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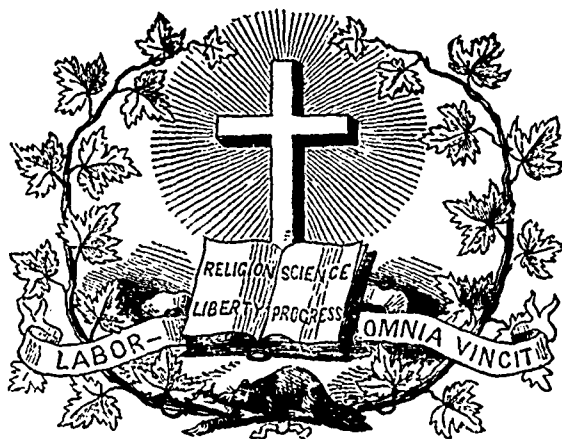
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# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume I.

Montreal, (Lower-Canada) May 1857.

No. 4.

**SUMMARY.**—**EDUCATION:** The Colleges of Canada.—The Laval University. (continued from our last.) by Hon. Pierre Chauveau.—Parental Discipline.—The Slighted Scholar.—Prevalent taste in Reading.—**SCIENCE:** Notes on the Natural History of the Mountain of Montreal.—Home Sickness.—**POETRY:** The Watchman's Song.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Diplomas granted by the Catholic Board of Examiners of the District of Quebec.—By the Catholic Board of Examiners of the District of Montreal.—By the Board of Examiners for the District of Ottawa.—Second Convocation of Teachers of the Association of Teachers connected with the Laval Normal School.—Notes to School Commissioners and Directors of College and Academies.—To Post Masters.—Situation Wanted.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—**EDITORIAL:** Inauguration of the Laval Normal School at Quebec.—Teacher's Conference at Quebec.—Teachers' Festival at Quebec.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY.**—Wood Cuts: Portrait of Mgr. de Laval.—Plan of the Laval University and of the Seminary of Quebec.—Illustrations to the Notes on the Natural History of the Mountain of Montreal.

## EDUCATION.

### THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

I.

#### The Laval University.

(Continued from our last.)

The stone building which was erected by Mgr. Laval, in 1678, although twice visited by fire, is still in existence; it forms the centre part of the plan which we publish this day, and runs between the college and the wing over which is written the word "*Séminaire*"; it is known under the name of the *Old Seminary*. Part of the college also dates from that period.

The corporation of the Seminary of Quebec was, at that time, very different from what it is now. The Seminary was entrusted with most of the rectories, and received the revenues of the same; but the rectors were, also, to be supported by the Seminary, and, when worn out and superannuated, they were entirely to be maintained at the expense of the institution. Several rectors or *curés* were far from coinciding in the views of the bishop in that respect, and some insisted on being permanently provided for. The King was appealed to, and a Royal Ordinance was promulgated, which gave rise to the question of the permanency of the rectors, or *inamovibilité des curés*, which, in our days, has been brought before the tribunals. (1)

(1) The following pamphlets may be consulted on that question.—"Notes sur l'inamovibilité des Curés dans le Bas-Canada," par L. H. Lafontaine, avocat, Montréal, 1837; "Mémoires sur l'amovibilité des

At present, and for a great many years back under the French *régime*, the priests of the Seminary have had nothing to do with the rectories, and even those in the parishes of the Côte de Beaupré, their seigniorly, are independent of them. They are strictly confined to education, and if they do minister in the city of Quebec, or elsewhere, it is altogether voluntary on their part. Some of them, it is true, preach frequently in the cathedral, and Mr. Demers, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Aubry have been most conspicuous in the Canadian pulpit. But, generally, they prefer giving the greater part of their time to their literary and scientific pursuits.

Although they derived, but during a very short time, any benefit from the rectories, their house has always been open to the *curés*, and is still a place of resort for most of them whenever they come into town. The clerical *retraites*, or days of seclusion, which are held from time to time, bring together, in the Seminary, large numbers of priests, and the urbanity, kindness and brotherly affection of its members for their *confrères* render such meetings both pleasant and beneficial. This state of things, combined with the fact that most political and influential persons, having received their education in that college, keep up a friendly intercourse with their former teachers, coupled also with the influence that is always created by the possession of large real estate, must have placed, particularly so, at an early date, in the hands of the Seminary a very great power over Canadian society. Yet, this power has always been known to have been wielded with the greatest prudence and moderation.

Whatever may be the discretion, and even secrecy, of any number of men so situated, it is very difficult that the prevailing political opinion or sympathy among them should not transpire, and have more or less sway in their imme-

*Curés en Canada*," by Mgr. Lartigue, first bishop of Montreal: Montreal, 1837; "Analyse et observations sur les droits relatifs aux Evêques de Québec et de Montréal, et du Clergé du Canada," par Charles Têtu (supposed to have been written by Mr. Nau), Montreal, 1842. The case was given by the Court against curé Nau.

diate sphere of action. It is thus that, while the Sulpicians, in Montreal, were considered as unfavorable to the popular movements, the priests of the Seminary of Quebec were supposed to entertain views more in harmony with those of the liberal party, that is to say, down to the years 1832 and 1834, when the *bill des fabriques* and the 92 Resolutions inaugurated in Lower Canadian politics a more energetic, and, as one might say, a more violent course, which, in the end, led to the disastrous events of 1837 and 1838.

It is not, however, to be inferred that, at any time, the gentlemen of the Seminary were mixed up, directly or indirectly, with any political move; on the contrary, they have always been most remarkable for carefully avoiding any worldly intrigue. Had they been otherwise inclined, another circumstance would have placed additional power at their command. Since the disruption of the Chapter of the cathedral, the bishops of Quebec have always been members of the Seminary, and it was only under Archbishop Signay, in 1847, that a new palace, being erected, there was again a separate establishment, and a kind of Chapter collected around the archbishop, although not under that canonical name. Far from taking advantage of arrangements which subsisted for more than a century, to promote the interests of their Order, by having bishops appointed from among their own body, several superiors of the Seminary, and among them the celebrated Jérôme Demers, are known to have declined the episcopal throne and dignity.

I have just spoken of the Chapter which was instituted by Mgr. de Laval. It was another source of trouble to the pious prelate, whose arduous mission seemed to have been vowed to every kind of obstacle and mishaps. When Bishop of Pétrée, he had been named Bishop of Quebec by Clément XIV, under a *bulle* or instrument dated 1st October, 1674, with power to create a Chapter composed of twelve Canons, an Archdeacon, a Dean, and other dignitaries. It was only on the 6th of November, 1684, that he gave effect to that permission. The following gentlemen were the first members of the Chapter: Mr. Henri de Bernières, *Dean* (the young man who had come with him and had been since ordained a priest), Mr. Ango des Mauzerets, *Archdeacon*; Mr. Chs. de Glandelet, *Prebend of Theologians*, and MM. Soumande, Pinguet, Buisson, de la Colombière, Levallet, Delcuze, and Germain Morin, *Canons*. The last named was the first native of Canada who had been ordained a priest.

Through some obstacles that were thrown in their way, and on account of an exaggerated opinion they had formed of the difficulties of their new position, the Canons, who were at the same time entrusted with the care of the parish of *Notre Dame de Québec*, resigned this latter function, and, by reason of this and of other difficulties occurring in his vast diocese, the bishop went back to France for a third time. Although, at our present day, the fact of one man crossing the ocean seven times in his life may be of very common occurrence, in those days we may fairly state that it was a proof of very great energy and activity.

Finding himself worn out by the cares that had belabored him and by the storms, both physical and moral, which he

had weathered, and believing, with that modesty which is never to be found but with men of the highest stamp, that another would be more able than himself to complete his great undertaking, he, himself, prayed for the appointment of a successor. Mgr. Jean Baptiste Chevrères de la Croix de Saint-Valier was appointed, and Mgr. de Laval, having returned to Canada, took his abode at his Seminary, where two most disheartening accidents were awaiting him. On the 15th of November, 1701, while the priests and their pupils were spending a holiday at the farm of Saint Michael, near the river Cap-Rouge, a fire broke out in the Seminary, about two o'clock in the afternoon. It lasted till night, and the whole building was destroyed. The bishop, being ill, had to be carried away in a hurry from the burning halls of an institution which he had created with so much labour, and which must have been so dear to him. The professors, together with their illustrious leader, took refuge in the Jesuits' College, and, immediately, Mgr. de Laval wrote to France to obtain relief, and speedily set to work to rebuild his Seminary. After four years, it was nearly completed, and the classes had been re-opened, when, on the first of October, 1705, another fire broke out, through the carelessness of the workmen. This time, however, a portion of the building was saved. The Jesuits' College was again resorted to, and, with undaunted courage and perseverance, the old, infirm, and sadly-trying prelate, assisted by the zeal of his successor, again undertook to put up that which was a *fourth building*, if we take into account the temporary wooden one erected previous to 1688. He, again, went successfully through the new ordeal; and when God was pleased to reward his long and heroic labors, by calling him to Heaven, he could see the Seminary of Quebec again in operation.

There is no doubt that one of his greatest causes of anxiety, in his last hours, must have been the fear that new disasters should, again, visit his favourite undertaking. But his confidence in Providence was so great and so undisturbed, that it must, in a great measure, have allayed the feelings which would, otherwise, have overcome his mind.

From his death, however, the Seminary, having paid the tribute of mishaps and accidents which seems to be owned by every great undertaking at its outset, became every day more and more prosperous.

It was on the 6th of May, 1708, that this great benefactor of Canada left this world, at the advanced age of 85 years and seven months.

I need not attempt to describe the feelings of the population, who looked up to him as their leader and their father in everything. His mortal remains were taken to all the churches of the city, a religious ceremony being performed in each of them, in the presence of crowds of people, and they were finally buried in the cathedral. Two orations were delivered: one on the burial day, and another some time after, by Mr. de la Colombière.

One of the chief characteristics of Mgr. de Laval was his great fortitude of mind and noble simplicity of manners. A few circumstances are related by his biographers which will stand evidence of both those qualities. When he was carried away from the Seminary, at the moment of the first



fire, not one word fell from his lips that might have indicated that depression of feelings which would have been so natural at so terrible and fatal a disaster. His first remark was: "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum,*" which he again repeated on the recurrence of a similar calamity. It only requires to reflect a moment on the almost desperate position in which he was left by those bereavements, to appreciate all the sublimity of this simple quotation from the Scripture.

Upon another occasion, the Governor, Mr. de Mesy, having serious difficulties with him on points which Mgr. de Laval thought he could not yield, forgot himself so far as to surround, with a company of soldiers, the bishop's palace. In no wise moved by so strange a proceeding, the good prelate opened the doors himself and received the vice-royal visitor with the same quiet and unaffected politeness as if he were paying him an ordinary visit. The Governor, rather astonished, felt ashamed of his conduct, and the soldiers, when retiring, presented arms to the bishop, whose charity and benevolence, had made him extremely popular among them.

When at the court of Louis the fourteenth, in one of those visits which he paid to France for the good of his diocese, Mgr. de Laval, who belonged to the first family of France next after the royal family, and who, being a descendant of the first Christian baron of the kingdom and a kinsman to the King, had the right of being called by him, my cousin,—dressed, not in the rich and brilliant attire of those princes of the Church who so familiarly mixed with all the pageants of that court, the most ostentatious that ever existed, but in the coarse and simple clothes of a poor missionary; one day that he was as if lost in the grand and brilliant crowd of courtiers who filled the splendid halls of Versailles, and some of whom looked down on the unknown priest with a *hauteur* that can be imagined, the great King, arriving in the room, went right up to him, and, taking him by the hand, said, in a kind and respectful manner which must have been most striking in that proudest of monarchs: "Allow me, my cousin de Laval, to confer on all these gentlemen the privilege of becoming acquainted with the pious and venerable Bishop of New-France." After that, I should have liked to have seen the man who would have dared to come across the path of our first Canadian prelate!

These anecdotes are illustrative of some of his qualities; many others, which would tell of his charity, of his sanctity, and of his zeal, might be given, if the limits of this work allowed it.

