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power of acquisition. The study of science, they truly say, is indispensable: our present education neglects it; (there is truth in this too, though it is not all truth;) and they think it impossible to find room for the studies which they desire to encourage, but by turning out, at least from general education, those which are now chiefly cultivated. How absurd, they say, that the whole of boyhood should be taken up in acquiring an imperfect knowledge of two dead languages. Absurd indeed: but is the human mind's capacity to learn measured by that of Eton and Westminster to teach? I should prefer to see these Reformers pointing their attacks against the shameful inefficiency of the schools, public and private, which pretend to teach these two languages, and do not. I should like to hear them denounce the wretched methods of teaching, and the criminal idleness and supineness, which waste the entire boyhood of the pupils without really giving to most of them more than a smattering, if even that, of the only kind of knowledge which is even pretended to be cared for. Let us try what conscientious and intelligent teaching can do, before we presume to decide what cannot be done.

THE ANCIENT LANGUAGES AS AN EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

As there is yet a good deal of difference of opinion among Grammar School Educationists as to the merits of the ancient languages as a standard for those schools, we insert in this number of the *Journal* some extracts on the subject, from the recent inaugural address of J. Stuart Mill, Esq., as Rector of St. Andrew's University, Scotland. These extracts will admirably repay perusal.

Let me say a few words on the great controversy of the present day with regard to the higher education—the difference which most broadly divides educational Reformers and Conservatives—the vexed question between the ancient languages, and the modern sciences and arts; whether general education shall be classical—let me use a wider expression, and say literary—or scientific. This question, whether we should be taught the classics or the sciences, seems to me, I confess, very like a dispute whether painters should cultivate drawing or colouring; or, to use a more homely illustration, whether a tailor should make coats or trousers. I can only reply by the question, Why not both? Can anything deserve the name of a good education which does not include literature and science too? If there were no more to be said than that scientific education teaches us to think, and literary education to express our thoughts, do we not require both?

I am amazed at the limited conception which many educational Reformers have formed to themselves of a human being's

Scotland has on the whole, in this respect, been considerably more fortunate than England. Scotch youths have never found it impossible to leave school or the university having learnt somewhat of other things besides Greek and Latin; and why? Because Greek and Latin have been better taught. A beginning of classical instruction has all along been made in the common schools; and the common schools of Scotland, like her universities, have never been the mere shams that the English universities were during the last century, and the greater part of the English classical schools still are. The only tolerable Latin grammar for school purposes that I know of, which had been produced in these islands until very lately, were written by Scotchmen. Reason, indeed, is beginning to find its way by gradual infiltration even into English schools, and to maintain a contest, though as yet a very unequal one, against routine. A few practical reformers of school tuition, of whom Arnold was the most eminent, have made a beginning of amendment in many things. But reforms worthy of the name, are always slow; and reform even of Governments and Churches is not so slow as that of schools, for there is the great preliminary difficulty of fashioning the instruments—of teaching the teachers. If all the improvements in the mode of teaching languages which are already sanctioned by experience were adopted into our classical schools, we should soon cease to hear of Latin and Greek as studies which must engross the school years, and

render impossible any other acquirements. If a boy learned Greek and Latin on the same principle on which a mere child learns with such ease and rapidity any modern language—namely, by acquiring some familiarity with the vocabulary by practice and repetition, before being troubled with grammatical rules—those rules being acquired with tenfold greater facility when the cases to which they apply are already familiar to the mind—an average schoolboy, long before the age at which schooling terminates, would be able to read fluently and with intelligent interest any ordinary Latin or Greek author in prose or verse, would have a competent knowledge of the grammatical structure of both languages, and have had time besides for an ample amount of scientific instruction. The rector went on to direct attention to the advantages of the study of classical literature, in the discipline which it gave to the intellect, the encouragement and help which it afforded in the pursuit of truth, and in the foundation which it laid for ethical and philosophical culture. In concluding his remarks on this subject, the rector referred as follows to the mode of classical instruction in English classical schools: For all these reasons, *I think it important to retain these two languages and literature in the place they occupy as a part of liberal education*—that is, of the education of all who are not obliged by their circumstances to discontinue their scholastic studies at a very early age. But the same reasons which vindicate the place of classical studies in general education show also the proper imitation of them. They should be carried as far as is sufficient to enable the pupil in after life to read the great works of ancient literature with ease. Those who have leisure and inclination to make scholarship, or ancient history, or general philology their pursuit, of course require much more; but there is no room for more in general education. The laborious idleness in which the school time is wasted away in the English classical schools deserves the severest reprehension. To what purpose should the most precious years of early life be irreparably squandered in learning to write bad Latin and Greek verses? I do not see that we are much the better even for those who end by writing good ones. I am often tempted to ask the favorites of nature and fortune whether all the serious and important work of the world is done, that their time and energy can be spared for these *negæ difficiles*? I am not blind to the utility of composing in a language, as a means of learning it accurately. I hardly know any other means equally effectual. But should not prose composition suffice? What need is there of original composition at all, if that can be called original which unfortunate schoolboys without any thoughts to express, hammer out on compulsion from mere memory, acquiring the pernicious habit which a teacher should consider it one of his first duties to repress, that of merely stringing together borrowed phrases? The exercise in composition most suitable to the requirements of learners is the most valuable one of retranslating from translated passages of a good author; and to this might be added what still exists in many continental places of education, occasional practice in talking Latin.

