sand, and leaving the sun to hatch them. The emu is nearly as large as an ostrich, to which it bears some resemblance, but it is dark in color. It lays about a dozen eggs, and hatches them in the same way as domestic fowls. Large numbers of them may be seen together; they do not fly, and owe their safety to their fleetness in running. A stroke from one of their feet will stun, if not kill a dog, which may attempt to seize it. The native companion is a gigantic crane, which is very easily tamed, but it is

dangerous for children who may come near, as it has been known to make a sudden dart with its long narrow beak at their eyes. It evidently takes great delight in companionship, and flocks of them may be seen often together, where there is plenty of water, employed, as one would very readily say, in amusing themselves, fluttering about, chattering and performing antics. The pelican and black swan are often seen sailing with great gravity amongst numbers of other waterfowl in the sheets of water in the courses of the rivers in the interior. Wild geese are of migratory habits, and are only seen occasionally.

Wild ducks are very plentiful, and abound everywhere in the rivers, creeks and lagoons. The aborigines adopt a curious method of catching them, which borders strongly on the ridiculous. Covering his head with a green sod, a native quietly swims towards and drops in amongst a flock, lays quickly hold of one's feet, pulls the fowl under the surface of the water, despatches it there, and carries on the work of death in this way till naught remains save the dead bodies floating on the surface.

2. SET OUT SHADE TREES.

Next to beautiful homes, clean and tree shaded streets are certainly the greatest attraction a place can boast. Constant association with things beautiful to the eye and pleasant to the senses will almost inevitably refine and elevate the character. The youth who is taught to love everything lovely in the natural world will, in nine cases out of ten, avoid, as if by instinct, what is deformed and gross in the moral world. The importance, therefore, of cultivating the æsthetic faculty—inherent in almost every human being—cannot be overestimated, and we hope these remarks, introductory to the following paragraph from an exchange, will be thoughtfully received and will bear such fruit as is desired.

"The season for planting trees is at hand, and we would call the attention of our readers to the work of ornamenting their streets and highways with shade trees. Let those living on a certain street get together and agree each to plant one or more trees in front of his own lot. Having agreed on what kind of trees to put out, let a committee of gentlemen be appointed to get the trees from the nursery or the forest, to have the holes dug and the preparations made, for the setting out on a day appointed for that purpose. A little labour expended now in this way will, in five years' time, transform a shadeless, unattractive street into a beautiful grove, resonant with the singing of birds, delighting the eye with the beauty of its foliage, and adding materially to the value of the property bordering upon it. We are sure that those who make the experiment will be pleased and well repaid for their labor.

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 14.—DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We regret to have to announce the unexpected death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and missionary. He was born at Blantyre, a village in the neighborhood of Glasgow, in the year 1817. His father was a small tradesman at Hamilton; and his son David, was sent at an early age to earn a livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre. By dint of hard work he managed to procure for himself a good Latin education, and intended to study for the medical profession. He was actually admitted a licentiate of the Scottish College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838. Having attended the Theological lectures of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, he was drawn into the field of missionary labour. Offering himself in the service of the London Missionary Society, he was sent to Port Natal, and was for some years the colleague of the Rev. Robert Moffat. During sixteen years, from 1840 to 1856, he travelled throughout the centre and south of Africa, learning the language and becoming acquainted with the religion and habits of the people. In 1856 the Royal Geographical Society gave him a dinner, at which it was stated that in the course of his wanderings he had passed over 11,000 miles of African soil. Dr. Livingstone was not merely a missionary but also a scientific explorer, his astronomical observations alone are of great value. He traversed territories before unknown, and made many valuable additions to the stock of our physical knowledge. He left England for the last time in 1858, and has, we fear, perished by the hands of the Caffres.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

No. 15.—COMMANDER ALLEYN, R. N.

In our obituary column we announce the death of one of our oldest and best esteemed citizens—Commander Richard I. Alleyn, R. N.—which occurred yesterday at Sillery House. We glean some particulars respecting his career in the public service from Morgan's "Celebrated Canadians." Deceased was a native of Ireland having

been born in the County of Cork, in the year 1782. He entered the navy in October, 1795, as a first-class volunteer, on board the Marlborough, 78, on the Channel Station, where, and in the Mediterranean and West Indies he afterwards served in the Boadicea, 38, Captain Richard Goodwin Heats, the Cormorant, 24, Capt. Hon. Courtney Boyle, the Haerlem and the Africaine, both commanded by Capt. Geo. Burlton, the Texel, 64, Capt. Richard Inledon, the Temeraire, 98, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral George Campbell; and the Speedy, commanded by Lord Cochrane. While in the Cormorant, he was wrecked off Damietta, on the Egyptian coast, 20th May, 1800. On the 23rd June, 1802, he became acting-lieutenant of the Syren frigate, Capt. John W. Loring; and on the paying-off of that vessel was confirmed by commission, dated 13th October, same year. His subsequent appointments were, on the Home and North American stations, to L'Égyptienne, 44, Capt. Hon. C. E. Fleming and Hon. C. Paget; to the Crescent, 36, Capt. J. Cartheu; to the Endymion, 40, Capt. T. C. Capel and Sir W. Bolton; to the Abercrombie, 74, Capt. W. C. Fahie; and to the Hotspur, 36, Capt. Hon. Joceline Perry. Commander Alleyn was in Sir R. Colder's action off Cape Finisterre in July, 1805. He served for several years as First-Lieutenant, previous to which, on the evening of the 8th March, 1806, he had commanded the boats of L'Égyptienne in conjunction with Lieutenant Philip Cosby Handfield, at the cutting out under an incessant fire from two batteries of the French frigate built privateer, L'Acadie, pierced for thirty-four guns, and moored to the beach in the harbor of Muros in Spain. Having been unemployed since June, 1814, at which period he was invalided from the Hotspur, he accepted the rank of Commander 20th April, 1835. Deceased was for many years deputy-master of the Quebec Trinity House. He was a descendant of the celebrated Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College in Surrey, who died in the year 1629. He departed this life at the venerable age of eighty-four years—leaving two sons, Hon. Charles Alleyn, Sheriff of Quebec, and Richard Alleyn, Esquire, Advocate.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

No. 16.—RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP TIMON.

Bishop Timon, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, whose death was announced yesterday, was widely known throughout Canada, in many parts of which he occasionally officiated. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was consequently 71 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he was engaged in business, but having a strong desire to become religious he was received by Bishop Roseth, of Missouri, into St. Mary's College, Perryville, in that State. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, when there were only three Roman Catholic churches in that city—one English and two German. The great zeal and energy with which Bishop Timon discharged the duties of the see is shown by the fact that there are now nineteen churches of that denomination in the city, the cathedral, of which Bishop Timon was the projector, being one of the finest edifices of the kind in the United States. There are also many charities which owe their existence to his fostering care, and the people of his faith in the city number now nearly 60,000. The deceased prelate was greatly respected in Buffalo by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. Although earnest in his religious belief he was tolerant of the opinions of others and never wilfully gave offence to any. He was a traveller in the prosecution of his benevolent labors, and during his life visited Europe no less than ten times, as well as many other parts of the world. He was attended during his last illness by Bishop Lynch of Toronto, and Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton.