His care for his Seminary, the most cherished of his undertakings, might be said to have extended after his death, since, by his last will, he gave to that institution whatever property he had not yet transferred over during his life time. The property of the Seminary consisted, then, of the following real estate: 1st, the lot of ground in the Upper Town which extends between the Cathedral on the south, the grand battery on the east and north, and Sainte-Famille or De Léry street to the west, the greatest portion of which is now occupied by the University and Seminary buildings and grounds, and portion of which has been conceded to other parties who have built houses on it; 2d, the seigniory

of the Isle-Jésus, in the district of Montreal, which had been got in exchange from Mr. Berthelot in place of the Island of Orléans, near Quebec, which had first belonged to the bishop; 3d, the seigniory of Beaupré, in the county of Montmorency, which now contains six or seven parishes; 4th, the seigniory of St. Paul's Bay, on the north shore below Cape Tourmente, consisting of ten leagues on the river *with such depth as might be cultivated* (so said the title); 5th, the farms of Coutonge and St. Michel, above Quebec, towards the Cap-Rouge river, containing many valuable coves which the Seminary has conceded or sold for very small considerations; and, 6th, the seigniory of Petite-Nation, on the River Ottawa, now the property and residence of the Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau.

(To be continued in our next.)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

### Parental Discipline.

For many years I have observed with much interest, the modes in which parents govern their children; and I have thought that some general hints, based upon my observations, might be serviceable to fathers and mothers. I present, for their consideration, the following suggestive generalizations:

If a child be cross and peevish, scold him,—on the homœopathic principle, that "like cures like."

If he be boisterous, reprimand him in such a manner as to make more noise than he does; by observing how others speak, he will thus be able to modify his own manner.

If he be disposed to cry at trifles, whip him; it will bring the disorder to a crisis.

If he be dull of intellect, tell him he is a "fool," a "scamp," a "blockhead," or a "mumy;"—praise is a great encouragement.

If he lack self-respect, announce to him, emphatically, that he is a "good-for-nothing fellow," or a "little rascal," or "scoundrel;" it will help him to place a just estimate on his own character.

If he be indolent, permit him to rove about at pleasure; it will give him a knowledge of the world; and assign him no disagreeable task, lest he become incorrigibly disgusted with all labor.

If he indulge in coarse language, accustom him to the use of elegant expressions, by politely requesting him to "shut up his head," or "stop his noise," or "clear out" *et cetera ad infinitum*; the experience of numberless parents testifies to the efficacy of this method.

If he be naturally timid, confine him in a dark closet, or threaten to put him down cellar, or discourse to him about the "old man," or "bears," or "ghosts;" the remedy will produce its effect.

If he be disobedient, be sure to compel him to obey *occasionally*, inasmuch as he has the privilege of doing generally as he pleases.

If he manifest a selfish spirit, forbid his giving away any of his "things" to his playmates; and when an extra eatable has been bestowed on him, direct him not to let his brothers and sisters see it; this will lead him to compare his own with others' interests.

If he be prone to pilfering, suffer him to explore every box and jar, in closet and pantry, to appropriate to his use every thing that falls in his way, without being questioned as to where it was obtained: satiety may remove excessive desire.

If he be untruthful, assure him that the very next time he tells a falsehood, you will certainly "cut off his ears," or "take every particle of his skin off;" or promise him, conditionally, a cake or a cuffing, sugar or a shaking, a whip or a whipping; and then forget or disregard your promise: example has a potent influence.

If, in fine, he exhibits, as years increase, a want of high aspirations in life, and but a feeble consciousness of his duties to God and man, affectionately and impressively inform him that you *expect* he will "come to the house of correction," or "the State prison," or "the gallows," and you will have done all you can to ——— RUIN HIM.—*Massachusetts Teacher.*

### The Slighted Scholar.

Cases like the one I am about to relate are much too frequent in our country, and they are such, too, as should be guarded against by all who have an interest in education. The incident was brought to mind by hearing a complaint made by the parent of the poor boy, who had been grossly neglected by the teacher of the village school,—neglected simply because he was poor and comparatively friendless.

Many years ago, when I was a small boy, I attended a school in the town of—

Among the scholars there was a boy named George Henry. His father was a poor drinking man, and the unfortunate boy had to suffer in consequence.—George came to school habited in ragged garments—but they were the best he had; he was rough and uncouth in his manners, for he had been brought up in that manner; he was very ignorant, for he had never had an opportunity for education.

Season after season, poor George Henry occupied the same seat in the school room,—it was a back corner seat, away from the other scholars,—and there he thumbed his tattered primer. The ragged condition of his garb gave a homely cast to his whole appearance, and what of intelligence there might have been in his countenance was beclouded by the "outer covering" of the boy. He seldom played with other children, for they seemed to shun him; but when he did, for a while, join with them in their sports, he was so rough that he was soon shoved out of the way.

The teacher passed the poor boy coldly in the street, while the other boys, in better garbs, were kindly noticed. In the school young Henry was coldly treated. The teacher neglected him, and then called him an "idle blockhead," because he did not learn.

The boy received no incentive to study, and consequently he was most of the time idle, and this idleness begat a disposition to while away the time in mischief. For this he was whipped, and the more idle and careless he became. He knew he was neglected by the teacher and simply because he was poor and ragged, and with a sort of sullen indifference, sharpened at times by feelings of bitterness, plodded on in his dark, and thankless way.

Thus matters went on for several years. Most of the scholars who were of George Henry's age had passed on to the higher branches of study, while he, poor fellow, still spelled out words of one and two syllables, and still kept his distant seat in the corner. His father had sunk into the pit of inebriation and the unfortunate boy was more wretched than ever.

The look of clownish indifference which had marked his countenance, was now giving way to a shade of unhappy thought and feeling, and it was evident that the great turning point of his life was at hand. He stood upon the step in life from which the fate of after years must take its cast.

At this time a man by the name of Kelly took charge of the school. He was an old teacher, a careful observer of human nature and a really good man. Long years of guardianship over wild youths had given him a bluff authoritative way, and in his discipline he was strict and unwavering.

The first day he passed in the teacher's desk of our school was mostly devoted to watching the movements of the Scholars, and studying the dispositions with which he had to deal. Upon George Henry his eyes rested with a keen searching glance. But he evidently made little of him during the first day; yet on the second day he did more.

It was during the afternoon of the second day that Mr. Kelly observed young Henry engage in inhaling flies upon the point of a large pin. He went to the boy's seat, and after reprimanding him for his idleness, he took up the dirty, tattered primer from the desk.

"Have you never learned more than is in this book?" asked the teacher.

"No sir," drawled George.

"How long have you attended school?"

"I don't know, sir. It's ever since I can remember."

"Then you must be an idle, reckless boy," said the teacher with much severity. "Do you realize how many years you have thrown away? Do you know how much you have lost? What sort of a man do you think of making, in this way? One of these days you will be too old to go to school, and then while your companions are seeking some honorable employment, you will be good for nothing. Have you parents?"

"Yes sir," answered the boy, in a hoarse voice.

"And do they wish you to grow up to be an ignorant, worthless man?"

The boy hung down his head and was silent, but Mr. Kelly saw two great tears roll down his cheeks. In an instant, the teacher saw that he had something besides an idle, stubborn mind to deal

with, in the ragged scholar before him. He laid his hand on the boy's head, and in a kind tone he said:

"I wish you to stop after school is dismissed.—Do not be afraid, for I wish to assist you if I can."

George looked wonderingly into the master's face for there was something in the tone of the voice, which fell upon his ear that sounded strangely to him, and he thought, too, as he looked around, that the rest of the scholars regarded him with kinder countenances than usual. A dim thought broke in upon his mind, that, from some cause, he was going to be happier than before.

After the school was dismissed, George Henry remained in his seat till the teacher called him to the desk.

"Now," said Mr. Kelly, "I wish to know why it is that you have never learned any more. You look bright, and you look as though you might make a smart man. Why is it that I find you so ignorant?"

"Because nobody never helps me," replied the boy. "Nobody cares for me, sir, for I am poor."

By degrees the kind hearted teacher got the poor boy's whole history, and while generous tears bedewed his eyes, he said:

"You have been wrongly treated, George—very wrongly; but there is yet time for redemption, I will try to teach you, will you try to learn?"

"Yes—O yes," quickly uttered the boy in earnest tones. "Yes—I should love to learn. I don't want to be a bad boy," he thrillingly added, while his countenance glowed with unwonted animation.

Mr. Kelly promised to purchase books for the boy as fast as he could learn to read them, and when George Henry left the school-room, his face was wet with tears. The scholars, who had remained in the entry, saw him come out and our hearts were warmed towards him. We spoke kindly to him, and walked with him to his house, and his heart was too full for utterance.

On the next day George commenced studying in good earnest, and the teacher helped him faithfully.

As soon as the teacher treated him with kindness and respect, the scholars followed the example, and the result was, that they found in the unfortunate youth, one of the most noble-hearted, generous, accommodating and truthful companions in the world.

Long years have passed since those school-boy days. George Henry has become a man of middle age, and in all the country there is not a man more beloved and respected than he. And all is the result of one teacher's having done his duty.

You who are school teachers, remember the responsibility that devolves upon you. In this country of free schools, there should be no distinction between classes. All are alike entitled to your care and counsel, and the more weak the child, the more earnest should be your endeavor to lift him up and aid him.—*Christian Mirror*.

### Prevalent Taste in Reading.

"What a nation of readers we are?" said we, as we seated ourselves in the rail-car, for a short ride into the country. For first, while the cars were at the station, there came in two boys, in hot rivalry, crying, "*vidence Jour!*! *Post!* *Trib'n!*! *NYork Pap'rs!*! Only two cents! And almost every man bought a paper—some bought two, and others none; but we noticed that many of these latter had each a book, snugly held under his arm.

Soon the cars started, and then a young man with a bundle of books, came along to sell to any man so unfortunate as to have forgotten to take one from his library or a bookstore, before setting out on his journey. Next the same youth, with his arms full of pamphlet novels, tales, sketches, narratives, and confessions, came for more custom. And, lastly, the same person came once more, with heaps of Magazines, *Putnam's*, *Harper's*, *Ballou's*, *Godey's*, *Peter-son's*, and we know not how many others.

Every time he passed through the car he sold something, and when we arrived at the first station, we had the curiosity to look up and see how many were reading. Almost all had a book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or something of the kind, and all were reading as if for dear life itself. "We are a nation of readers, surely!" thought we. "But what do we read?"

Ah, that is the question, and a very pertinent question it is; one that demands a candid consideration. What do we read? For every body reads, from the college professor, grave and dignified with his masterly Latin and Greek Epics, his fat, coarse-paper, red-edged German Treatises, and his clean and neat American Quarterlies and European Reviews; down to the hackney coach driver who sits reading the *erald* on his carriage at the station, while

awaiting the arrival of the train, and the hod-carrier, who stops to light his pipe and read the news, before he ascends the dizzy ladder, with his load of brick and mortar. And why should they not all read? They are all men and citizens; they all have a deep interest in the welfare of the country; and nothing of human interest ought to be uninteresting to them, or unknown in fact. Ought it? They are each of them capable of mental growth and improvement, and why should they not seek to stimulate that growth, and hasten that improvement? Why not, to be sure?

Bacon said that he "had taken all knowledge for his province," and does not the common day laborer, in a vast number of things, now know more than Bacon himself? To be sure he does not know about Latin and Greek, Aristotle and Plato, and all that; and about Algebra, Chemistry and Astronomy. But he does know a more practical knowledge of the arts of life, and of the common comforts of existence that ever Bacon and his peers knew. And why should he not assume for his province all science? Let him know or learn never so much, and he will not diminish by the hundredth part of a tithe, the patrimony or right of his fellows to the same great and fertile province. Let him learn; he is an heir to it all, and has the best of all titles to it,—a mind given him by God, capable of enjoying it all, and specially endowed with an instinct to demand that knowledge. Let him read, and know, and enjoy, and be—as it is his duty to be—a better man all his days, for this reading, this learning, this knowing!

But our question will return: what do they read? So we called the young man, our friend—for everybody who sells or buys periodical literature is the friend of the *Schoolmaster*, which our favorite we means. So we recalled our friend, the seller of books, and asked him what he had to sell. "All the current magazines, all the daily newspapers—Boston, New York and Providence—and the common literature of the day. Them's what I sell," said he, with the evident air of a patron of authors and printers. "The current magazines, daily newspapers, and common literature of the day," thought we. "Those are what people read in the cars. Well, what of that?"