The rector then dwelt upon the indispensable necessity of scientific instruction as a process of training and discipline, to fit the intellect for the proper work of a human being, the ascertainment of truth; and showed that while mathematical science afforded a conclusive example of what could be done by reasoning in the ascertainment of truth, so the physical sciences which are not mathematical, such as chemistry and purely experimental physics, showed us, in equal perfection, the other mode of arriving at certain truth by observation in its most accurate form, that of experiment. He also commented on the value of logic as a part of intellectual education, declaring, as that science did, the principles, rules, and precepts of which the mathematical and physical sciences exemplified the observance. After passing in review and pointing out the value of the studies of physiology, psychology, political economy, jurisprudence, and international law, the rector proceeded to notice the subject of professorial instruction in moral philosophy, expressing the wish that it were more expository, less polemical, and, above all, less dogmatic.

Passing next to religious education, the rector spoke as follows on the relation of education to religion: The only really effective religious education is the parental—that of home and childhood. All that social and public education has in its power to do, further than by a general pervading tone of reverence and duty, amount to little more than the information which it can give; but this is extremely valuable. I shall not enter into the question which has been debated with so much vehemence in the last and present generation, whether religion ought to be taught at all in universities and public schools, seeing that religion is the subject of all others on which men's opinions are at variance. On neither side of this controversy do the disputants seem to me to have sufficiently freed their minds from the old notion of education, that it consists in the dogmatic inculcation from authority of what the teacher deems true. Why should it be impossible that information of the greatest value on subjects connected with religion should be brought

before the student's mind, that he should be made acquainted with so important a part of the national thought, and of the intellectual labors of past generations, as those relating to religion, without being taught dogmatically the doctrines of any church or sect? Christianity being a historical religion, the sort of religion which seems to me most appropriate to a university is the study of ecclesiastical history. I do not affirm that an university, if it represses free thought and inquiry, must be altogether a failure for the freest thinkers have often been trained in the most slavish seminaries of learning. The great christian reformers were taught in Roman Catholic universities; the sceptical philosophers of France were mostly educated by the Jesuits. The human mind is sometimes impelled all the more violently in one direction by an over zealous and demonstrative attempt to drag it in the opposite. But this is not what universities are appointed for—to drive men from them, even into good, by excess of evil. An university ought to be a place of free speculation. The more diligently it does its duties in all other respects, the more certain it is to be that. The old English universities, in the present generation, are doing better work than they have done within human memory, in teaching the ordinary studies of their curriculum; and one of the consequences has been that whereas they formerly seemed to exist mainly for the repression of independent thought, and the chaining up of the individual intellect and conscience, they are now the great foci of free and manly inquiry to the higher and professional classes south of the Tweed. The ruling minds of those ancient seminaries have at last remembered that to place themselves in hostility to the free use of the understanding is to abdicate their own best privilege, that of guiding it. A modest deference, at least provisional, to the limited authority of the specially instructed is becoming in a youthful and imperfectly formed mind; but when there is no united authority—when the specially instructed are so divided and scattered that almost any opinion can boast of some high authority, and no opinion whatever can claim all—when, therefore, it can never be deemed extremely improbable that one who uses his mind freely may see reason to change his first opinion—then, whatever you do, keep at all risks your minds open, do not barter away your freedom of thought. Mr. Mill then proceeded to speak of the culture which comes through poetry and art, and concluded his address as follows: And now, having travelled with you over the whole range of the materials and training which an university supplies as a preparation for the higher uses of life, it is almost needless to add any exhortation to you to profit by the gift. Now is your opportunity for gaining a degree of insight into subjects larger and far more ennobling than the minutiae of a business or a profession, and for acquiring a facility of using your minds on all that concerns the higher interests of man, which you will carry with you into the occupations of active life, and which will prevent even the short intervals of time which that may leave you from being altogether lost for noble purposes.