RECENT CANADIAN DEATHS.

—REV. DONALD McLAREN departed this life on the 16th February, 1867, in the 86th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Breadalbane, Scotland, in A. D. 1781. His father died when he was very young. He being the oldest of the children, came to America with his mother and the two younger brothers, at the age of 16, and settled in Glengarry, then a wild wilderness, and took possession of 200 acres of land, supported his widowed mother, and was the guardian of his younger brothers.—*Canada Baptist*.

—JOHN CODE, an old and respected settler of Drummond, died at Innisville on Sunday last, 7th inst., at the advanced age of 82 years. From the Carleton Place *Herald* we learn that the deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the country, having emigrated to Canada in 1817. After spending three years in Montreal, and a year in Brockville, he settled in the Township of Lanark, where he resided a few years, and afterwards removed to the Township of Drummond, where he remained to the time of his death. He was one of the 'Barrack Division' guard who stood under arms when Robert Emmett was executed, and was the first man who brought a waggon six miles north of the town of Perth.

At that early period of the country's settlement he was obliged to carry his provisions from Brockville to the township of Lanark, where he resided. He was a consistent Christian, and his end was peace. He leaves behind him six sons and three daughters, and a large number of grandchildren, besides a very large circle of relations and friends by whom he was beloved and respected.—*Perth Courier*.

— WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., of Wolfe's field, died recently. He had obtained a ripe age, the greater portion of which was spent in carrying on business in Canada. The operations of the firm of which he was so long the head, in the manufacture and shipment of the great staple of the country, have, for many years, been of the most extensive description. To his spirit of enterprise and energy is wholly due the progress made in the development of the resources of the vast and picturesque region known as the Saguenay district. His name is indelibly connected with the opening up of those branches of industry which have attracted a population to its shores, and the increase of which cannot fail, ere long, to lay open the whole of that immense tract of country to the fertilizing influence of civilization. Every intelligent visitor to the Saguenay, however brief his stay, must have been most favorably impressed with the immense number and extensive nature of the undertakings with which the name of the Price firm is connected. To the activity of the head of that firm, now removed by death from our midst, the country is indebted for the inception of those enterprises which have furnished the means of earning a livelihood to so many. Nowhere will the intelligence of his demise be received with more sincere regret than among the hardy population of the Saguenay district. Mr. Price was, emphatically speaking, a gentleman of the old school—courtesy and frankness being two of the most marked traits of his character. He was an excellent type of the true British merchant—honorable and straightforward to the utmost degree. He leaves several sons, who are now carrying on the business of the firm—one of these, the Hon. David E. Price, M.L.C., represents Laurentides division in the Legislative Council.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

VII. Friday School Readings.*

1. THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Welcome the Day—Hurrah! Hurrah!
This genial Twenty-fourth of May,
When song-birds warble from their bowers,
And lavish Spring hath strewn her flowers
O'er glade and copse, o'er mead and horn
And two unrivalled Queens were born—
Old England's Rose, and England's boast
Unite in this our loyal toast,
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Not ocean green that rolls between
Our far-sought homes and matchless Queen,
Nor weary route o'er wide degrees
Of lake and forest sceneries—
Nor years of toil, nor winters bleak,
Nor woes that pale the manly cheek—
Nor time, nor distance hath the power
To shake our love for Queen and flower—
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Oak, maple, pine, with wheat-shoot twine,
A vernal coronal combine,
Though less resplendent than each gem
That form her triple diadem;
Yet more than gems of price command
As symbols of a happy land
Our strong attachment—this we now
Present to deck her regal brow,
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

Long may they reign while broad champaign
And valleys yield their golden grain,

* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL.—Our Chief motive in maintaining the "Miscellaneous" department of the Journal is to furnish teachers with choice articles selected from the current literature of the day, to be read in the schools on Fridays, when the week's school-work is finished, as a means of agreeable recreation to both pupil and teacher. Several teachers have followed this plan for several years with most gratifying success.

As spires uprear and cities rise
O'er sites of sylvan memories—
May this their infant realm progress
In virtue, power, and happiness;
While to the emblems of the free
As joined Canadian's Maple Tree—
Three cheers!—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the Queen of our hearts—the Queen of May!

—*London Free Press*.

J. A. SIDMONS.

2. THE QUEEN AS A PEACEMAKER.

The *Springfield Republican*, one of the most respectable and influential journals in the United States, says—"The cable brings the welcome news that the impending war in Europe has been averted, and that Queen Victoria of England is the peacemaker. Her position for a conference of the great powers in May, to settle the Luxemburg question on the basis of guaranteeing the neutrality of the Duchy, has been accepted by the parties most interested."

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, edited by the veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed, quotes the above and adds:—"Nor is this the first successful effort in the same direction, of the good Queen Victoria. It was by her thoughtful and timely interposition, upon the Trent affair, that a war between England and America was averted. England meant war, and made instant preparations for the emergency. The ministers, if they did not mean it, took a step which would have provoked war—a step which, by the Queen's interposition, was so modified as to result amicably. The details to which we refer are most interesting, but for the present, confidential. We hope, ere long, to be at liberty, by disclosing what came to our knowledge, in London, at that critical moment, to render just praise to the suggestive wisdom and womanly sympathies of that eminently good Queen."

The Paris correspondent to the *London Times* further adds:—

"I mentioned a few days ago the belief generally entertained in Paris that it was owing to the personal influence of Queen Victoria that a solution of the Luxemburg question without a war took place. The *Journal de Paris* gives certain particulars on the authority of letters from a London correspondent. The Queen wrote to the Emperor Napoleon before writing to the King of Prussia, and used the arguments most calculated to divert him from the warlike projects ascribed to him by public opinion. The *Journal de Paris* says:—

"This letter, impressed with the religious and almost mystic sentiments which predominate in the Queen's mind, particularly since the death of Prince Albert, seems to have made a deep impression on the Sovereign who, amid the struggles of politics, has never completely repudiated the philanthropic theories of his youth, and who on the battle field of Solferino, covered with the dead and wounded, was seized with an unspeakable horror of war."

"The Emperor replied in a letter which, according to the London correspondent of the *Journal de Paris*, had the best effect on Queen Victoria and her principal advisers, for he protested against the schemes attributed to him, and against all idea of territorial aggrandisement for the advantage of France. He moreover declared, with a great elevation of language and idea, the complete disinterestedness of his policy on the recent occasion. He said, however, that the question, placed as it was, had become one of national honor to France; but he left it clearly to be understood that when once settled—that is, when the fortress of Luxemburg was evacuated—France would be disposed to give up all thought of aggrandizement."