And what of it, dear reader? Did you ever think what that means? Let us see what it *does* mean. Here is a "*Harper*," the most widely circulated monthly in the world, we reckon—read monthly by almost a million of people, perhaps by more than that number. Look at its table of contents for any given month—this April for example—and what do you find? Many things very good, but everything—excepting a few chapters of *Little Dorritt*, by Dickens—a fragment, or a small article amounting to nothing. All very good for a half-hour's reading in a rail-car, but if you want any broad and liberalizing view of any science, or of any matter of permanent importance, just good for nothing. Any other magazine is quite as bad—most of them much worse. Many of them do not aim to give their readers anything but "stories"—and such stories! They tell nothing, teach nothing, mean nothing; but they do not fail to *accomplish* something. They take the time, distract the attention, defile the imagination, and deprave the taste.

Then the daily newspapers are much worse. They are made up of the current news—worse than the tea-table chat of the most prurient gossips,—filled with minute details of common court trials—of murders, divorces, adulteries, forgeries, and what not. All these accounts are made up in the greatest haste, often by very young men as reporters—though many of these reporters are men of real taste and good morals—filled with the current gossip of conjecture as to what Mr. Buchanan, or Pierce will do if he does not do another thing, and abounding in the most abusive and vituperative epithets, accusing everybody of nameless crimes and enormities, till we are compelled to doubt if there be any virtue on earth.

But then the "common literature of the day!" Our soul sickens while we are compelled—in order to discharge the duty begun in this article—to think what that term comprehends! Pirates' Narratives; Murderers' Confessions, and Exultations; Awful Disclosures; Full Particulars; Tales of Love and Adventure; Records of Crime; The Female Horse Thief; The Counterfeiter; The Burglar; and The Forger! Oh what a dire confusion of sin and iniquity! And all written with the greatest superabundance of adjectives and epithets, with the most taking sentences, and the most bewitching rhetoric. To say there is no semblance of morality in these books or pamphlets, is to say nothing at all concerning them; and to say that the "hell-broth" made by the witches in *Macbeth*, would be innocent in comparison with these books, is to speak far below the truth.

And yet these books sell! and sell enormously too! And what of it? We do not know, and if we did know, is there any word or combination of words, that could express the magnitude of the evils these books are setting in motion, to come down upon us like

avalanches hereafter? We wish to lift up our warning voice, and to beseech every teacher of youth, and every parent or guardian, to look well to what the young are reading.

To read nothing but these books, papers or magazines, is to waste the time, and to deprave the taste, to misinform the mind, to corrupt the heart, and to debase manners, morals, and habits. Turn away from them yourselves, warn your children and pupils against them. Ask them to read, and teach them to love the works of the old authors, Milton,—his prose as well as his poems,—Jeremy Taylor, Thomas Browne, Addison, Johnson, and the good histories, the sterling reviews and criticism, and scientific works of the times. Works these are, that will give information while they do not delude the heart, and which will tend at the same time to elevate and purify the mind, as well as to form the soul to a model of nobleness and virtue really worthy of a man.

In our day we are forming our tastes for reading on the short and hastily written editorials in our daily papers, or on the fragmentary pieces of the monthlies, or on the exciting, flashy novelletes of the hour. We must change this. Let but a young man form a correct taste for solid and substantial reading, and he is better prepared for every duty, than the one who cannot read such books.

How often do we find persons in our travels, having good minds, a keen intelligence, even much common sense, who, on account of the unfortunate habits they have early formed of reading nothing but newspapers—very good they are in their place—magazines, or tales and sketches, are nevertheless completely unable to read a book on Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Political Economy, or even on Morality and Virtue? They have never formed a taste for the plain substantial of reading and literature, and hence they can only read that which is highly spiced and exciting. A most unfortunate habit this, and it ought to be broken up at once. There is no safety, and no promise of improvement to the one who will not make a resolute effort to accomplish this work for himself. But we will resume this topic at another time.—*Rhode Island School Master.*

## SCIENCE.

### *Notes on the Natural History of the Mountain of Montreal.*

1. *The Ruffed Grouse (Tetrao Umbellus) breeds upon the mountain.*—While taking a walk a few days since, I was somewhat surprised to hear distinctly the drumming of a grouse in the wood on the back part of the mountain, overlooking the Cemetery. I only heard the closing notes, but, being quite familiar with the sounds, was well satisfied that they proceeded from a bird of this species. Turning soon afterwards to cross towards the city, I had ample confirmation of my suspicions. Another grouse had been started on that side by two young men who were climbing up the hill. The bird alighted within a few yards of the spot where I was standing, but again took wing immediately upon seeing me. It remained, however, long enough for me to observe that it was a fine large male. It was certainly a different bird from the former, and accordingly there were on that day, at least, two males on the mountain; and further, as it is quite probable that they have their consorts, no doubt, they will breed there, if not killed by some of the sportsmen who frequent that locality.

Mentioning the above circumstances afterwards to a friend, he informed me that he believed grouse were always to be found on the mountain. If so, it is a remarkable fact. The habits of this species are not those of an open country bird. The little patch of wood which covers the hill actually extends into the suburbs of the city, and it is not isolated from the main body of the forest by many miles in width of cultivated land, but it is also traversed every day in all directions by scores of enthusiastic young Nimrods, who fire at everything that happens to be clothed with feathers, no matter how small. It is wonderful that so conspicuous a bird as a ruffed grouse could remain there a single week without being killed, and yet, there is reason to believe, that the species has maintained its ground in this spot since the days when the red men were masters of the island.

2. *A rare English Butterfly, common.*—Near McTavish's Monument I started a very beautiful butterfly, but after much tantalizing effort had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing it soar away out of sight. Not being an entomologist, it is quite probable that I did not adopt the proper method to ensure success. Ascending to the brow of the mountain, I saw another evidently of the same species. This also escaped. Within half an hour two others were met with, the latter of which was secured after several ineffectual attempts. It turns out to be "the Camberwell Beauty," a species whose

geographical range comprises at least portions of both the old and new worlds, and upon this account may be regarded with more than ordinary interest. In some of the quotations to be given presently it will be seen that this insect is rare in Britain, and highly prized by collectors. It appears to be common in Canada. The following figure and description will perhaps enable the reader, who is not already acquainted with the species to recognize it.

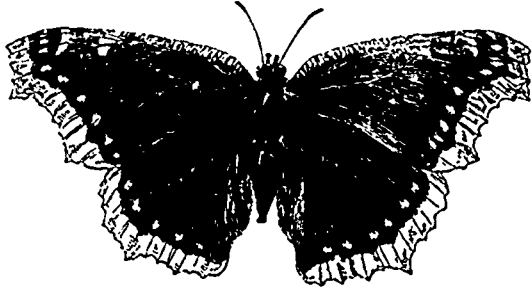


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.—The Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*.) Taken on the Mountain of Montreal, 24th April, 1857. (1)

**Description.**—The general colour of the upper side of the wings of this species is a deep chocolate brown, but with the hind and side margins ornamented with a cream coloured border. Between the cream-colour and the chocolate there is a second border consisting of a band of velvet black with a number of violet-blue spots. On the front margin of the anterior wing there are two yellowish spots on the outer half. The under sides of the wings are dark brown with some curved lines of black. There is also a small yellow spot near the middle of each wing on the under side, and two others on the border. It is, further, to be observed, that the white border on the upper side is sprinkled with minute black spots, and that there are some similar small spots, but of yellow on the front part of the wing in addition to the two large ones mentioned.

This species lives through the winter, and no doubt those I saw on the mountain had not long since left their hibernating retreats. The caterpillar is black with a series of red spots on the back, and with each articulation of the body armed with tufts of spines. It feeds upon the leaves of the poplar and willow, and according to some authors, on those of the elm. In a paper read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences, in 1854, by Prof. Kirtland, "On the Diurnal Lepidoptera of Northern and Middle Ohio," it is stated that "*Vanessa Antiopa*—though a species introduced from Europe, has become very common. It often in its perfect state survives over the winter, and may be seen flying during the first days of spring. The larva, which often feeds on the foliage of the Lombardy poplar, excited strong prejudice some years since against such trees, from an erroneous belief that their tenant was venomous like Cleopatra's asp."

This caterpillar goes into the chrysalis state in July, and shortly after the new brood of butterflies may be seen flying about. It is said that there is a second brood of caterpillars, and the butterflies from them, on the approach of cold weather, retire into winter quarters, and come out again in the next spring.

The chrysalis is of a grey colour dappled with black, shaped something like the body and head of a grasshopper, without the wings and legs. It has a double row of spines on its ventral side, and is suspended by the small end to the under side of a rail, branch of a tree, or other convenient support.

It is said this species has been introduced into America from Europe, and perhaps entomologists are in possession of knowledge sufficient to enable them to decide a question of this kind. Upon this point I can give no opinion, but, on referring to several works, I find that in England it is there a rare species. The following extracts, taken from the Zoologist, 1846, will shew how it is prized by the entomologists of that country.

**Occurrence of *Vanessa Antiopa* at York.**—A specimen of this rare British butterfly was brought to me alive this day, which was caught in a garden in the suburbs of this city; it and two others were flying in company with the red admired (*Vanessa Atalanta*). The captor was unsuccessful with the others, he being only provided with a rhubarb leaf, with which he knocked the one down, that is now in my possession.—Robert Cook, Colliergate, York.

**Occurrence of *Vanessa Antiopa* near Epping.**—A female specimen of this insect was captured here on the 12th instant, and another seen. A fine female was also taken about the same time near Yaxley.—Harry Doubleday; Epping, September 20th, 1846.

**Occurrence of *Vanessa Antiopa* at Winchester.**—On Friday, September 4th, I had the pleasure of taking a fine female specimen of this rare and beautiful insect, near some willows, I have seen three others near the same spot.—John T. Rogers; North Walls, Winchester.

**Capture of *Vanessa Antiopa* near Stowmarket.**—Entomologists will be pleased to hear that they have now an opportunity of witnessing in a fine and perfect state, a specimen of the splendid butterfly, '*Vanessa Antiopa*'—Camberwell Beauty. A pair of this fine species were caught on Wednesday last, in the grounds of the Vicarage, Stowmarket, which, from their rare appearance, are rendered exceedingly interesting and remarkable, their visits here appear to be at very remote and uncertain periods, for until four or five years previous to 1819, a few were caught in Suffolk, and one was taken in the following spring, which had lived through the winter; since that period it has not been seen in England. Those caught at Stowmarket were found on the mulberry-tree, near the Vicarage House, planted by Milton, during his residence with the Rev. Dr. Young, the then Vicar, and who was tutor to the immortal poet, and no doubt the wide spreading branches of this celebrated tree attracted the notice of the butterflies in their search after food. We have been informed that Dr. Probart captured one of these beautiful insects in his garden one day last week.—Ipswich Paper."

From the above extracts it will be seen that this insect, which is quite common in Canada, is regarded as an object of the greatest interest in Britain. The English specimens have the border pure white, and ours, although unquestionably the same species, is, therefore, one of those instances in which a difference of several thousands of miles in the geographical range of a species is marked by a change sufficient perhaps to classify it as a permanent variety, but not to authorise a distinct, specific appellation. It is wonderful that so delicate a thing as a butterfly should be so widely distributed, and yet, another of our species, "The Painted Lady," *Cynthia Cadyi*, occurs in England, France, the Brazils, Africa, Iowa, and New South Wales. (2) The "Red Admiral," *Vanessa Atalanta*, above mentioned, is another British butterfly which abounds in this country, and there are many others of which, it is to be hoped, some practical entomologist will volunteer to give an account in this Journal.

3. **The Isabella Tiger Moth. (*Arctia Isabella*.)**—Another interesting little object was the caterpillar of the Isabella tiger moth, easily recognised by its warm furry jacket, and by the peculiar distribution of the colours of its body, black at both ends, and red in the middle. When touched, it suddenly rolls itself up into a round ball, and remains motionless until the danger is past. Without understanding the wonderful-transformations of insect life, who could fancy that this little mass of fat, in shape like a lady's boa, is destined in a few days to become a beautifully painted moth, no longer creeping on the ground on 16 short legs; but soaring through the air upon four delicate scale covered wings. Yet nothing is more true than this, that every caterpillar begins life as real *bona fide* caterpillar and ends it, provided the ordinary course of nature is not interrupted by some accident, as a winged insect. This moth is described by Professor Emmons in his work upon the insects of New York, as having the "thorax tawny and brownish: abdomen tawny, deeper colour beneath, and marked with three rows of black spots, about six or seven in each row, running on the back and middle of the sides. Forewings tawny, and marked with a few black scattering spots; hind wings nearly transparent, slightly tawny, and marked with six tawny spots; legs black or dark brown."