II. Papers on Practical Education.

No. 1.—ON TEACHING SCHOLARS THRIFT.

A teacher thus writes to the *National Societies' Monthly Paper*: I am Master of a small school in a poor agricultural district. Observing that many of my schoolboys, whose parents are very poor, spent what little money they obtained in trash, which I think is a very bad practice, I established what we call our little Bank. They now put into a box (kept by myself) what money they would have spent in rubbish. I began this plan some months back. They took out their money just before last harvest, and were very much surprised and pleased to find so much accumulated in so short a time. They have begun to deposit their little cash again. I am going to persuade them to put or remove their money into the Post Office Savings Bank when any one of them has saved 3s., and I shall go with them the first time they make a deposit. I am rather inclined to think that if something like the above was adopted in all poor schools, a great amount of good might be done, for we should be instilling into their minds the necessity of cultivating thrift.

2. GYMNASTICS AND MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

The following recommendations of Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, concerning Gymnastics and Military Drill, have been sent to various Boards of Grammar School Trustees in Upper Canada.

“Although gymnastics and military drill are not specially mentioned in the proscribed programme, the formal instructions of the Government not being yet prepared as the law requires, it is desirable that whenever at all practicable they should be introduced. A set of gymnastic apparatus, which can be made on the spot, is by no

means expensive, as may be seen by the annexed lists, and instructors could probably be obtained in most localities where Grammar Schools are situated. It is intended that a sufficient supply of text books on the subject should be kept at the depository to supply the Grammar Schools. Military drill should also form part of the regular exercises of every Grammar School. Wherever troops are stationed the services of a non-commissioned officer can be procured at a moderate, and if not, a passed cadet of a military school can be engaged for the purpose. The Trustees and Head Master are authorized to set apart a certain portion of the regular school hours for instruction in gymnastics and drill, and at least three or four hours a week can be usefully employed in this way, both as a recreation, and as an important branch of education at the present time. You are particularly requested to use your influence to have these arrangements effected.

1ST CLASS.

DUMB BELLS, 1 pair 5 pounds each ; 1 pair 10 pounds each ; 1 pair 15 pounds each,

INDIAN CLUBS, 1 pair 5 pounds each ; 1 pair 10 pounds each ; 1 pair 15 pounds each.

Parallel Bars.....	} About \$40.
Horizontal ditto	
Rope ladders.....	
Rope Swing with rings	
Trapeze	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

2ND CLASS.

Dumb bells as above.....	} About \$30.
Indian clubs do.....	
Parallel bars	
Horizontal do	
Rope swing with rings.....	
Trapeze	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

3RD CLASS.

Dumb bells as above	} About \$25.
Indian clubs do.....	
Parallel bars	
Horizontal bars	
Rope swings with rings	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

The above are three sets of gymnastic apparatus suitable for Grammar schools. The last or cheapest set will probably be sufficient for most schools, and can be used as directed in Howard's *Gymnastics English edition*.

3. MILITARY DRILL IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The *Economist* says on this subject :—"Mr. Chadwick, to whom the country is indebted for much curious information and many valuable suggestions, has forwarded to us a pamphlet arguing strongly, and, as we think, conclusively, in favor of the introduction into all schools aided by the State, and as far as may be in all others too, of a system of drill and training in military and naval exercises—by which means, boys who afterwards enter either the army or the navy will enter with their education already more than half complete,—will enter, therefore, more willingly, and will find their duties incomparably less irksome when they have entered. Those of our readers who did us the favor to peruse with attention the series of articles we lately printed on the 'Principles of Army Organization,' may remember that we pointed out the great advantages which might be derived from the adoption of the practice suggested by Mr. Chadwick, especially in the way of facilitating the recruiting service ; and we are glad to find our recommendation so forcibly backed by an independent authority. The advantages are threefold :—First, the cost of drill teaching is much less—Mr. Chadwick places it at 1s 6d a head for the boy against £10 for the man ; secondly, the process is pleasant to the school-boy, to whom it affords an agreeable respite from the book and desk, while it is intolerably tedious and disgusting as well as difficult to the grown man ; and, thirdly, the recruit who had been through one of these drilling schools would become a trained soldier at least six months sooner than he now does ; no trifling economy in mere money."

4. COMPETITIVE SCHOOL EXAMINATION IN TOSORONTIO.

The Local Superintendent of the Township of Tosorontio writes as follows :

A few weeks ago, and for the first time, a Township Examination was held in Tosorontio ; and, evidently, it will not be the last. It has been the means of stimulating our teachers, encouraging our scholars, promoting a general diligence in the school-

room, and at home, and of arousing some interest among parents and others concerned.