"It was on receiving these conciliatory declarations that the Queen addressed herself to the King of Prussia. The family ties which unite the two reigning houses, the personal sympathies which, as the *Journal de Paris* says, Queen Victoria, in opposition to some of her advisers, has always shown for the cause of Germany since the beginning of the question of the Duchies, are known; but, in any circumstance, her Majesty's sentiments would have made a serious impression on the court of Berlin. By a lucky coincidence the letter written to King William on the present occasion reached him at the moment when M. Bismarck experienced a deception the more painful that it was unexpected—namely that Russia was not so favorable to the projects of the Prussians as he had reason to suppose. Prince Gortschakoff had clearly manifested the intention of the Russian government not to engage itself with any of the parties in the commencement of the war, but reserved itself to intervene at a later period, whenever the moment seemed opportune. This fact made M. Bismarck seriously reflect on his situation. The counsels of the Queen of England found not only King William and his minister in a disposition less warlike than people imagined, and it was then, with the prompt decision which characterizes him, that M. Bismarck seriously modified his policy in a pacific sense, though probably he will astonish the world by some new change should circumstances favour him."

3. THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO MR. PEABODY.

The following is a description of the portrait of Queen Victoria, which Mr. Peabody recently received in Washington. The picture itself is interesting and curious, both as a work of art and as showing to what a high pitch miniature painting can be carried. It is hardly appropriate to speak of it as a "miniature," nor does that word give a correct impression as regards the size of the likeness, for though only half-length the painting is only fourteen inches long by nearly ten inches wide. At the taking of the likeness, for the first time for the presentation of her portrait to a private individual, the Queen sat in the only robes of state she has worn since the death of the Prince Consort—the costume in which she opened Parliament. It is a black silk dress trimmed with ermine, and a long black velvet train similarly adorned. Over her Mary Stuart cap is the demi-crown, while the Koh-i-noor and one rich jewelled cross, presented by Prince Albert, form her only ornaments. To complete the portrait, she gave the artist many and long sittings. It is said that in fidelity of portraiture the likeness is not to be surpassed, and the Queen has expressed her unqualified approval of it. The portrait is done in enamel, on a panel of pure gold. Enamel paintings, to bring out all the brilliancy of their colors, have to be burnt in a furnace at least five, and generally six times. The heat to which they are subjected is so intense as to be only short of that which would fuse gold. The most exquisite care is necessary neither to let the picture heat too soon, nor above all, cool too rapidly, as in either case the enamel would crack. So large an enamel portrait was never before attempted in England. It was, therefore, found necessary to build a small heating furnace specially for the execution of this work. The burning was successfully performed, and the result is the most exquisite enamel painting ever seen. The picture is mounted in a most elaborate and massive chased frame of pure gold, surmounted with the royal crown enamelled on the same metal in colors. It is Mr. Peabody's intention to exhibit it publicly here and in the provinces, one-half of the proceeds being destined to go to the Southern Relief Fund, and the remainder to some local charity. •

4. HER MAJESTY AND CONFEDERATION.

The following is the extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Tupper, in the Parliament of Nova Scotia, already referred to by us: "The Hon. gentleman has taunted me with having made use of the Queen's name, and he and his friends had stated in a state paper which they sent to the Colonial Office that this measure had been carried by the abuse of our Sovereign's name. The reference was clearly within the constitution and such as is made within the Parliament of England. From the lips of our Royal Sovereign I have heard the warmest approval of union. The Province I represented, had the great honor and distinction of my receiving Her Majesty's command to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace, and upon that occasion Her Majesty congratulated me upon the success which had attended our efforts; and when I expressed the gratification with which her loyal subjects would learn the deep interest she had evinced in this measure, she replied: "I take the deepest interest in it, for I believe it will make them great and prosperous." (Cheers).

5. OPENING OF TERM AT WESTMINSTER.

Tom Hughes, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in a letter dated the 3rd inst., gives the following description of the opening of term in the ancient halls of Westminster:—

"Yesterday was the first day of Michaelmas term, always a great function in the legal world with us. The chancellor entertains all the judges and Queen's counsel, the registrars of the superior courts and the judges secretaries at a full dress breakfast at noon. They then drive down in solemn procession to Westminster Hall. Palace Yard is, of course, crowded to witness the descent of all these great folk in full bottomed wigs, silk stockings and tights, and their splendidly gold embroidered state robes. There is, however, little of popular demonstration as a rule. Yesterday, indeed Sir Hugh Cairns, appearing for the first time in judicial robes, was warmly cheered, both outside and in the hall; but this is the rare exception. As each judge descends from his carriage he falls into the procession, and marches solemnly into the hall of the Henry's and the Edwards, followed by his secretary. The hall is pretty well crowded with the bar, in wig and gown, waiting for the opening of the courts, solicitors and their clerks and unfortunate lay clients. These make a lane up which judge after judge marches to the door in the side wall, which admits him to his own court. For, as most of our readers are probably aware, there are now no sittings in Westminster Hall itself, but it is kept as a splendid passage room, with communications on one side with the House of Parliament, and on the other with the Law Courts.

"This method of opening the legal year suits us; there is no shoddy about this procession, as there is about that of next week, on Lord Mayor's day. These elderly men in full wigs (which are the most satisfactory head-dress of a solemn kind yet invented) are now day by day going to deal with the huge interests of the empire, its awful accumulations of wealth, and the lives and liberties of its subjects; and there is not one man among them on whose ermine the faintest professional smutch rests; not one whom the most luckless of suitors would accuse of wilful bias or partisanship in doing his duty five minutes after he had been dismissed with costs, or sentenced to penal servitude. This is no small thing for a people to be able to say, after all; and even the unlucky parties following the great men in big wigs and uncomfortable feelings, are all good hard-working barristers. No, there is no man in armor in that procession; no buncombe at all about it, and I would advise any American not entirely converted to justice in shirt sleeves, to make a point of being present at it for once when he chances to be over here. It occurs three times in a year, so the chances of attending are numerous."

VIII. Short Critical Notices on Books.

— **HISTORY OF JULIUS CESAR.*** By the Emperor Napoleon III. Vol. II. (The 1st. Vol. has not reached the editor). This is a most beautifully printed edition of a famous book. The Messrs. Harper have, indeed, brought it before the trans-atlantic public in a style befitting its royal origin. As to the merits of the book itself, the opinion of critics is very decidedly in its favour. It deals with the facts of the great Caesar's life much more thoroughly and minutely than was expected from the imperial author; yet, at the same time, it abounds with many striking passages of great force and beauty. Statesmen and politicians look in its pages for indications of the emperor's views on questions of internal and foreign policy; but, thus far, the author has but slightly realized their expectations or rewarded their labours in the study of his book. The present volume treats of "the wars in Gaul, after the 'commentaries,'" to the "year of Rome, 705." The type is large and clear, and the mechanical execution of the book excellent.

— **HOMES WITHOUT HANDS;*** being a description of the habitations of animals, classed according to their principle of construction. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., with new designs, by W. F. Keyl, and E. Smith. This is a clear and beautiful reprint of a fine edition of a valuable English book. The numerous illustrations, and letter-press, are printed in Harper's latest and best style. The grouping together, in one volume, of so much relating to the higher instinct of various kinds of animals, birds, and reptiles, as shown in the construction of their dwellings, renders such a book doubly attractive, not only to the general reader, but, also to the scientific observer and student; and, the amateur lover of natural history will find, in the book, most pleasant and agreeable reading.