Professor Emmons says that the caterpillar feeds "upon sundry kinds of herbs;" but he does not inform us when it goes into the chrysalis state, or when the moth makes its appearance, and as I am unacquainted with the subject, I cannot, I am sorry to say, give any further information upon this point.

The caterpillar of the Isabella tiger-moth, although itself a most harmless little creature, is often made the victim of other insects. In a former number some account was given of the ichneumon flies, and of their mode of providing for their young, by depositing their eggs in the bodies of the larvæ of the wheat midge. All caterpillars are more or less subject to the same scourges. In the valuable little work published, Dr. Fitch, "On the noxious, beneficial and other insects, of the State of New York," the following interesting paragraph occurs.

"The knowledge and skill which these ichneumon and other parasitic hymenoptera often shew in their proceedings are truly wonderful. Every person will recollect the larva of the Isabella tiger-moth, (*Arctia Isabella*), the large caterpillar with stiff even-horn hairs of a tan color, and black at each end of his body, which crawls about our yards, and often enters our dwellings, and will probably have observed the fact that if, when crawling, he is rudely touched, he suddenly stops and doubles himself together for a

(1) Drawn and Engraved by Mr. J. Walker, Montreal.

(2) Wollaston on the Variation of Species, p. 32.



moment, and then straightens himself again and resumes his journey. The long stiff hairs with which he is protected, much like a porcupine, we should think would render it impossible for an insect enemy to place an egg anywhere upon his skin. Mr. P. Reid tells me he once saw one of these caterpillars crawling with a hurried eager step across a dusty road, with an ichneumon fly pursuing him, striving to cling upon his back, but falling off in consequence of the rapid motion of the caterpillar. The fly finding itself frustrated in its every effort, next, as if humming to itself the refrain, "It will never do to give it up so," flew a few feet forward of the caterpillar, and turning, darted back with all its energy, hitting the caterpillar square in his face. The caterpillar thus roughly assailed suddenly stopped, and bent himself together in his accustomed manner, and in an instant the fly alighting upon his back, appeared to fix an egg at the margin of one of the breathing pores, which had become fairly exposed by the caterpillar doubling his body thus together. In a moment the caterpillar was recovered from his shock, and was crawling rapidly forward again, when the fly struck him a second time in the same way, and thus he was stopped; and had an egg deposited in his side three times before he reached the tall grass beside the highway, in which he was secure from further molestation."

4. *Terrestrial Mollusca*.—While turning over the stones in search of geological specimens, I found during a single visit to the mountain no less than five species of land shells. Three of these were easily determined—a fourth appears to be a described species, but of the fifth I can find no account, and it may be new. These two must, therefore, remain unnoticed for the present.

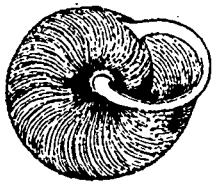


Fig. 2.

Figs. 2 and 3.—*Helix Albolabris* (Say.) (*The White Lipped Helix*.) Montreal Mountain, 24th April, 1857.



Fig. 3.

In the above two figures the largest and most common species is represented, and the following is the description given in Gould's *Invertebrata of Massachusetts*.

"Shell orbicular, depressed-conical, thin, shining, of a yellowish brown or russet-colour; whorls five or six, rounded, separated by a well defined suture, and forming a moderately elevated spire, regularly and distinctly wrinkled by the lines of growth, which are crossed by very numerous, delicate, revolving hair lines, scarcely visible without a magnifier; aperture, semi-elliptical, contracted by the lip, which is white and very broadly reflected; outer edge sharp, somewhat waved, and coloured orange on the back; umbilicus covered by the extremity of the lip. Diameter generally over one inch.

"The animal varies in color, sometimes being pure white, cream-colour or greyish; head brownish above; tentacula dusky at tip; eyes black; back shagreened with granular tubercles; foot rather more than twice the diameter of the shell, pointed behind."

This is one of the most abundant of the few species of snails found in Canada. In all newly cleared lands the whitened shells of dead specimens are everywhere to be met with and living ones may be procured by searching under decaying logs, rotten stumps or stones. Limestone cliffs overgrown with small trees and herbage are more especially favoured haunts of this species. Dr. Gould remarks:

"This is our largest snail, and, though so simple in its structure and coloring, is a pleasing shell. Its delicately striated surface, and broad white lip, cannot fail to gain admiration. It is subject to very little variety, the principal variations being the want of the white reflected lip, and the open umbilicus in its immature stages.

"The economy of these animals may be briefly stated as follows: They subsist upon decaying leaves and vegetable fibre, under which they usually shelter themselves. In moist weather and after showers, they issue from their retreats, and crawl over the leaves or up the trunks of trees, until driven back by a change of the weather. In early spring they are often seen collected in groups on the sunny side of the rocks. In June they deposit their eggs, to the number of thirty to eighty, in the light mould by the side of

rocks and logs. These are white, opaque, and elastic; and in about twenty to thirty days the young animal issues from them with a shell consisting of one whorl and a half. In October they cease to feed, and select a place under some log or stone where they may be sheltered for the winter, and there they fix themselves with the mouth upwards. Thus they close by secreting a thin, transparent membrane, and as the weather becomes cold, they grow torpid and remain in that state until the warmth of spring excites them to break down the barrier, and enter upon a new campaign of duty and pleasure."

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Figs. 4 and 5.—*Helix Alternata*. (Say.)

This species is easily recognised when good specimens are procured, by the numerous bands of brown colour which ornament the surface. It is more depressed or flatter than *H. albolabris*, and the umbilicus is not covered over, but open, so that all the whorls may be seen from the under side. In the dead and partly decayed shells the colour for the greater part disappears, but the perfect ones make rather handsome cabinet specimens. It is thus described in the work above cited.

"Shell orbicular, depressed, slightly concave above and below; general tint a light fawn color, which, on the upper surface, alternates, in about equal proportions, with oblique, zigzag bars of dark-brown; these bars grow narrower and lighter on the lower surface as they converge to the umbilicus; they are generally interrupted by a light coloured zone which issues from the middle of the inner margin of the aperture; whorls five to six, flattened above, conspicuously plaited at the lines of growth, so as to produce a rough surface above, but nearly smooth beneath; the shell has a sharp dividing line between the upper and lower surfaces in all its earlier stages, which disappears only at maturity, forming a circular aperture, slightly modified by the preceding whorl; lip simple and delicate; umbilicus large and deep, exhibiting all the volutions. Diameter often an inch.

"Animal with the head and tentacula of a light slate color, back brown, remainder of the upper surface brownish orange; eyes black; base of foot drab coloured; collar saffron. Tentacula one third of an inch long, blackish at tip. Foot not much exceeding the diameter of the shell, terminating in a broad, flat, obtuse tip; a light marginal line runs along the foot from the head to the prosopier tip."

The habits of this species are similar to those of *H. Albolabris*.

Fig. 6.



Fig. 6.—*Helix Monodon*. (Rackett.)

The species represented by Fig. 6.—"the single-toothed snail," is much smaller than either of the other two, and not so abundant. It has a sort of a tooth on the whorl just at the edge of the aperture. The technical description is thus given.

"Shell slightly convex; whorls five or six, narrow, diminishing very gradually in breadth from the outer whorl to the apex, marked by very fine lines of growth, and covered with a dark russet or chestnut coloured epidermis, which is beset with very minute, hair-like projections; aperture contracted by a deep groove behind the lip; lip white, narrow, reflexed, a little grooved on its face, extending on the base to the umbilicus, and slightly contracting it, and its outer edge not projecting beyond the surface of the whorl; umbilicus deep, not exhibiting all the volutions, partially covered by the lip; base rounded, very much excavated at the umbilical region, with a compressed, elongated white tooth at the aperture. Greatest diameter nearly half an inch.

"Animal yellowish-brown, darker on the head and tentacula. Foot narrow, cylindrical, half as long again as the diameter of the shell, terminating in a point. Eyes black.

The hair-like projections above mentioned, and also represented in the figure, did not appear on the specimens I collected on the mountain, and Dr. Gould says they are often wanting at every stage of growth.—*Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*.

### Home Sickness.

When the stone, or any other inanimate body is taken from the place where it rested, and then set in motion in another, perhaps far distant place, it continues in that motion till it has again found a halting and resting place. To the force of gravity it remains indeed indifferent whether the point of rest be near or far from the rock from which the stone was broken, whether it be at the bottom of the sea, or in the human hand that holds the stone, or on the firm surface of the earth; the stone will never, of its own power, return to the spot whence it came.

Quite different is the case with those living beings who, by an indwelling force and by their own power are removed from the place where they arose, and carried to far distances. The Salmon is born, far from the mouths of great streams and from the sea-coasts, in the fresh waters of brooks and rivulets, in the vicinity of their sources. There, when it issues from the egg, it finds for the first time the most appropriate element and the most fitting nourishment. When it becomes somewhat larger and stronger, it leaves this place of its birth, swims down the stream and goes to the sea-coast, and deeper into the sea after its prey,—which consists of other water-animals. But when the time approaches for it to bring forth, then in the midst of the nourishment that surrounds it, the longing for home leaves it no rest; the egg-laying females, in company with their partners, swim in shoals up the rivers and their branches, to introduce their brood into life on the same spot where they themselves first came from the egg. If you catch a female Salmon in the spot where it has spawned, and make a mark or one of its fins, you may convince yourself that instinct leads the fish back every year to the same place, and when you take the eggs, which the same fish has laid out of the water and carry them in a vessel of water to another place in another river, in which Salmon has never been known, you lay the basis of a gradual population of Salmon in a new spot. For although fishes, as they increase in size, leave their birth-place, and take up their usual residence at a great distance, yet, when they are ready to produce a new, young generation of their kind, they return every year back to the same spot where they themselves were young. And so is it known to be in regard to all fishes that, at the time of spawning, seek a certain region of the shore, that they yearly return to the same place, the place of their own nativity. In such cases certainly the wandering impulse toward home, appears to have a holding-point and guiding thread in the memory of the animal, for the old Salmon returns homeward by the same way he went forth. But even without such a leading thread, the destined goal is reached by that force which connects the two ends of life and brings its course back to the starting point. A sea tortoise was caught near the Island of Ascension, and brought on ship-board. On its under shell certain letters and ciphers were branded. The design was to carry it to Europe, but growing sick on the voyage and appearing nearly dead, it was thrown overboard in the British channel. Two years afterwards, the same tortoise, sound and well, was again caught in the neighbourhood of the same Island of Ascension. Led by the longing for home, it had made its way through the water a distance of more than eight hundred German miles. Over as great or not inferior distances the journeys of the bird of passage extend; and yet, at the time of pairing, they all return whither they themselves were born, and, in the vicinity of the nest, in which they emerged from the egg, build their nests for their young.

Not merely from quite different lands and climes, but also from quite different elements, the out-running circle of animal life returns to its starting point. The horse-fly and the gnat come forth from the maternal egg in water, and in water the first period of their life is spent. Afterwards they become dwellers of the air, and enjoy the pleasure and freedom of a winged condition. Nevertheless, when she is to lay her eggs, the mother returns to the water; and so the female of the may-beetle forsakes the top of the high oak for the ground; and even the tree-frog leaves her green house in order to produce her young in the same place where she first saw the light—in the water. On the other hand, the helpless sea-tortoise, at the fit time, ventures out upon the land to lay its eggs in the sunny sand-bed, in which itself was born. The butterfly, who hovers, in its beautiful day, from flower to flower, and sucks their honey, seeks nevertheless, when its time comes, the unsightly nettle in order to lay its eggs on the leaves, from which it first drew its own nourishment.

In a somewhat changed form appears the attracting force, which claims the living to a certain abode, in the case of those mammals which man has taken under his care and culture. Even among these it is indeed often the being accustomed to a certain feeding place or stall which draws them from far distances, or which makes them leap and low with joy when they return from their beau-

tiful summer abode on the Alps to the neighbourhood of their native village. Even the attractive society of their own brute companions works so powerfully that those goats, that have escaped from man and enjoyed for years the free life of the *chamois*, cannot resist the charm of old associates and the accustomed stall when once again they hear the tinkling of the bells worn by their former herd. In many other cases a deeper reason for this home-longing is to be discerned. It is not merely the crib, but the crib of *his master* which the generous steed longs for; and the faithful dog, escaped from confinement, hastens back, many days march, not only to the dwelling of his master, but to his master himself, to whose person he is bound by grateful love. Thus may that force, which among all living animals, leads them back to the parental home or to the places where, without parental help life received its first care, be related to those emotions, which, in the bosom of man, are fashioned to gratitude and love.