When the appointed day and hour arrived, there were assembled in the most central school-room, a large number of scholars, the teachers of the different schools represented, several parents, the trustees, all the councillors, and the superintendent.

The examination, which was principally oral, was conducted by the local superintendent. Each teacher had the privilege of appointing a judge to act in his behalf. This was granted at the suggestion of one of our U.C. superintendents, who has repeatedly conducted such examinations, knows by experience the strange and numerous difficulties connected with the same, and also how to avoid them.

The principal subjects of examination were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, and geometry. At the close of the examination, which continued about five hours after, a few remarks by the local superintendent, respecting the importance of such examinations ; the benefits resulting from them, when prudently conducted ; the danger of making them a hindrance, instead of a help, to the progress of education ; the imperfections of this one, it being the first, and the necessity of continued prudence on the part of those interested, it was submitted to those present, if they deemed the continuation of such occasions desirable. All were favorable. The councillors, individually, expressed their hearty approval, and determination to continue to encourage such, not only as members of the council, but also in every other capacity in which they could exert any influence. Thus the first township examination in Tosorontio ended very favourably for the future. I am sure I may safely state here that an article in the "*Journal*," touching upon township examinations would be heartily received. (See *Journal* for —Ed. J. of Ed.)

III. Education in various countries.

1. EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF COLORADO.—A HINT FOR UPPER CANADA.

In a recent letter received at the Educational Department for Upper Canada, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado says :—Inclosed I send you a set of Blanks such as we use for our District and County Reports. I send them thinking they might be of interest to your Department, and as shewing what we are trying to do to get up a School fever for our Mining Counties. The Law requiring that whenever a gold, silver, copper, or lead vein is discovered 100 feet next to the 200 feet allowed to discoverer to go to the benefit of the County Schools. Since 1865, however 1400 feet is granted by new law for discovery ; but this will not probably hold when titles are sought for mineral veins, as the United States Law does not allow it.

2. EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education is the vexed question in Australia as well as in Canada. In New South Wales, as soon as a limited form of self-government was established, great efforts were made to raise up an efficient educational system. A university was built in Sydney at a cost of £100,000 (\$500,000), and amply endowed. An annual sum of \$20,000 is voted for the support of a grammar school. These results could not, however, be obtained without, at the same time subsidizing denominational colleges. The primary educational system had, on account of the sectarian feeling of a part of the colonists, to be divided and placed under two boards of management, the one termed Denominational, the other National, between which the government grant was apportioned according to the numbers attending the schools. The Denominational board divided its share of the money among denominational schools, which were practically irresponsible. Government inspection was unknown among them.

The franchise was recently extended so as to become nearly resident manhood suffrage, and very soon after murmurs against the waste and incompleteness of the two systems, found expression in the House of Assembly, and the cry arose for a complete national scheme. About six years ago, a bill brought in by the ministry was thrown out because of its unsatisfactory nature, and since that time the question has lain dormant until revived by the present administration. They have brought in a measure, the essential features of which are briefly as follows :—

It dissolves the existing boards, and establishes a new "Council of Education," to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, together with the Colonial Secretary, for the time being, who is *ex-officio* President. The five members will hold office for the term of four years, but may be removed by the appointing authority. They are to be en-

trusted with the expenditure of all money voted by Parliament for elementary instruction, and will have authority to establish public schools; to grant aid to certified denominational schools; to appoint and remove teachers and school-inspectors; and to frame regulations for the performance of their own duties under the Act,—for defining the course of secular instruction; the training, examination, and classification of teachers; the examination of scholars; and the discipline to be observed.

A public school may be established where there are at least twenty-five children who will attend regularly from the commencement. In districts where it is not practicable to found a public school, itinerant teachers may be appointed; and in thinly-populated districts, private schools may be assisted. Denominational schools, not more distant than five miles from, and not nearer than two, to any public school, and having at least thirty children, may be certified, being subject to the public-school course of secular instruction. In the public schools, four hours a day are to be devoted to secular instruction; and a portion of the day, not less than one hour, is to be set apart, when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of that persuasion. "Secular instruction" is held "to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical and polemical theology." The teachers are to be paid by fixed salaries, increasing with the number of their pupils, and no child between five and fourteen will be excluded from inability to pay the fees.—*Montreal Witness*.