— **VAMBERY'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.*** This is a most interesting and exciting book. It records the adventures of M. Vambery, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Pesth, by whom he was sent, in 1863, on a scientific mission to Central Asia. M. Vambery travelled as a disguised dervish from Teheran across the Turcoman desert, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand. He was first impelled to indulge in Eastern researches for philological reasons—the Hungarian language being of the Tartaric or Finnish Altaic stock. Several years' residence in Turkish houses in Constantinople prepared him for assuming the character or disguise which he so admirably sustained during his travels. Often on the point of being discovered (and, if so, put to death), M. Vambery submitted to great privations, and suffered innumerable hardships in the accomplishment of his self-imposed task. But he succeeded, and has written a most interesting and instructive book, and has disclosed much that was unknown of the every-day inner-life of the natives of the interior of Central Asia. The work contains a number of illustrative engravings.

— **MARCY'S THIRTY YEARS OF ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER.*** This is a lively book of gossip and adventures among the western Indians, illustrative of their habits and mode of life. The author, having been engaged in various government expeditions, in the territories, and across the rocky mountains, has given a graphic account of the privations and hardships which he and his companions had often to undergo—relieved, here

* New York: Harper, Brothers. Toronto: W. C. Chewett & Co.

and there, by much that is amusing. He, also, has given a great deal of valuable information, in regard to the territories, which is both interesting and instructive. The book is well printed, and contains several very good engravings.

— **GILMOR'S FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE.*** This is one of the few books which have been written by an actor on the southern side in the late American civil war. It, of course, deals entirely with "feats of arms;" but, it is written in such a lively and soldierly style—free from abuse of the "enemy"—that it is rather pleasant reading for those who "delight in war." The writer (Col. Harry Gilmer) commenced his career in the gallant Ashby's cavalry corps, but was subsequently advanced to the command of a partizan corps of his own. He has given most graphic details of many of the hard-fought contests in which Stuart, Fitz-Hugh Lee, and other distinguished Southern generals took part. His book also gives an admirable insight into the camp life of the confederates, during the memorable years of the war, and of which so little was known, in the northern picket lines, at the time. The book is very neatly printed.

— **ELLIS' ADVENTURES.*** The title of this volume will best explain its character: "Thrilling Adventures of Daniel Ellis, the great Union Guide East Tennessee for a period of nearly four years during the great Southern rebellion, written by himself; containing a short biography of the author, with illustrations."—The book is well printed, but it is thoroughly partisan and somewhat sentimental in its tone.

— **THE GREAT REBELLION.*** By John Minor Botts, of Virginia. This book is designed to be a vindication of "the political life of the author," (who, as a Virginian is opposed to "rebellion") and is therefore more purely political and *ex parte* in its character, than it would be were its object not a personal one. Nevertheless the statement of facts, and resumé of opinions of some of the leading actors of both sides in the "rebellion," which the author gives, invests his work with a degree of interest to a stranger, which the personal objects which it is intended to promote would entirely fail to do.

— **PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF AMERICAN GENERALS.*** By W. F. G. Shanks. This book is written somewhat in the Abbot style of Eulogy of the "Distinguished Northern Generals" in the late American war. Not content with eulogy of his favourites, the author seeks to detract from the fair fame of such men as Lee, whose generalship must, however, be judged by a higher standard than mere comparison with the northern Generals. The "recollections" extend to Sherman, Thomas, Grant, Sheridan, Hooker, Rousseau, Buell, etc., and apart from mere eulogy, are interesting in their way.

— **THE SANCTUARY,*** a Story of the Civil War. By N. W. Nichols. The incidents of this story, written by a strong northerner, are founded no doubt, upon what may have occurred in one form or other, during the civil war. The "Sanctuary" was simply a spot for Southern refugees. It gives its name to the book, but does not otherwise possess any interest in the story.

— **LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.*** By Goldwin Smith, M.A., (late) Professor of History in the University of Oxford, to which is added a lecture delivered before the N.Y. Historical Society, on the University of Oxford. From a recent critique on these Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, we make the following extract:—"Mr. Goldwin Smith, of the University of Oxford, has written to the newspapers four letters (afterwards republished in this book) on what he calls "the emancipation of the colonies;" that is the retracing of the policy by which Great Britain has become the greatest national power of the globe; the reduction of an empire over hundreds of millions to a kingdom including thirty millions; the shrivelling of an empire on which the sun never sets to a minor island of Europe. His four letters are but the one in substance—expanded by assertions, diversified by illustrations, and effervescing with attacks on the English establishment, English statesmanship, the English press, colonial lethargy, avarice and meanness. On recovering from the momentary hallucination of Mr. Goldwin Smith's eloquent reveries and revelries, what do we find but that his history is romance, his philosophy partizanship, his patriotism treason against all that makes British institutions the heritage of the freest and most progressive countries of the age; and British civilization with its christianity the most potent regenerator of mankind. Had there been no Grecian colonies, Grecian civilization had been little known or felt beyond its birth-place; and had the states of North America not been once a British colony, they would not now have been the theme of Mr. Goldwin Smith's eulogies. Whenever Mr. Goldwin Smith touches

on America, whether in respect to Canada or the older British colonies, now the United States, he seems to lose sight of the real, and revels in the ideal; and in the true spirit of a thorough *doctrinaire*, he selects and applies his facts to support his theory, irrespective of their actual connection and true import. In his University lecture "ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES," Mr. Goldwin Smith lays a foundation of his own fancy instead of the foundation of fact; and ignores some facts and reverses others to create material for attack against English churchism and tyranny, and for panegyric on New England Puritanism and liberty."

The book is well printed, on good paper.

— **AMERICAN LEAVES: * or, Familiar Notes of Thought and Life.** By Samuel Osgoode. This book contains a series of characteristic sketches, reprinted from *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, on the following subjects:—Little Children—Our Old Pew—School Influences—American Boys—American Girls—Fortune—The Flag at Home—Learning Statesmanship—Off Hand Speaking—Art among the People—American Nerves—The Ethics of Love—Garden Philosophy—Easter Flowers—Toward Sunset.—They form an attractive collection, and some of them, pleasant reading. The mechanical execution of the work is all that could be desired.

— **AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY.*** By J. Ross Brown, illustrated by the author. This is a very amusing book. It gives in detail, often in a ludicrous manner, an account of the daily life of an "American family in Germany." The numerous characteristic sketches in the book give great point to the scenes and incidents described, and add to their interest. The author has added two chapters entitled, "A Whirl through Algeria," and "A visit to the Salt Mines of Wieliczka," also illustrated.

— **TWO MARRIAGES.***—By Mrs. Craig (Miss Mulock) author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." This book contains twin stories of nearly equal merit. Take all of Mrs. Craig's stories they present true and genial pictures of domestic life, full of genuine touches of nature, and conveying a good and useful moral.

— **ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBOURHOOD.***—By George Macdonald, M.A. This book records the "Annals of a quiet neighbourhood," by its Vicar. They are varied certainly, but not always "quiet" in their character. Many of them are highly dramatic. But we think some of the personages who figure in them are slightly unreal. Nevertheless, the "annals" are highly spoken of by many of the reviews and are well worth reading.

— **CHRISTIE'S FAITH *** This is a handsome edition of an English tale by the author of "Matty, a Stray," "Carry's Confession," and other popular works.