Even man himself, in many cases, is overpowered by a longing for the place of his birth, for the remembrance of his early childhood.—He is, however, less bound by the force which connects him with an external home than any other living creature. Rather goes he, in obedience to his inclination, like the wandering dove, to such places of abode as best afford him the means of subsistence. But in his inner spiritual being he is truly at home only where those are whom he loves. Therefore, Jacob de Vries, in the midst of the earthly paradise of Cape Colony, felt a continual home-sickness for poor cold Greenland, because there he had enjoyed the love of human hearts, dearer and more precious to him than all the perfumes of the flowers, and all the deliciousness of the fruits of a warm beautiful land. Finally, from the case of human beings, whose true home and spiritual birth-place is not in the visible world, it is most clearly evident that the longing for home among all living creatures is the aspiration of gratitude, conscious or unconscious, to the origin and spring of life and all its joys. In the heart-sickening desire of home, which affects the wanderer from barren Lapland, as well as the Swiss, amidst the bustle of Paris, there shines unmarked, with the longing for the holy peace which childhood possesses, the remembrance of the love first enjoyed by man at his entrance into life, when he lay in his mother's arms.

Our father's house, however poor,  
Nought on earth do we love more.

### POETRY.

#### THE WATCHMAN'S SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of *eight*, good sirs, has struck.  
*Eight* souls alone from death were kept,  
When God the earth with deluge swept.  
Unless the Lord to guard us deign,  
Man wakes and watches all in vain.  
Lord! through thine all-prevailing might,  
Do thou Vouchsafe us a good night!

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of *nine*, good sirs, has struck.  
*Nine* lepers cleansed returned not.  
Be not thy blessings, by man, forgot—  
Unless the Lord to guard us deign,  
Man wakes and watches all in vain.  
Lord! &c.

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of *ten*, good sirs, has struck.  
*Ten* precepts show God's holy will—  
Oh, may we prove obedient still!  
Unless the Lord to guard us deign,  
Man wakes and watches all in vain.  
Lord! &c.

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of *twelve*, good sirs, has struck.  
*Twelve* is of time the boundary—  
Man! think upon eternity.  
Unless the Lord to guard us deign,  
Man wakes and watches all in vain.  
Lord! &c.

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of one, good sirs, has struck.  
One God alone reigns over all;  
Nought can without His will befall.  
Unless the Lord to guard us deign,  
Man wakes and watches all in vain.  
Lord! &c.

Hark! while I sing, our village clock  
The hour of four, good sirs, has struck.  
Four seasons crown the farmer's care,  
Thy heart with equal toil prepare—  
Up—up—awake! nor slumber on;  
The morn approaches, night is gone!  
Thank God, who by his power and might  
Has watch'd and kept us through this night!

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.



### CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Misses Malvina Gagné, Marie Narcisse Trudel, Marie Anne Thibault, Marie Esther Couture, and Mr. Charles Fiset, have obtained diplomas, authorizing them to teach in Model or Superior Primary Schools.

Misses Hermine Chabot, Victoria Philomène Turcot, Marie Claire Lefebvre, Marie Nérée Lefebvre, Emma Elisabeth Whelan, Henriette Provost, Caroline Horion, and Marie Adelaïde Boland, have respectively obtained diplomas permitting them to teach in Elementary Schools.

### CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Adée Peladeau, Euphémie Barbeau, Eluire Gadona, Philomène Sénécal, Mélanie Bisailon, Césarine Ste. Marie, Esther Brossard, Malvina Lefort, Philomène Lefort, Monique Bourdeau, Zoé Brousseau, Adéline Léonier, Valérie Beauparlant, Marguerite Clouthier, Judith Mémard, Euphémie Laforce, Philomène Séguin, Rose Clément, Césaire Guertin (Mrs. Gosselin), Philomène Cormier, Joséphine Leblanc, Delphine Collet, Lumina Collet, Eulalie Lafontaine, Edwidge Beauchemin, Adeline Decelles, Céline Piédalue (Mrs. Archambault), Emma Birs, Hélène Birs, Catherine Hughes, Domitilde Contant, Adèle Dussault (Mrs. Millotte), Mary Astroud, Aurélie Emard, Rose Poitras, Aglaé Gauthier, Caroline Gibault, Angélique Acard, Julie Richard, Mary Ann Greensell, Delphine Fontaine, Julienne Lucas, Sophie Archambault, Delphine Chagnon, Céline Millet, Marie Thècle Chicoine, Excédée Prairie, Sophie Benoit, Estelle Auger, Elizabeth Chagnon, Céline Cadioux, Onésime Hébert, Marie Hébert, Annette Holmes, Virginie Taillefer, Virginie Bisson, Josephite Fagan, Monique Vaillancourt, Henriette Girouard, Edesse Richer, Henriette Garriépy, Sophie Contant, Marie Tessier, and Philomène Duhaute have received diplomas permitting them to teach in Elementary Schools.

F. X. VALADE, Secretary.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Mr. P. P. Finnigan has received a diploma authorizing him to teach in Model Schools.

J. McURRY, Secretary.

The Second Conference of the Association of Teachers, within the limits of the Laval Normal School, will take place at Québec, in the Normal School, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A draft of the Constitution of the Association will, then, be submitted for approval, and the election of Office-Bearers will then take place.

Lectures and addresses will be delivered by the Professors of the Normal School and also by several teachers.

(By order,) B. MARQUETTE, Secretary *pro tem*.

School Commissioners will please take notice, that blank forms of the census, which will be made in September next, are now being forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurers of the several municipalities.

They are requested to fill them up with care, and to see that the semi-annual reports are signed by, at least, a majority of the School Commissioners; to be careful, in the return of the census, to mention particularly those children who attend Independent or Model Schools, and not confound them with those who attend the Common Schools under their control.

The department will also forward blank forms for reports and demands for aid, to the several institutions for superior education. These blank forms must be filled up and returned to this office before the last day of July next; and any reports received after that date cannot be submitted

for consideration. The column for the number of pupils must show the total number who have attended the institution during the past year.

Principals of establishments will contribute much to general information and to the benefit of their own institutions, by filling up, carefully, those columns which are not, in reality, obligatory.

Their assistance in this particular is respectfully solicited.

By order of the Superintendent,

LOUIS GIARD, Secretary.

### TO POST MASTERS.

Several of our subscribers have complained that they do not receive the *Journal of Education*. It has always been regularly despatched immediately after publication. In several instances, we referred to the Postmaster at Montreal, who assures us that the utmost care is taken in his department in transmitting the papers to their address. We were, consequently, under the necessity of forwarding a complaint to the Honorable the Postmaster-General, and shall continue so to do in every case of negligence specially brought under our notice by any of our subscribers. The task is undoubtedly an unpleasant one, but it is a duty we owe to our subscribers, one which we are more especially called upon to perform when we consider the object for which this journal was established.

The Postmaster-General, on his part, has promised to render speedy justice whenever an instance may occur in which negligence, on the part of the Postmasters, can be substantiated.

### SITUATION WANTED.

Mr. Mathias Periard, unmarried, duly authorized by diploma to teach in Elementary Schools, will undertake to teach both English and French. Address: Mr. Mathias Periard, St. Esprit, County of Montcalm.

The Revd. James Ireland, A. M. of the University of St. Andrews will accept of a situation as professor in a college or academy. Address, Montreal post office.

### DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Education acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—

From Miss Blanchard, teacher, Laprairie, "Histoire abrégée de la Religion avant la venue de Jésus-Christ," by Lhomond, 1 vol. in 12mo; "Histoire de France," by d'Exauvillez, 1 vol. in 18mo; "Mythologie Epurée," by Madame Emma Morel, 1 vol. in 18mo; "Logique des Demeiselles," by V. Doublet, 1 vol. in 18mo; "Rhétorique des Demeiselles," by V. Doublet, 1 vol. in 18mo.

From Messrs. Samuel S. & William Wood, booksellers, New-York:—"Questions for Bible Classes and Families," 1 vol. in 18mo; "Grammar of English Grammars," by Gould Brown, 1 vol. in 8vo. "The Institutes of English Grammar," by Gould Brown, 1 vol. in 12mo. "The first Lines of English Grammar," by Gould Brown, 1 vol. in 12mo.

From G. B. Faribault, Esq., Québec.—A copy of the lithograph of the house of Jacques Cartier at Lamoillon.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL, (LOWER CANADA) MAY 1857.

### Inauguration of the Laval Normal School.

On Tuesday, the twelfth of May, the ceremony of the Inauguration of the Laval Normal School took place at Québec, attended with the same ceremonies, calling forth the same public sympathy manifested at the inauguration of the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools in Montreal and demonstrating to all classes of the population, and to youth especially, the importance which the Government and the Legislature attach to these new institutions.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the old chateau St. Louis was crowded with people who were visiting the different rooms of the new school, which we shall describe as briefly as possible:—

On the ground floor, there are four classes for the model school; the remainder is occupied by the vaults of the old archives. On landing in the first story, to the left will be found the large hall of the model school: this room, has

plenty of light, and the walls are well covered with black boards and geographical charts;—the desks and seats, made with iron supports, like those in both schools in Montreal, had not been screwed in, as this room was required for the inaugural ceremonies. To the right, in each side of a corridor, are the following apartments; first:—The cabinet of Natural philosophy, the shelves of which are already filled with instruments and apparatus of every description required for a thorough course of chemistry, all purchased, either at Toronto or Boston, by the principal himself; opposite, is the library, with book-shelves nearly empty; but these will be filled ere long;—Further, on the right of the corridor, is the recreation hall of the pupils of the normal school; also, their refectory.

In the second story, to the left of the stair case, are the two normal school classes, with walls well covered with the best description of geographical charts, as well as those required for the study of natural philosophy and chemistry; to the right of the stair case, are the study, and the offices and apartments of the principal.

The garret rooms are used for dormitories.

His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, coadjutor of His Grace the Archbishop, attended by a numerous body of clergy; His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by all the members of the corporation and by Mr. Garneau, city clerk, after having visited all the apartments, in company with the Superintendent of Education, the principal and professors of the school, proceeded to the hall, and took the places respectively assigned to them. The Superintendent of Education took the chair, supported on either side by His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa and the Mayor. The professors and the twenty two pupil teachers admitted to study, were ranged on each side of the platform. Among the audience we remarked, the honorable Mr. Justice Caron, the Reverend Mr. Casault, grand vicar, rector and several of the professors of the Laval University; the reverend Mr. Pilote, superior of the St. Ann's college; the reverend Mr. Cazcau, G. V. from the cathedral; the Revd. Mr. Auchair, curé of Notre Dame, and several other Revd curés from the neighbouring parishes. Mr. Aubry, of the cathedral of Three Rivers; the Revd Pères Oblats; Col. Cockell, of the 16th, and Col. Cole, of the 17th regiments, and Messrs. Bardy, Beland, Hubert and Tanguay, school inspectors.

His Lordship the Bishop opened the meeting with prayer; a choir composed of gentlemen and ladies, under the able direction of Mr. Ernest Gagnon, professor of music to the normal school, then sung, with considerable effect, several pieces of music: after which the Superintendent of Education delivered the following address:—

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before proceeding, it becomes my duty to communicate to you the contents of two letters received by me from His Excellency the Governor General, and from His Excellency the Commander of the forces, in which they respectively express their regret at being unable to attend the present meeting:

{ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO,  
April 22, 1857.

SIR,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., I regret

to say that it will be impossible for me to preside at the opening of the Quebec Normal School, on the 12th May next.

It is probable that the Legislature will continue in Session, until that time. In any case, on account of the uncertainty as to when the business of Parliament may be concluded, I cannot undertake to fix any day for the ceremony, and, consequently, I would not wish to put the authorities and public of Quebec to any inconvenience, or to delay the opening of this important establishment.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of the consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND HEAD.

{ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO,  
8th May, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to be obliged at the eleventh hour to send an excuse for my non-attendance at your meeting on Tuesday next, but circumstances, into which I need not enter, positively prevent my being at Quebec on that day. I regret it exceedingly for I was anxious, by my presence to show the interest I take in the great cause for which that meeting is convened, and I should have been glad also to have testified my respect for yourself, to whose exertions, I believe, that cause and the community are much indebted.

Believe me, my dear Sir,  
Yours sincerely,

WM. EYRE,  
Lt. Général.

I have received similar letters of excuse from several of our right reverend prelates, and also from many of the members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of the Legislature, testifying to the deep interest they all feel in the inauguration of the work we are about to commence.