— **LABOULAYE'S FAIRY TALES.***—This book contains a translation from the French of twelve of the noted "fairy tales of all nations." Of the author the translator says: He is "one of the first humourists, as well as one of the first judicial writers in France. It is his favourite recreation to amuse children with tales wherein the grotesque veils a keen and subtle satire rarely equalled. The style is inimitable, and the fancies are not surpassed even by those of the famed Hans Christian Andersen." The work, with its illustrations, will, no doubt, be a great favourite with juvenile readers. It is handsomely printed, and is neatly bound in cloth.

— **TEXT BOOK ON CHEMISTRY—TEXT BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY.**—By H. Draper, M.D. The work on Chemistry is an abridged reprint of the larger book by the author's father, which had already "passed through more than forty editions"—quite enough to establish its character as a valuable "text book for schools and colleges." It contains upwards of three hundred illustrations. The book on Physiology is an abridgement of the authors own work on the same subject. It contains upwards of one hundred and fifty illustrations and seems also well adapted as "a text book for schools and colleges.

— **READING WITHOUT TEARS, * PART II.**—This little book professes to provide a "pleasant mode of learning to read." It seems well adapted to promote this object. The type is large and the syllables divided.

— **DR. SMITH'S PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART II.***—Revised by H. Drisler, LL.B., pp. 375. This book is neatly bound; its type is clear, and paper good. It contains extracts from Cæsar's Gallic Wars, and L'homonds "De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ, notes on the various books, an introduction to Roman Antiquities, and an ample dictionary, in which the quantities are carefully marked. The work begins at the first book of Cæsar, leading on gradually to what the school boys would regard as harder portions of his books, and altogether to "harder" Latin.

— **SMALLER HISTORY OF ROME.**—From the earliest time to the establishment of the Empire; by Wm. Smith, LL.D.; with a continuation to A.D. 476, by E. Lawrence, A.M. This is an admirable reprint (with Mr. Lawrence's additions) of the English edition of Dr. Smith's *Smaller History*. They are deservedly popular. This book contains numerous illustrations, maps, &c., and a full index.

IX. Educational Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CONVERSAZIONE.—At the recent annual *conversazione* of the University College Literary and Scientific Society, Toronto, the following prize poem by Mr. John Taylor was read:—

Long years of peace had blessed our land by forest, lake, and shore,
And war was all forgotten save in memories of yore,
Well had the people prospered in the arts of love and peace,
And many a fervent prayer was breathed that these might never cease
To gladden free Canadiau homes; when sudden comes from far,
Along our front, the gathering storm, and threatening clouds of war;
And through the land there flashed the call to guard its sacred soil,
Prompt then arose, to meet their foes, the stalwart sons of toil;
From furrow, forge, and mart, and from College halls they come,
Banded in stern resolve to drive the foul invader home;
Along their serried ranks there gleamed a line of bristling steel;
And in their hearts there burned the thoughts which only freemen feel,
They met the traitors on the heights near Erie's well-known shore,
Where wreaths of glory had been won by Britain's sons before;
Near where the heights at Queenstown, and the fields at Lundy's Lane,
Had felt the force of Britain's power in storms of leaden rain;
Then backward o'er our border fled the banners of the foe,
And peace restored smiled through her tears shed for our country's woe;
As, with their gallant dead borne home, we hailed our Volunteers,
While thousands murmured blessings sadly mingled with their tears,
For all did not return alas! some who had bravely stood,
To battle for their native land, now dyed it with their blood.
Bright lives of promise offered up in Freedom's sacred cause,
The old allegiance to maintain and to defend our laws.
And "Alma Mater" bore her part on that eventful day,
Her sons were ever foremost in the thickest of the fray,
Boldly they marched to battle with hearts so full and free,
But left upon the blood-stained field our noble gallant *Three*.
Tread the slow march, breathe the last prayer, spread the sad funeral pall,
Their memories graven on our hearts, and blazoned in our hall;
Mewburn, McKenzie, Tempest, record each honored name,
And hand it down upon the page of never-dying fame;
Each comrade, drop a farewell tear upon their hallowed graves,
And consecrate the resting place of Canada's young braves:
Plant mournful cypresses around o'er each cold, narrow bed,
But let the laurel with them twine above our noble dead,
And monument and pillar raise, full high inscribe their deeds,
That each may bless their memories as their glorious death he reads;
Drape with no mourning tapestry our well-loved College halls,
Where their names a lasting glory shed around her marble walls,
Yet weep thy sons O! Canada, they bravely fought for thee,
The last sounds from their dying lips spoke joy that thou wert free;
They fought not all for honor, nor for glory did they die;
They battled for their homes and friends, and now they calmly lie
Beneath thy soil, each gallant son, the bravest of the brave,
Sleeps his long sleep untroubled in the land he died to save.

— **VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.**—The closing exercises, in connection with the University of Victoria College, have taken place during the past week. On Sabbath evening, the Baccalaureate Address to the Graduating Class in Arts was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Nelles, the President, before a large audience, at the Wesleyan Church. The Rev. gentleman took for his text, I Cor. xvi, 13,—“Quit you like men.” Different countries produced different staples; but *man* was a universal production; and the land which produced the wisest, the bravest, the most devoted, and the best men, was the best land. A university might be said to be a manufactory, at which the elements furnished by the boy were worked up into manhood. Having received the prescribed cultivation, the class were called upon to act upon the principles of the manhood instilled,—to “quit themselves like men.” First, there must be *Manliness of Thought*. This was opposed to shallowness. Thought must be free, and bold, otherwise it would be null and void. Great courage was required. The world was not now beginning to think; and the great thoughts and doctrines of former times must not be allowed to overawe, but must be *questioned*. Reverence was due to what was ancient; but a higher reverence to what was true. It was not arrogance to question, any more than it was arrogance on the part of Galileo, Copernicus, Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, or Columbus, to propound thoughts which overthrew the erroneous systems of former ages. Secondly, there must be *Manliness of Sentiment*. It was

a poor education which impoverished the imagination. Affection, sympathy, tenderness of soul, were all essential to true manliness. The Rev. gentleman eloquently referred to the examples of great men, and to that of Our Saviour Himself, to establish this proposition. Thirdly, there must be *Manliness of Speech*. The educated man was a debtor to the past. He was a debtor, also, to the artizan, who by his daily toil secured *him* the leisure to pursue his studies. This debt should be paid back by scattering the clouds of ignorance, and promoting the cause of science and education. Speech was the great medium by which this could be done. The power of a word could not be measured. Their speech must be honest, earnest, true, courageous; for though the day of persecution might be said to be over, there would be sufficient of trial in their support of the right; and when their tongues were silent, their words would still make heavenly music. Fourthly, there must be *Manliness of Action*. To do was greater than to speak. Though they might not be eloquent of tongues, yet their daily life might make a lasting impression for good. The examples of Cromwell and Wellington showed that men might be great men without being great speakers. They might lead the thoughts of the age if they could; but they *must* aspire to deeds of excellence, a spotless example an unswerving integrity, and a fidelity to truth and honor:—they must be true to themselves and to God. Their manliness must have a moral and religious basis; and amid the confusion of theological thought, they must find a path by which they could maintain their faith in God, in virtue, and in immortality. In conclusion,—they must *grow in manliness* as they advanced in years. Hitherto they had consulted books; in future they would be called to deal with men and things. Inhabiting a new sphere, their judgments would receive a greater precision, and they would acquire a deeper power of thought. They must “put away childish things.” By the influence of the discipline of life, they must grow in knowledge, in wisdom, and in virtue. Age would hereafter whiten their locks, and they would commence the down-hill course; but until then, it was their privilege to grow wiser and better every day. They must not lose their young enthusiasm of spirit. If their views and habits were rightly directed, they might retain the freshness of their better years; and when they had finished the great curriculum of life, death would come to them as another birth; and they would graduate into a brighter and nobler sphere. The Rev. President's discourse was listened to with profound attention throughout. The Annual Address before the Alumni Association was delivered by Prof. Burwash. The subject of the lecture was “SYMBOLS.” The extent of the subject, as touching upon every field of human thought, was pointed out; and especially its relations to Mathematics, Metaphysics, and Language. The philosophy of symbols was next dwelt upon. A symbol was defined to be the “representation of the moral by the images or properties of the natural.” This was based upon the order of nature. The relation of man to the material world showed that he was a progressive being. And if progressive, he must, therefore, be *immortal*; and his immortal progress was evidently not natural, but spiritual. To this spiritual progress the material world was made to contribute. All natural things had been created symbols of spiritual things; the earthly of the heavenly. And by converse with natural things, the faculties of man were developed, so that he could step upward from the natural to the spiritual, by the Symbols of nature being prepared to grasp spiritual ideas and enjoy spiritual life. This theory was next illustrated in the history of the past. The spiritual consisted of “The true, the beautiful, and the good;” and of these, philosophy, poetry, and religion might be taken as the historical representatives. The basis of philosophy was the idea of power or cause; and this, through an intuition of the mind, was brought into distinct consciousness by the aid of symbols. Of the earliest philosophers, Job was a representative; and his reasoning was largely by the aid of symbols or analogy. So also Socrates, who formed his fine conceptions of the Deity by the aid of the analysis of nature. The Hindoo philosophers, on the other hand, overlooking the symbolic teaching of nature, fell into materialism. In poetry, many of the best emotions were awakened by the aid of symbols. Of these we had examples in the most striking descriptions of Homer, in the sublime imagery of Ossian, and in the refined and philosophical transcendental poetry of our own age. In religion, the symbol had ever been the great teacher of man. The sacrifices and ceremonies of the Mosaic economy, the imagery of the Hebrew poets, the visions of the prophet, the parables of Christ, and the sublime and mysterious symbols of the Apocalypse, were examples of the use which God Himself made of the symbols of nature to prepare man for a higher and spiritual life. Thus, by this law of symbolism, we might learn even in this lower world something of the spiritual and eternal, of higher laws

than those of mere matter, and of the glorious destiny of our race. The lecture was a credit to the Association; and reflected the highest honor, upon the reader, upon the Society, and upon the institution. The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association was held immediately after the lecture. The following members are the office-bearers for the current year:—*President*,—Byron M. Britton, B.A. *1st Vice-President*,—John W. Kerr M.A. *2nd Vice President*,—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, B.A. *Secretary*,—H. Hough, M.A. *Treasurer*,—A. R. Bain, B.A. *Managing Committee*,—the Graduates in all the Faculties residing in Cobourg. The first Annual Dinner of the Alumni Association took place at the hall of the Pauwels House, on Tuesday evening. To the speaking, we cannot refer in too high terms. More capital speeches, in response to the several sentiments, we have never heard at any such gathering. The Annual Convocation was held at Victoria Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was exceedingly good, the large hall being almost filled with a respectable audience. After opening prayer by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, the following routine of proceedings copied from the published programme, was observed:—*Latin Oration*, E. A. Chown. *Greek Oration*, R. H. Harper. *Valedictory*, T. A. Howard. *DEGREES*. B.A.—Richard H. Harper, *Gold Medallist*, Edwin A. Chown *Silver Medallist*, Charles A. G. Bunt, Ira De La Matter, Robert Hardie, Theodore A. Howard, William L. Payne, John Wilson. M.A.—G. H. Bridgman, B.A., Alex. Burns, B.A., N. Burwash, B.A., J. F. German, B.A. H. Hough, B.A., J. W. Kerr, B.A., E. Morrow, B.A., E. S. Rupert, B.A., J. E. Rose, B.A., R. H. Starr, B.A., J. D. Stark, B.A., W. H. Schofield, B.A., Donald Sutherland, B.A., W. C. Watson, B.A., N. R. Willoughby, B.A., Geo. Wright, B.A. *ad Eundem*, W. H. Withrow, M.A. LL.B.—N. Bigelow, M.A., W. H. Lowe, B.A., J. E. Rose, M.A. M.D.—*Toronto Branch*—Joseph Jarvis, Wm. A. Willoughby, Duncan MacLarty, Irwin Bridgman, O. R. G. Buchanan, Wm. H. Blackstock, James F. Clarke, James P. Rutherford, Duncan G. Ruthven, George Boddington, Benjamin H. Lemon, Robt. R. Smith, J. D. Stark, M.A., Gabriel Lount, George Burnham, Benjamin F. Pearson, Bernard S. Kerr, George Wright, M.A., A. B. Macdonald, Charles H. Lusk, George A. Tye, T. A. Holmes, Hugh M. MacKay, John Armstrong, Alexander W. J. DeGrassi, Edward J. T. Fisher, Vincent C. Cornwall, J. W. Browning, R. D. Swisher, Anthony Fox, Duncan Marquis, Wm. C. Lundy, S. C. Corbett, W. C. Hagerman, J. S. W. Williams, J. S. Scott, Laughlin Sinclair, George T. J. Potts, Sidney A. King, Alex. Thompson, Robert J. Porter, R. B. Aylesworth, Wm. J. Graham, Robert M. Christie, Ellmore F. Patton, Rodolph C. Marlatt, M. H. Williams, William Thompson, Aaron H. Chamberlain, David W. Ferrier, Marshall, M. P. Dean, John Edwin Ray, David Keagey, Herbert Renwick, Jacob R. Tabor. *Montreal*.—Lue L. Voligny, Alphonse Primeau, L. S. Poulin, Thomas S. Bulmer, Frederick L. Palardy, Alfred Brosseau, Alphonse Dagenais, David B. A. MacBean, Anselm Laporte, Alfred Laramée, Eustache Lemin, Alphonse Deivechio, Alphonse Gladu, Joseph Gariépy, Joseph Ducharme, Z. Ovide, Dutrizac, Leonard Benoist, John P. Rottot. D.D.—Rev. Samuel D. Rice. *MEDALS AND PRIZES*.—*Prince of Wales Gold Medal*,—Richard H. Harper *Prince of Wales Silver Medal*,—Edwin A. Chown. *The Ryerson Prize*,—*Scripture History*,—W. W. Batea. *The Webster Prize*,—*First English Essay*,—Ira De La Matter. *The Hodgins Prize*,—*Second English Essay*,—Wm. H. Rowsom. *The Cooley Prize*, (to Conference Students).—*First in Metaphysics*,—Wm. R. Barker. The Gold Medal was presented by the Hon. James Cockburn, Solicitor General; the Silver Medal by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers; the Ryerson Prize by the Rev. I. B. Howard, of St. Catherine's; the Webster Prize, by W. W. Dean, Esq., B.A., of Belleville; the Hodgins Prize, by Dr. Brouse, of Belleville; and the Cooley Prize by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, B.A., of Kingston. The Latin and Greek orations were of the usual character. The Valedictory, delivered in connection with an essay on a chosen subject, was an excellent one, though we fear those in the back part of the hall would have difficulty in hearing. Mr Howard seemed to look on the dark side of some of his topics,—indeed there was a vein of sadness running through the whole. We noticed, what is new in such orations, that no parting word was offered to the class-mates who took their degrees in the same hour as himself. The address of Dr. Sangster to the medical graduates of the Toronto Branch was, we think, the best in all particulars which has been delivered on such occasions. Dr. Peltier, of the Montreal Branch, also spoke with great pleasantness for a short time; and Dr. Lemieux, of the same Branch, delivered an address to the graduates from Montreal. The Rev. Dr. Jeffers spoke for half an hour in his own eloquent style, referring to the importance and interest of the occasion, the prospects of the University, and the future of this country,