If everything which has been recently said and published on the importance of Normal Schools, if the good wishes entertained by the press and Legislature of the country, long expressed by them for the establishment of these institutions, and if the solicitude manifested in that behalf by so many distinguished personages, cannot convince, I must most certainly despair of doing so by any words that I can utter.

Besides, the Normal School is an institution so natural, so conformable to the constituted laws of society, that this fact alone would dispense me from entering into any particular explanation. It responds to the principal demands of our nature.

The scholar in the Normal School is a pupil-teacher, and, since the commencement of time, all who have taught, were first disciples or scholars and teachers. Life itself appears to have been given to us only for the purpose of transmitting to posterity, with its brightness, that transcendent light known as religion; also, philosophy, literature and history, being nothing more than the reflection of those divine truths of which society is the depository. The beautiful idea conveyed by a certain Latin author in the words *Sicut cursores sibi tradentes lampada*, is the most touching and the truest allegory representing our mission on earth. In fact, of all our actions in this world, nothing really remains beyond the greater or less resplendency we ourselves give to the light which we are bound by our mission to transmit from age to age, from generation to generation: *sicut cursores sibi tradentes lampada*. And if this be applicable to any one, it most certainly is so to the humble and lowly teacher of an elementary school, he who first brings to light the capacity and energy of childhood, to enable them in their turn to transmit the traditional light to future generations during their short and rapid existence. *Sicut cursores sibi tradentes lampada*.

Masters and Disciples,—we all are, and the Almighty has ordained, that we should impart our knowledge to others; so much so, in fact, that the very first desire we feel after having learnt is to teach,—children themselves in their amusements even, always testify a wish to let others know the little knowledge they have acquired.

The Normal School is a most powerful medium of accelerating progress in popular instruction, propagating a system of teaching, the importance of which is almost immediately shown by its effects; requiring well analysed study of everything which has to be learnt. It unites the most approved portions of all the best methods of teaching—these are tested at once, and society only receives those parts that have been improved, developed, and confirmed by experience. At the present day, and in this country, when primary instruction, to keep pace with social progress, must undergo certain changes, and when our efforts must be doubled to maintain us on an equality in this respect with our neighbours, it is evident that the Normal School has a difficult task to fulfil. The mere mention of the several branches that this institution will introduce into all our schools, is sufficient to indicate the benefits which may

be expected from its establishment: object lessons, lessons with demonstrations, mental arithmetic, book-keeping, and, in fact, the whole programme of studies shows that much care will be taken to inculcate a good, practical and commercial education; and no person in this city, aware of the exigencies of the population, and reflecting at the same time on its future prospects, will say that such an institution is not needed.

It is true that out of the number of teachers trained in this establishment, but few will ever teach in this city. But a great writer once said: "It is the country which makes a State, and the people of the country, a nation." This is so true, that cities are obliged to recruit from amongst the population of the country, and cannot, in fact, subsist without, from time to time, obtaining aid in this respect from rural districts. This can be easily understood in Quebec, where few of the citizens of any note, whether professional or following mercantile pursuits, are not either the sons or grand-sons of farmers; and where few families in this city

can go back many generations without tracing their ancestors to some of the beautiful villages which surround it. (Applause.)

There is no person among you who must not have remarked, with surprise, the great number of men of note following both commercial and mechanical pursuits, who, coming when quite young to Quebec, without either education or resources of any kind, and consequently much less able to acquire a collegiate education, whose industry in acquiring the knowledge absolutely necessary to enable them to carry on their business, and whose subsequent endeavours have been crowned with the most brilliant success. Do you imagine, gentlemen, that, had these young men come here possessing the rudiments of a good commercial education, acquired in their own villages from teachers such as it is our desire and the intention of this institution to form, they would have been less successful in their business? Do you not think, on the contrary, that the number of these men and the success of their enterprise would have been considerably augmented under circumstances such as I have just mentioned?

Without a doubt, this is but one of the many favorable features presented by the institution we are now about to inaugurate; and I can imagine I hear you say—at any rate, I know that you think that there are many others equally important. These, the name alone which we give to the institution sufficiently indicates, for it must tend to awaken in every mind those high moral and religious feelings which should govern such an undertaking.

I will not now undertake to make the panegyric of the first Canadian Bishop—the immortal François de Laval Montmorency—of that holy and intrepid man, who, as is so happily expressed by his historian, wore on his head a mitre filled of thorns, and, like another Atlas, carried on his shoulders the burden of a new world. A few words, taken from the funeral sermon preached on his remains by Mr. de la Colombière, most faithfully pictures him to our imagination, and this with an artless energy far beyond my powers of expression.

"We seek," he says, "a person to found a church in a country so vast that, for two hundred years, since it was first discovered, its limits have never been established; so cold, that scarcely any other season is known besides winter; so waste, that until the

present time it has produced nothing but unfruitful trees,—a person equally capable of forming and conducting a flock, of feeding both sheep and lambs: of changing the nature of the most ferocious animals into that of sheep and lambs; in fact, a person destined to work without intermission for the conversion of a race of men, who, with the exception of their face and form, have nothing in common with the other men, and who only hear the voice of their shepherd through the means of a few missionaries who follow them and track them through the woods as if they were bears, and with nearly the same certainty of being devoured. This person is not to be found in a Court; he must have been brought up in a desert like another St. John the Baptist, mired to fatigue like him—without ambition, without scruples, without worldly fear, preaching penance more by his actions than by his words, solely occupied with his task of preparing the way of the Lord, and of finding the means of planting the Cross throughout the whole of the northern portion of this new world."

And for the text of his eloquent discourse on this occasion, from which we have made the foregoing extract, Mr. de la Colombière took the words of the promise made to Abraham: *Egrederet de terrâ tuâ et de cognatione tuâ, et de domo patris tui....., et veni in terram quam monstrabo tibi, et faciam te in gentem magnam.* Nothing, in fact, could be more prophetic in either case; and when we contemplate, to-day, the work of Monseigneur de Laval, happily arrived at a state of maturity, having sent forth many branches surrounding the venerable educational establishment which he founded, we must admit that the promise which was made by the orator has been fulfilled; and that from the bosom of this institution have gone forth all the strength, all the science and all the desires of a new people daily increasing on the shores of the noble Saint Lawrence, faithful to the traditions of the past and full of faith in its future; *faciam te in gentem magnam.* (Loud applause.)

In the long career furnished by this institution, the oldest in America, what venerable names may we not quote? What acts of voluntary sacrifices submitted to by many of its members, almost as exalted as that of its founder; what brilliant talents, what instances of modest but at the same time profound science, could we not signalise? You will permit me, however, to recall to your memory two individuals whom you have all known, and who, having been only lately called away from this world, are still present to our minds,—and to break that silence which ever reigns over the tombs of these two benefactors of my country!

Where, gentlemen, will we find a man more universally revered, more intimately known in society generally, over which he exercised a most salutary influence, dear alike to both poor and rich, the great and the learned, to the lowly and to the ignorant, than was the late humble-minded Jérôme Demers—whose mind was a fountain of knowledge, and whose heart was a fountain of charity, free and open to every one desirous of drawing therefrom. (Reiterated applause.)

Where shall we find a more elegant scholar, a more powerful preacher, a man more amiable, more gifted with the power of imparting his knowledge, than the late Mr. Holmes, who first introduced a new method of teaching, and who added so much lustre to this institution, and so materially assisted in improving the



whole system of public instruction throughout this province? It would be the more ungrateful in us to forget his memory on this occasion inasmuch as it was he who first attempted the establishment of Normal Schools, made a voyage to Europe for this purpose, and returned to Canada accompanied by two professors, whose labours were prematurely brought to a close by circumstances which were fully explained by one of them on the occasion of the inauguration of the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

Happily, gentlemen, that in this country, in which the memory of distinguished individuals appears to be closed up almost simultaneously with their graves, the two reverend gentlemen above referred to have left behind them, the one, his "*Institutiones Philosophicæ*," and the other his "*Géographie Moderne*" and his "*Conférences de Notre-Dame*," which will contribute in no small degree in recalling their memory to our minds.

But for you, pupil-teachers of the Normal School, their memory must be ever present to your mind with him whose illustrious name we have this day given to your new institution. I feel most happy in having been able to place at your head, at the head of the professors of the Normal School, whose duty it will be to train you in the art, one of the worthy successors and continuators of Monseigneur Laval's institution: the Reverend Mr. Horan, a distinguished member of the Quebec Seminary.

You have heard me remark, that Quebec should be proud of possessing this institution within its walls,—but, on your side, you should be happy that you have been brought together here rather than elsewhere.

Where could you, indeed, apply yourselves with more zeal to your studies, than in this city, the cradle, in fact, of religion, arts and sciences on this continent? Is there any one branch of human knowledge which you are not specially called upon to cultivate, by the souvenirs attached to some of the many interesting objects with which you are surrounded?

Where can the sublime science of religion speak more forcibly to your hearts than here, where the cross was first planted with so much splendour; here, from whence went forth so many intrepid missionaries, so many noble martyrs, to meet in the depth of the impenetrable forest, tortures which no human tongue can describe?

Where could you study the beautiful language of your ancestors more agreeably than in the very place where the first apostles of this country, and the worthy assistants of Madame de la Peltierie, first taught the young Indians to lisp it, mixed up with their own strange language?

Where could you better apply yourself to the study of arithmetic, mathematics, and all the other branches applicable to commerce and the arts, than in this great commercial and manufacturing city, where their use and application are before your eyes in a thousand different ways?

And geography? Do not the vessels arriving from every quarter of the globe, loaded with the produce of every soil, of every climate, invite you to its study as an agreeable pastime?

Poetry and literature are at home in this magnificent site,—and if the view of the king of rivers which, with the waters of its numberless tributaries, flows at your feet; if the grand spectacle spread out before you, still bearing the stamp of its primitive grandeur, amidst the wonders of civilization; if the basin of Quebec, surrounded by its undulating and graceful mountains, cannot inspire your muse, then, indeed, you may in vain search the whole world for one spark of poetic fire.

The fine arts have no where, on this continent, richer galleries than our churches: nature and art will thus become, for those who may feel so inclined, a double source of inspiration.

And history! History is everywhere—around us, beneath us; from the depths of yonder valleys, from the top of that mountain, history rises up and presents itself to our notice, exclaiming: Behold me!

Beneath us, among the capricious meanderings of the River Saint Charles, the cairn-obelisk of Jacques Cartier is the very place where he first planted the cross and held his first conference with the Seigneur Donzonnna. Here, very near to us, beneath a venerable elm tree, which, with much regret, we saw cut down, tradition states that Champlain first raised his tent. From the very spot on which we now stand, Mr. de Frontenac returned to Admiral Phipps that proud answer, from the mouth of his cannon, which will always remain recorded by history. Under these ramparts are spread the plains on which fell Wolfe and Montcalm, and where, in the following year, the Chevalier de Lévis gained the immortal victory in honor of which the citizens of Quebec are erecting a monument. Before us, on the heights of Beauport, the souvenirs of battles not less heroic recall to our remembrance the names of Longueuil, Ste.-Hélène,

and de Juchereau-Duchesnay. Below us, at the foot of that tower on which floats the British flag, Montgomery and his soldiers all fell, swept by the grape shot from a single gun pointed by a Canadian artilleryman.

On the other hand, under that projecting rock, now crowned with the guns of Old England, the intrepid Dambourges, sword in hand, drove Arnold and his men from the houses in which they had established themselves. History is then everywhere around us. She rises as well from these ramparts, replete with daring deeds, as from those illustrious plains, equally celebrated for feats of arms, and she again exclaims: Here I am.

But of all teaching, most assuredly the one most necessary for you, who are to become the instructors of youth, has been given by the zeal which the citizens of Quebec have evinced for the education of their children.

Indeed, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the city council, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without reiterating personally my thanks, and expressing my high appreciation of the liberality you have lately shown in adding to the amount of your contribution to your public schools. I must also state that these schools I lately visited, and can assure you that they are not unworthy of your generosity, and will bear comparison with all others of the same class which have come under my inspection.