and eliciting the repeated cheers of the audience. A short address was also delivered by the Rev. President of the University, who, after alluding to the affiliations which had lately taken place, made the interesting announcement that the College was now, for the first time in its history, entirely free from debt,—\$30,000 having been subscribed within the past three years to bring about so satisfactory a result. The pronouncing of the Benediction by the Rev. Dr Taylor concluded a Convocation which was full of interest, and at which in the several departments, the large number of one hundred and two Degrees were conferred,—only one of which was an honorary one. Surely Old Vic. is extending her borders and increasing her influence and usefulness. *THE CONVERSATION*.—On Wednesday evening, this closing festival of the academic year took place at Victoria Hall. The chair was occupied by William Kerr, Esq., M.A., who proved himself a very good chairman indeed. The order of the evening seemed to be social enjoyment,—secured by means of re-union of friends, music, conversation, and promenading in good company. The music was exceedingly good. A very agreeable episode was the presentation of a beautiful silver tea service to Dr. Harris, the late Professor of Natural History, on the occasion of his removal to another field of labor. An address was read by Mr. E. A. Chown, B.A., of Kingston, to which Dr. Harris made a feeling reply. We regret that, owing to the necessary length of our report, and the shortness of time which intervenes before going to press, we are not able to give the address and reply this week; but shall try to find room for both in our next issue. While we are sorry to part with Dr. Harris, who has been an earnest, efficient, and successful worker in his department during the past eight years, we cordially wish him and Mrs. Harris much happiness and success in their new abode. Thus ended the closing exercises of the year. We think the several meetings have been as successful as those of any former year, if not, indeed, more so. The prospects of the University are exceedingly good; and the devotion of her sons, and their success in their various chosen paths of life, is the best guarantee, we take it, of her future usefulness and prosperity.—*Cobourg World*

—*QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY*.—A meeting of the Convocation of Queen's University was held in Convocation Hall on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of conferring degrees in arts and theology. The Very Rev. Princlpal Snodgrass occupied the chair. After prayer, the prizes to the students were awarded. Subsequently the graduating class in arts was presented for the degree of B. A., and the pass and honor lists were read from the chair. In the course of the proceedings Princlpal Snodgrass acknowledged the services of the Kingston Grammar School as a feeder to the University. On the ceremony of laureation being concluded the Princlpal delivered an address to the graduates. After announcing scholarships and the subjects of University prizes for next year, Rev. J. H. McKerras, M.A., was formerly installed as Professor of Classical Literature. Mr. Nathan F. Dupuis, B.A., was elected Fellow in Arts, and Mr. Robert Jardine, M.A., B.B., Fellow in Theology. No Fellows were elected in Law or Medicine. *GRADUATES*.—*DOCTOR OF LAWS*—Edward J. Chapman, Ph D. Toronto. *MASTER OF ARTS*.—(*ad eundem*) Rev. James Cameron. *BACHELORS OF ARTS*.—(in order of merit)—1, Alexander Nicholson; 2, William H. Fuller; 3, Robert Campbell; 4, John F. Bain; 5, James A. McDowall; 6, John H. Nimmo; also David P. Niven. *PASS MEN (IN ORDER OF MERIT)*. *FACULTY OF THEOLOGY*.—*Second Year*—1. William McLennan, M.A.; 2. Samuel McMorine, B.A. *First Year*—1. Charles Doudiet; 2. Joseph L. Eakin, B.A.; 3. David P. Niven, B.A. *FACULTY OF ARTS*.—*Second Year*. 1. Robert Crawford; 2. James E. Burgess; 3. William Malloy; 4. Hugh J. Macdonald; 5. Irwin Stuart; 6. Peter S. Livingston; 7. Archibald B. McLean; 8. John F. Fraser. *First Year*—1. Thomas McGuire; 2. Mark R. Rowse; 3. James Montgomery; 4. Ebenzer D. McLaren; 5. George L. B. Fraser; 6. Alexander H. Ireland; 7. Duncan McTavish; 8. John Thomas Kerr; 9. Percival H. Edmison; 10. Alexander J. Ross. *HONOR MEN*.—(IN ORDER OF MERIT)—*FACULTY OF ARTS*.—*Third Year*—1. Robert Campbell—First class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; First class in Natural History; second class in Metaphysics. 2. Alexander Nicholson—First class in Classics; second class in Metaphysics; second class in Natural History. 3. William H. Fuller—First class in Natural History. *Second Year*—1. Robert Crawford—First class in Classics; first class in Logic; first class in Natural History; second class in Mathematics. 2. William Malloy—First class in Mathematics; first class in Natural History; second class in Logic. 3. James E. Burgess—First class in Mathematics; first class in Natural History. 4. Peter S. Livingston—Second class in Logic. *Third Year*—