But, gentlemen, I think I should now cease. I do not know whether I will not be taxed with partiality when I speak of the place of my birth, of a city in which I for many years resided, where, under the shade of the venerable tree to which I have just alluded, I received from my parents and our oldest fellow citizens so many excellent lessons, and so many good examples; of a city that selected me, when a very young man, for its representative in the Canadian Parliament, and thereby promoted me to several high offices, and who, on the eve of our separation, honored me by choosing me as the interpreter of its religious respect for the memory of the brave men who fell beneath its ramparts; of a city, in fine, where it would be my desire, could we be more certain of our future, to come and join many of those beings so dear to me, who have preceded me to the tomb. All I can do then is to confine myself to the wish, that this institution may take its place among those which you so justly appreciate, and that it may accomplish all the good you anticipate from its establishment; that it may strengthen ties which unite this ancient city, by the bonds of science, moral and religious education, and of patriotism, to the vast and beautiful country by which it is surrounded; that it may train good teachers who, in their turn, will bring up and train pupils hereafter to become the strength, consolation and honor of our land. I cannot better conclude, mylord, than by requesting that you will yourself address the audience and the pupils, who are already indebted to you for so many acts of kindness. Neither could I do so without expressing my sincere thanks to you, as well as to our venerable Archbishop, whom indisposition unfortunately prevents from being present at this day's ceremony, for your kind cooperation with the department of education, in establishing the present institution; indeed, so far as to allow us to place the female-teachers belonging to the school, under the protection of the religious ladies, successors of madame de la Peltierie. Your concurrence on this occasion, mylord, adds one more generous act to the many which already entitle you to the love and gratitude of the faithful of this vast diocese.

The Bishop of Tloa then rose, and said that he congratulated the Superintendent of Education, on his idea of making a public festival of the inauguration day of the Laval Normal School. Festivals are, in fact, intended to celebrate auspicious events. Now, these normal schools are really a boon to the people, inasmuch as it is the children of the people who will reap all the advantage to be derived from their establishment. This festival is, therefore, a public one, one to be celebrated by every friend of his country. Those in whose minds it originated are true patriots. But we must not be deluded by this word, patriot.

I do not comprehend within the meaning of this word, said his Lordship, people who are always seeking novelties, always desiring changes in men and things: these are not the real friends of their country. The true patriot is he, who is always ready to aid, to the utmost of his power, every step taken for the rational advancement and progress of his country. Of this class of patriots, the foremost is the priest; because he is the man of the people, and he is so, because he is the man of God. The whole of his affections are centred in the people,—he acknowledges no individualities,—he knows that virtue alone constitutes happiness: consequently we cannot be surprised when we hear him preach in favor of virtue and deprecate vice. He is also aware that ignorance is the source of degradation not only of individuals but also of whole nations.—This is the reason that priests are the advocates of education, that

they work so zealously for the promotion of this good cause—that they, this day, rejoice in assisting to celebrate a festival which announces true progress.

The right Revd. prelate also remarked that he felt grateful, for the inauguration of this Normal School, feeling assured that it would be attended by the most beneficial results, placed as it is under the supervision and direction of men who deserve the confidence of their fellow citizens.

The church must rejoice at such an event: far from being the enemy of science and of knowledge, she has always been the means of advancing the one and of diffusing the other. How could it be otherwise? Did not her Divine Founder assume a human shape expressly to bring light to the world? Is it not to the church that, in the middle-age, we owe the preservation of science and literature? Is she not the mother of modern civilization? When the first pioneers of Canada landed in this country, who accompanied, who led them, but priests and missionaries? Their numbers have increased with those of the population of the country; they have visited the remotest parts of this continent; they are to be found everywhere, and it is to them that our leading men are indebted for the education they have received in our colleges. In fact, they have been for years, by themselves, the only body of teachers in this country. Now that the government has taken under its especial care and patronage the great work of public instruction, the clergy will not abandon that which they themselves originated. The great sacrifices which the Seminary of Quebec are making for the establishment of the Laval University, is ample evidence of a very different feeling on their part. Besides, when, thirty years ago, the legislature enacted our first laws on elementary education, the clergy lent their assistance promptly and efficiently to the difficult and somewhat dangerous task of carrying it out. They have been amply repaid by the results since, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary by men who are much inclined to revile their country and praise what is done elsewhere, our education, and, above all, our moral education, can compare favorably with that of any other population. And who will deny that moral education is the very basis of society?

The clergy cannot see but with intense pleasure the opening of this school: the only thing we fear is education without religion and without morality. It is not because the clergy fear knowledge and improvement that they are opposed to the so called non-sectarian schools; it is because the results of such a system have been fearful in all countries that have tried it. But as this Normal School is established on the well avowed principle that religion must be the basis of education, we, for our part, are glad to cooperate in this great work. Let, then, this undertaking be blessed; let it be blessed in its founder, let it be blessed in its director, in its professors, in its pupils.

His honor the Mayor of Quebec, Dr. Morin, having been called upon, said that he had come there more as a pupil than as a teacher; and that in reality he had learnt a great deal from the two former speakers. As the head of the municipal body, he had to thank the honorable Superintendent for the praise he had given them. The Councillors do not, however, mean to boast of having done more than their duty, in raising the school grant; all they regretted was that the resources of the corporation did not allow them to do more. (Loud cheers.) As an old inhabitant of Quebec, not yet the oldest inhabitant (laughter and cheers,) he would bear evidence to all that had been said of the Seminary of Quebec. He can remember a time when there was at Quebec but two good schools: the Seminary and Mr. Wilkie's. He was intimately acquainted with the two reverend gentlemen whose names have just been mentioned, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Demers; and he does not believe that there has been any exaggeration in the praise given them. Before Mr. Demers, he had known Mr. Robert and other venerable members of that institution, among whom he must name one of his dearest friends, a man of very great activity and energy: the late and lamented Mr. Parent. Apart from all the good work that has been done in the cause of education by the Seminary of Quebec, he does not forget all that has been achieved by the Roman Catholic clergy, who have, besides, created the seminaries of Nicolet, of Sainte Anne, and many other colleges and schools.

He also believes that the efforts of the late Mr. Wilkie, who taught for so many years quite close to the building where he was now speaking, ought to be noticed, and he was happy to say that some of the pupils of that worthy teacher had lately erected a monument over his grave. (Loud cheers.)

He, for his part, had the most cheerful expectations in regard to this normal school. Through that institution and through the teachers which it will train, education will be brought to every man's door. The French Canadians, with education, will be equal to any kind of

improvement; for he might say, that a population more gifted with natural talent could not easily be found. He then told a humorous anecdote of a phrenologist, a friend of his, who visited Quebec a few years ago, and was quite enraptured with the phrenological developments he noticed generally. He went to the country to see whether the people there were as well gifted as those in the town, and he was quite pleased with the results of his observations. Then, said the Doctor, all we have to do is to work out, through education, all the good qualities and natural abilities which exist in all those fine heads. (Cheers and laughter.)

After the Mayor of Quebec, the Revd. Mr. Horan, principal of the Laval Normal School rose, and delivered the following address:—  
Gentlemen,

Among the various subjects which occupy and engross public attention, there is one, which, on account of its paramount importance, demands special consideration. This is the education of youth—a subject deserving all our solicitude, and one towards which should tend all our thoughts, because, upon the education of our youth will depend the future of our country; because, this future will be either prosperous or the reverse, according as this education shall have been well or badly directed.

It has been truly remarked, that education is the mould in which society is shaped. Is it, then, astonishing, is it not on the contrary reasonable that we should endeavour to improve popular education, and so to direct it, that it may produce beneficial results? If it be true, and it undoubtedly is so, that a nation is continually recruited by the generations which renew its schools, in the same manner as the ocean is fed by the rivers which flow into it their tributary waters, is it not the duty of every man who really and truly loves his country, to use his utmost endeavors to ensure its welfare, by procuring for its youth a good and solid education?

But the question is, how are these important results to be arrived at? How assure for Canada so desirable a boon? what means will be the most efficacious for accomplishing such a blessing? On this point, gentlemen, opinion is much divided. Some are of opinion that the welfare of a people consists in agriculture, when brought to such perfection as to render productive the most sterile soils, and which, while it raises a nation beyond the reach of famine, still retains for it its primitive simple tastes and habits; others, again, place a nation's prosperity in the extension of commerce and manufactures. Happy, say they, is the nation that can see its flag extended to the wind in the most distant seas bartering for those unheard of riches which excite the envy of neighbouring states. Yes; happy is the nation which produces, within its own limits, the wonders of industry and art. Behold the mountains levelled, the rocks pierced through, the valleys covered with works and manufactories, railroads traversing the country in every direction, the electric fluid subjected to the will of man for the purpose of conveying his ideas with lightning speed. Industry and art, in the minds of some, constitute the first step towards the happiness of mankind.

And now, gentlemen, with such sentiments before us, what shall we say? Here is what we shall say; "Happy the people who, besides these material advantages which we are far from despising; you may rest assured, on the contrary, we appreciate and esteem them highly, recognising all their importance; happy, we shall say, the people who to these material advantages have added another source of solid and permanent prosperity."

Happy the people who have secured for all classes of the community a fair and honest system of public instruction, one that will impart to all, habits of filial veneration, of obedience to the laws, of integrity and honesty in all the transactions of life; in one word, happy those among whom the Lord may be said to be their master!

We must, therefore, from one end of Canada to the other, confide the education of children to such teachers as will have been perfectly trained and educated for that noble purpose and to no others. We must also confess that the gentleman who is now at the head of the department of public instruction, who, by his persevering efforts, has succeeded in conferring to the country the many advantages to be derived from Normal Schools, deserves a great deal from public gratitude. In the remarkable speech which he has just now delivered, the honorable gentleman has alluded to many an interesting incident of our past history; but I must remind him that there is also such a thing as our future history, which will record this great event, and with it, hand over his name to posterity.

In this institution, the pupil-teachers will learn with especial care their language and the English language, arithmetic, mathematics, the laws of natural philosophy and of natural history, through which God rules over this wide and admirable universe. I am happy to state that we are provided with all the apparatus and chemical preparations required for a fair investigation of those rules.

First and foremost in our programme is religious instruction. The records of history afford ample evidence of its importance as the basis of a true and solid education; and it will be easily understood from the dear-bought experience of other nations, that human philosophy is incapable, unaided by religion, to restrain our passions in their proper bounds. When the great Napoleon was remodelling the social constitution of France, subverted and destroyed by a most fearful revolution, he wisely laid down this principle, "that religion must be the basis of a national system of public instruction." Even the philosophers of the eighteenth century were compelled to proclaim this great truth. One of the most eminent among them, the celebrated Jean-Jacques Rousseau, has left us, in the midst of the most dangerous and paradoxical pages, this sentence: "I once thought it possible to give our children a good education without religion, and to be wise and virtuous without it; but I have abandoned long ago this most fatal error." (Loud cheers.)

Other speeches were delivered by Professor Toussaint and Professor de Fenouillet, but we regret that our limited space prevents us from republishing them; they will be found in French in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*. We now proceed to give the only speech that was delivered in the English language.

Mr. A. DOYLE, Professor of English, was called upon to address the meeting and said:—There can be few subjects of public interest capable of yielding more delight than the progress of education, on which a nation's greatest pride and moral condition of society are founded. In 1825, there existed in this province, under the control of the Royal Institution, but 25 schools, with a daily average attendance of about 43 pupils in each. Now, in 1857, after the lapse of 32 years, the number is augmented to 2888, with an attendance of nearly 135,000 pupils. This is intellectual progress of which Lower Canada may be justly proud. Thanks to the indefatigable zeal of our clergy, and to the political wisdom of our legislators, we have a school law unshackled by bigotry and harmonizing with all creeds and classes of society. But apart from its beneficial results, there have existed some lamentable deficiencies which our Normal Schools are now destined to remedy. The heads of these deficiencies are,—a want of uniformity in our present system—more vigorous discipline and unity of action among its principal agents,—but, above all, a want of sufficient literary qualification of teachers, combined with the more refined art of communicating it to others.—Four years ago, according to the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, there were but 412 out of 1991 teachers declared qualified by law. What means have existed for training those who were unqualified to continue their important duties? None. Were the mere parchment qualifications given by the Boards of Examiners enough for their important mission? No! Experience, that great universal monitor, proves that to the acquisition of knowledge alone, as required by law, and tested by the Board of Examiners, must be added the art of imparting it, in order to complete the qualities necessary to adorn a praise-worthy and efficient teacher. Again, those Examiners, for want of a training department, while endeavoring to conform to the exigencies of the law, have been frequently compelled to grant certificates of qualification to incompetent teachers, rather than close a great number of schools in the rural districts. Things have been too much abandoned to hazard, and persons of limited acquirements left to their own methods of educating youth,—methods differing as widely as the range of thought. Who, then, will hesitate to proclaim the great necessity for Normal Schools, in which both literary attainment and the most improved methods of teaching may be acquired by all? Literary knowledge is little more to the teacher than the elementary part of navigation to a man preparing for ocean voyages, or the more silent study of the law to the practical lawyer; in a word, it bears the same relation to the qualities of a finished teacher as theory does to practice. It is a common and well founded complaint among the teachers of Lower Canada, that sufficient remuneration is not awarded for their services. The notorious incapacity of a great portion of them is the echo which answers this complaint. In Upper Canada, previous to Normal School training, similar murmurs were heard, and £40 or £50 was then considered a good yearly salary. Now, the demand for trained teachers far exceeds the supply, and the salaries range between second and first class teachers from £75 to as high as £150 per annum. This great change has taken place within the last nine years. It is, therefore, on Normal School training, as regards salary, that the brightest hope of worthy and efficient teachers may rest. In this Institution, while endeavoring to distil into the youthful minds of the pupils, every subject necessary to enlighten the understanding and develop the growing powers of the mind, we will always use our best efforts to avoid a system of wide surface and little depth, common to many educational institutions; and devote ourselves particularly to the branches of a com-

mercial and mathematical education, so imperatively required for the practical pursuits of life, and the demands of great commercial cities like Quebec. But, in conclusion, there must not be too much at first expected; our beginning is but an experiment. We have to organize our system and contend with a conflicting medley of ideas, without end or order. A serious responsibility rests on us; the eyes of the entire province will be directed to our first trials; but we hope the work we are now commencing will yield happy results, and be appreciated by the country at large.

Professor Doyle having resumed his seat, Professor Devisme, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, congratulated his *confrères* of the Laval Normal School on this brilliant inauguration, and assured them on behalf of the Principal, professors and teachers of the Jacques Cartier Normal School that they desired to be united with them by the ties of friendship, and that the three Normal Schools now opened to the youth of Canada should be as three sisters, having but one common interest.

The Superintendent then said that Mr. Juneau, the French teacher of the Model School, begged to be excused from addressing the meeting on account of the length of the proceedings already had. He observed that though Mr. Juneau would not speak, his labours and his great success in Quebec, where he had been for so many years a teacher of the first rank, spoke volumes in his favour. (Loud cheers.)

After a few *morceaux* executed by Mr. Gagnon and the amateurs, which were terminated by *Partant pour la Syrie* and *God save the Queen*, the meeting adjourned.

### Convocation of Teachers at the Laval Normal School at Quebec.

This convocation was held on the 13th of May. A good number of teachers of the neighbourhood were present; but those from a distance were prevented from attending, on account of the bad state of the roads. Resolutions were adopted for the creation of a Teachers' Institute, in connection with the Normal School. The following question was debated: "Which is the best French Grammar for our Elementary Schools?" Speeches were made by the Superintendent, the Principal of the Normal School, Messrs. Bardy and Tanguay, School Inspectors, and by Messrs. Marquette, Dufresne, Dion, Vallières, de Fenouillet, and Toussaint.—Another Convocation is to be held on the 29th of July. Votes of thanks were unanimously passed congratulating the Hons. Messrs. Cartier and Chauveau on their efforts in the cause of education.

### Teachers' Festival at Quebec.

On the evening of the same day, a large number of teachers assembled in the vast and brilliant Concert Room of the *Music Hall*, in Saint-Louis street, where Mr. Grace had prepared a banquet, in which upwards of two hundred guests shared. The stage was decorated in the most brilliant style, and was occupied by a choir of gentlemen and ladies, who added to the *éclat* of the proceedings by the execution of select and appropriate *morceaux*. The band of the 17th Regiment, by the kind permission of Colonel Cole, added to the lively scene, and the galleries were crowded with ladies who appeared to witness this educational *fête* with great delight.

The Superintendent of Education presided, and was supported on the right by the Rev. Mr. Cazeau, G. V., and on the left by Mr. Antoine Légaré, the senior teacher present. Speeches were made by the Superintendent, by Messrs. Marquette, Dufresne and Lafrance, teachers, by the Rev. Mr. Cazeau on behalf of the clergy, by the Mayor, by A. Plamondon, Esq., on behalf of the Press, by Mr. Aubry, L.L.D. of the University of France, by U. J. Tessier, Esq., L.L.D., by P. M. Bardy, Esq., M.D., school inspector, and by Mr. Sterry Hunt. At eleven o'clock, the proceedings were closed by the singing of the national anthem.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

STATEMENT OF MONIES PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR CANADA EAST, BETWEEN THE 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST MAY 1857, INCL.

Total amount paid to 30 April last, as per statement published in Journal of Education No. 3.....	£38,642 9 2
Paid from 1st to 31st May, incl: viz.	
On account of grant to Common Schools }	
1st half year of 1856 } ...	£19 0 1
"    "    do 1856.....	229 19 3
"    "    for Normal Schools.....	392 13 8
"    "    contingencies.....	106 8 4
"    "    Poor Municipalities.....	10 0 0
	758 1 4
	£39,400 10 6



—By the kind permission of the proprietors of the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, we have procured, for this number, the use of the wood cuts illustrating an article in the Natural History of the Mountain of Montreal, which we copy from that interesting periodical. The *Naturalist* of Montreal and the *Canadian Journal of Science* of Toronto are valuable publications, which the learned portion of our community, and those who aspire to belong to it, ought to encourage by every means in their power.

—Alfred de Musset, one of the greatest poets of modern France, and one of the forty members of the French Academy, died at Paris at the age of 45. Mr. Victor de Laprade, another poet, Mr. de Marcellus, an eminent writer and Mr. Sandeau, a novelist, are spoken of as candidates to succeed him.

—There is established in France, independently of the two great Associations, the one for the Propagation of the Faith, at Lyons, (conducted on the same principle as the British Association for the Propagation of the Gospel,) and the other, the *Œuvre de la Sainte Enfance*,—a Society for the support of schools in the East. "The Marianites," is the name of an order of female teachers recently founded on Mount Lebanon, by the exertions of this Society. They have already seven schools, and about five hundred scholars.

—Dr. Reichenbach, of Vienna, and Dr. Newman, of Berlin, have made numerous experiments on a new agent, of the same nature as electricity and magnetism, which they call *od*.—It illuminates the objects on the surface of which it is developed when placed in the *Camera obscura*. It alters the taste of liquids, and is developed in a positive manner by the rays of the moon, and in a negative manner by the rays of the sun. The *Ami des Sciences*, at Paris, says, that this new agent, although accompanying occasionally electrical or magnetical phenomena, is perfectly distinct from both, and will be of great service in medical diagnostics, from the fact that patients, in what the discoverers call an *odic* state, will send from the diseased organs, light of various colours and shades, according to the nature and phasis of the disease.

—It appears that several serious cases of poisoning from the effects of the cyanid of potassium, have occurred lately to photographers, by whom it is sometimes used, and which might, however, be advantageously superseded by the hyposulphite of the same metal. Dr. Athistone, at the Cape of Good Hope, was nearly killed from the effects of this terrible poison, which had come in contact with an abrasion on his finger—a circumstance frequently occurring to photographers in the process of preparing the glass-plates used by them. Artists, and especially amateurs, would do well to submit the bottles containing the several preparations they purchase, to the inspection of a chemist, before using them. Although the hyposulphite is now more generally used, the *Cyanid* is also frequently found in those preparations. There is no reason why this should be the case, as the hyposulphite is generally more successfully employed in an artistical point of view.

—Since announcing the publication of the second French daily paper ever issued in Lower Canada,—The *Courrier du Canada*, at Quebec—(the first having been the *Monteur Canadien*, now discontinued,) two other French papers have commenced publishing daily editions, and have much enlarged their size. These are—*La Patrie*, at Montreal, and *Le Canadien*, at Quebec. The former also issues a weekly edition. The daily *Patrie* is of the same size as the *Transcript*. *Le Canadien*, instead of enlarging its sheet, gives eight pages of the dimensions of the *True Witness*.

Mr. de la Pouterie, formerly a writer in *Le Correspondant*, at Paris, is now editor of *La Patrie*, conjointly with Mr. Paul Stevens, a native of Belgium. There are also other contributors.

Mr. Barthe, formerly a member of Parliament, has succeeded Mr. Derome in the editorial chair of the *Canadien*. Mr. Barthe recently edited *Le Bas-Canada*, at Three Rivers, and several years ago conducted the *Aurore des Canadas*, at Montreal. He is the author of a work published in Paris under the somewhat startling title of "*Le Canada reconquis par la France*." It is, however, but justice to Mr. Barthe to state that the author meant nothing beyond a moral and literary conquest.

Mr. Derome retires with the consideration and high esteem of all who can appreciate a classical and gentlemanly style of writing. A new English paper has also been recently started in Montreal, under the name of the *New Era*. It is conducted by a gentleman well known in the literary and political world in Europe and in America,—Mr. D'Arcy McGee.

—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home took place lately in London. The honorable Kinnaird, M. P., presided. One of the principal objects of the institution is to train the children in the knowledge of domestic duties. Twenty-four girls over twelve years of age discharge all the duties of the kitchen, laundry and dormitory. Attached to the school is a temporary home for girls formerly pupils, who are received when out of situation. During the past year a new infirmary has been erected.—(*Illustrated London News*.)

—The anniversaries of the United Association of Schoolmasters, and of the Ladies' Institution for female idiots, also took place with great effect in London.—*Ibid*.

—A meeting was held at Willis' Room, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, in aid of the Society for providing home teachers and books in Moore's

type to enable the blind to read the scriptures. The society was established in 1855. The first teacher was a blind man, who was able to teach after one month; the second teacher was also a blind man, who was able to teach after six months, and in eighteen months they had taught reading to 117 pupils, and 73 were still learning. Some of the blind who attended excited considerable surprise by the fluency with which they read passages from the New Testament, and much admiration was awakened by the singing of three of Mr. Moore's female pupils from the blind establishment at Brighton, who sang solos and trios from the oratorios of Hayden and Handel, and Rossini's "Charity,"—their instructress, Madame de Fauche, accompanying them on the piano.—*Ibid*.

—The month of May is dedicated by Catholics to the Holy Virgin Mary, and evening sermons and prayers are held in every church during the whole month, in all Catholic countries, particularly in Lower Canada. It appears that, in England, a vestige of that devotion still remains, being kept up in some parts of the country by young girls who sing pious songs, and dance with garlands of flowers around a figure dressed in white. In the old times parties of old and young people used to ramble in the fields and woods the whole night, and to come back in the morning with birds, boughs and branches of trees to decorate the inside of their houses.

A writer in an English paper publishes the following old song which he has heard sung by young girls while dancing around a figure on May day:—

"I've been rambling all this night,  
And some part of this day,  
And now returning back again,  
I brought you a garland gay.

"A garland gay I brought you here,  
And at your door I stand;

'Tis but a sprout, but 'tis well budded out,  
The works of our Lord's hand.

"Why don't you do as I have done,  
The very first day of May?  
And from my parents I have come,  
And could no longer stay.

"So dear, so dear; as Christ loved us  
And for our sins was slain.  
Christ bids us turn from wickedness,  
And turn to the Lord again."

—The abbé Pauvert, a French ecclesiastic and a Knight of the Legion of Honor, has taken a patent, in England, for a new chemical process for the making of steel. Experiments have been made in the arsenal of Woolwich, by the abbé's agent, Mr. Meslin, which have been declared highly satisfactory.

—A great exhibition of paintings, statues, and of fine arts generally, is now being held in Manchester, in England, and is attended with much success.

—While it appears that the population of France has increased very considerably during the last ten years, that of Spain has been progressing at a very extraordinary rate. It was only 14,000,000 at the end of 1849, and had reached 17,000,000, at the end of 1856.

—In a preceding number of this journal, we alluded to the visit of the King of Prussia to Mons. de Humboldt. We see that since then, Prince Napoleon before leaving Berlin, also paid a visit to the prince of science, and decorated him with the *grand cordon de la légion d'honneur*.

—The Botanical Society of France is, this year, to explore the environs of Montpellier, the Cevennes, and part of the coast of the Mediterranean.

—The designs for the monument to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, are in course of being arranged, and will be open for inspection, in Westminster Hall, early in July.

—Cardinal Wiseman, in a pastoral letter to the several Catholic congregations in London, announces that, within the last twelve months, no less than seven religious edifices have been opened in his diocese, and that others are now building. Among other institutions lately founded, is a hospital presided over by the Sisters of Charity, who served in the East during the last war.

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

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

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

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

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

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