1. Thomas McGuire—First class in Classics; first class in Mathematics. 2. Mark R. Rowse—First class in Rhetoric; second class in Classics; second class in Mathematics. 3. Duncan McTavish—Second class in Mathematics. **SCHOLARSHIPS.—ARTS.—First Year (Trustees),** Thomas McGuire. **Second Year, (Foundation)—**Robert Crawford. The other scholarships were competed for and announced at the beginning of the session. **RHETORIC.—Prizemen—**Mark R. Rowse, Thomas McGuire, equal. **Honorably Mentioned—**Ebenezer McLaren, George L. B. Fraser, James Montgomery, equal; Joseph Gaudier, Alexander H. Ireland. **LOGIC.—Prizeman—**James E. Burgess. **Honorably Mentioned—**Robert Crawford, William Malloy, Irwin Stewart, Hugh J. Macdonald. **MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizemen,—**1. John F. Bain; 2. Alexander Nicholson. **Honorably Mentioned—**Robert Campbell. **NATURAL SCIENCES.—PRIZES, STANDING AND HONORS.—Second Year—Botany—**1. Robert Crawford; 2. William Malloy. **Honorably Mentioned—**James E. Burgess; Peter S. Livingston. **Zoology—**1. William Malloy; 2. Robert Crawford. **Honorably Mentioned—**James E. Burgess, Peter S. Livingston. **Third Year—Applied Geology—**1. Robert Campbell; 2. William H. Fuller. **Honorably Mentioned—**Alexander Nicholson; John C. Cattanach; James A. McDowell. **Second Year—First class—**Robert Crawford; James E. Burgess; William Malloy. **Third Year—First class—**Robert Campbell; William H. Fuller. **Second class—**John C. Cattanach; Alexander Nicholson. **JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.—**1. Thomas H. McGuire; 2. Mark Rogers Rowse; 3. James Montgomery; 4. Duncan McTavish. **SENIOR MATHEMATICS.—**1. James Edward Burgess; 2. William Malloy and Robert Crawford, equal; 3. Irwin Stuart; 4. Hugh John Macdonald. **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—**1. Robert Campbell; 2. James A. McDowall; 3. Alexander Nicholson; John Farquhar Bain; 5. William Henry Fuller. **CLASSICS—Third Year—**1. Alexander Nicholson; 2. John H. Nimmo; Latin essay, Alexander Nicholson. **Second Year—**Robert Crawford and James Burgess, equal. **First Year—**1. Thomas H. McGuire; 2. Mark R. Rowse; Latin essay, Thomas H. McGuire. **FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.—PRIZE LIST, HEBREW.—First Year—**Charles Doudiet; **Second Year—**William McLellan, M.A.; **Third Year—**Donald Fraser, M.A. **DIVINITY.—**(Merit list determined by written examinations.) **Third Year—**Donald Fraser, M.A.; 2. Daniel McGillivray, B.A. **Second Year—**1. William McLellan, M.A.; 2. Samuel McMorine, B.A. **First Year—**Charles Doudiet. **Best Matriculation Papers—**Daniel McGillivray, B.A. **UNIVERSITY PRIZES.—**1. The Kingston prize of \$50 for the best essay on "Confederation in its bearings upon the commercial prosperity of the British American Provinces." Open to all students—Robert Campbell. II. The Montreal prize of \$40 for the best essay on "The Sabbath in its Mosaic and Christian aspects." Open to all students in theology.—William McLellan, M.A. III. Church Agent's prize of \$25 for the best essay on the "Scriptural Argument for Presbyterianism." Open to all students of theology.—Donald Fraser, M.A. **UNIVERSITY PRIZES—SESSION 1867-68.—**I. Toronto prize of \$40, for the best essay on "the advantages of a University education," open to all students. II. A Graduate's prize of \$30, for the best essay on "the rise and progress of dramatic literature in ancient Greece," open to all students. III. Montreal prize of \$40, for the best essay on "reasoning by analogy, with illustrations," open to all students of theology. IV. Church Agent's prize of \$25 for the best essay on "advantages and responsibilities of connection with the Parent Church." Open to all students of theology. Conditions of competition, the same announced in the last calendar. The annual conversazione of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University, Kingston, was held last week in Convocation Hall, the room being crowded, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, with the beauty and fashion of the city, attesting to the popularity of these pleasant yearly entertainments. After the Students Choral Club had sang the opening song, "Gaudeamus," the president, Mr. J. Maule Macfar, opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks, which, however, were not intended to take the form of an elaborate address. This was followed by a solo by an amateur who frequently lends his vocal aid to further the success of gatherings of this kind; and so on through the programme, which consisted of songs, recitations, tableaux, etc. The tableaux were four in number, and represented the assassination of Julius Cæsar. A number of interesting chemical experiments were performed by Professor Bell, assisted by Professor Murray. The refreshment room, plentifully provided with tempting fare, was open all the evening and was well patronized. The quadrille band of the Royal Canadian Rifles was present, and contributed largely to the success of the entertainment, which lasted until one o'clock. The hall was

very tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and no labor or expense was spared to make the conversazione both a pleasant and a profitable one to all present, as well as something to be made a note of "in some odd corner of the brain."

— **BARTON SCHOOLS.**—We cull some interesting particulars from the annual report of the Local Superintendent of schools for the Township of Barton for the year 1866. There were during the year eight schools open, for an average of eleven months and five days each. The school population of the township was set down at 693, and of these 580, 202 boys and 278 girls, attended school. There were five male and four female teachers employed in the schools, the average salary of the former being \$386 24, and of the latter \$272 25. Of the schools, three were free schools, and in three a rate bill was charged. The total amount which came into the hands of the Trustees during the year from all sources was \$3,348 70, and the amount expended was \$2,855 45, leaving a balance at the end of the year in the hands of the Trustees of \$493 24½, but of this amount \$168 77 will be required to meet claims against the Trustees. Of the receipts of the year the following are the largest sources of revenue:—School tax, \$1,677 45; Government grant, \$350 94; County Assessment, \$309 84; Clergy Reserve Fund, \$317 48½, and rate bill \$198 99½. In view of this comparatively small sum, we think our friends in Barton would act wisely to make all their schools free.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

— **CANADIAN INSTITUTE—WOODSTOCK.**—These examinations came off last week at the close of the Institute term, according to appointment. The Rev. J. Cooper and Wm. Stewart assisted in the examining the theological department; and on the whole were gratified by the result of their visit. They listened to recitations in Biblical Geography, Scriptural Analysis, and Ecclesiastical History. In the examination on the languages, with interpretation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, they took a more prominent part and a deeper interest; and they were glad to find that several of the students manifest considerable acquaintance with the Word of God in the original. The graduating class was subjected to a lengthened examination doctrinal and pastoral theology, and evinced a pleasing acquaintance with Scripture truth. On the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd ult., the members of the graduating class delivered their addresses. There was a large gathering and a deeply interested meeting.—*Canada Baptist.*

— **ALBERT COLLEGE.**—The terminal exercises of this Institution took place last week, commencing on Monday and closing Wednesday evening, and were a marked success. The College Board and Senate being called to meet at the same time, we had the privilege and pleasure of witnessing a portion of these exercises, and cannot forbear expressing our gratification at the present prosperity of the College, and the marked improvement and proficiency of the students generally, in their various branches of study. On Tuesday evening the performance consisted of music, reading of original essays by several young ladies, and declamation by young gentlemen. The music was excellent and reflected great credit on Professor Clark, and also on the pupils who had been under his instructions. The essays of the young ladies were good, the composition being very creditable, the language chaste and well chosen. In declaiming, the gentlemen exhibited good taste, showing that they apprehended and entered into the sentiments contained in the various extracts delivered.—*Canada Church Advocate.*

— **REV. MR. HATCH.**—The following announcement from Oxford has appeared in the papers:—"The Rev. Edwin Hatch, of Pembroke College, formerly professor of classics in Trinity College, Toronto, and lately rector of the High School of Quebec, has been appointed vice-principal of St. Mary's Hall." This hall, which is in fact a college, though not one of the oldest foundations in the university, or one of the largest, has (or had) a peculiar importance from its being to a certain extent the resort of men who were not committed to the extreme views for which Oxford teaching has from time to time been distinguished. This appointment, I am given to understand, will be very sincerely welcomed by the Canadian public, to whom Mr. Hatch had endeared himself by his sterling and amiable qualities.

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