3. THE FACTORY ACT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The English government is now about extending the provisions of the Factory Acts to the hardware and other manufacturing trades. In an article on the benefits which have flowed from the regulation of youthful employment, the *Times* observes:

"But it is among the young that the beneficial effects of these Acts are most conspicuous. Formerly these poor children were physically exhausted and stunted by premature toil, and were denied any adequate opportunities of education. Their labor became valuable at an early age, and they were at once draughted off to the factories, where in their tenderest years, they were kept at work all day, and often far into the night. The system introduced by the Factory Acts is half-time. No child may be put to work before noon, and after one p. m. on the same day. The children accordingly are ordered into two sets, the one relieving the other at midday, and for the half of the day during which they are not at work they are sent to school. The result is extraordinary. These half-time children, who have spent half the day in manual labor, are actually quicker, more intelligent, more industrious, and more successful at their lessons, than those who spend all their time at school. In the first place it seems that study and work mutually refresh each other, but it is probably of more importance that the industrious habits acquired in work are transferred to study. Anyone who has observed or taught a school of young children must know the listless way in which they generally learn. They have no conception whatever of giving all their attention to what is before them, and, even without the evidence now afforded by experience, any good master would have pronounced that his scholars waste half their time."

A legitimate deduction from this is that in any country the hours of tuition in school may be shortened with advantage, and that they may best be made to alternate with some light forms of labor which shall develop habits of industry and application in the child. In Canada we have no manufacturing system carried on in the manner that manufactures in England are carried on; but we have a school system which it is every man's desire to improve, and the facts which have been brought out in England by the employment of the "half time" system are not altogether to be ignored.

4. THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.

According to a compilation in the last number of the Yale College Courant, the aggregate number of the undergraduates in the regular academical course of the various New England Colleges is, 2,234, and including the numbers of the professional and scientific departments, the number is 3,508. The order of magnitude in the institutions is as follows: Harvard University, 961 students; Yale College, 709; Dartmouth, 248; Bowdoin, 232; Amherst, 225; Brown University, 190; Williams College, 196; Wesleyan University, 131; University of Vermont, 127; Holy Cross College, 120; Boston College, 70; Trinity, 59; Tufts, 55; Colby University, 54; Middlebury College, 52; and Norwich University, 40. Divided by classes, the students rank as follows: Seniors, 449; juniors, 484; sophomores, 608; and freshmen, 693. Of the professional schools connected with the colleges, there are five of medicine, with 593 students; two of law, with 188; and two of theology, with 45. The aggregate number of students in the colleges has been steadily increasing from 2,067, in 1807, to 3,508, in the present academical

year. As in the number of students, Harvard leads in the number of volumes in her library, which is reported at 168,000. Yale has 77,500; Dartmouth, 40,000; Bowdoin, 32,300; Amherst, 30,000; and Williams, 22,000.

IV. Papers on Scientific subjects.

1. A NEW PSYCHROMETER.

At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Becquerel, sen. described a new psychrometer, so modified as to act by electricity, and which he considered a most valuable instrument for climatological purposes. The old psychrometer is composed of two thermometers, the bulb of one of which is dry, while that of the other is kept constantly moist. The temperature of the latter diminishes continually until it reaches a certain *minimum*. The observer then takes the reading of both thermometers; then the atmospheric pressure; and these three data are sufficient to determine the elastic force of the aqueous particles contained in the atmosphere means of a formula founded by August and modified by Regnault. M. Becquerel substitutes for the two thermometers a thermo-electric circuit composed of iron and copper wire of a diameter dependent on their lengths; the longer they are the greater their diameter. Within this circuit there is a galvanometer provided with a short wire, and intended to show when the temperature is the same at both the points where the metals have been soldered together. One of these points is placed in a medium, the temperature of which is lowered until the needle of the galvanometer returns to zero, in which case the temperature is the same at both points, this result being independent of the magnetism of the needle; the only condition requisite being, that the zero of the scale remains unchanged in the course of the observation. The second point of junction is placed in the medium containing the aqueous vapour, the elastic force of which is to be determined. The apparatus, however, cannot be employed until set right, so to say, by comparing it with the common psychrometer, an operation requiring a series of preliminary trials. With its assistance M. Becquerel has ascertained the elastic force of aqueous vapour at an altitude of three metres above the surface of the soil, at the top of a lime tree, and at the surface of a river.—*Galvani*.

2. SCIENCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

It is not much more than twenty years since the science of Photography was first introduced into England. Within that time one person claimed to practise the art professionally in that country, while now it is computed that between 15,000 and 20,000 gain a livelihood by their connection with Photography. The number of professional photographers in the United States is estimated at about 15,000, and it may fairly be assumed that at least an equal number are to be found spread over the continent of Europe, besides those who practise the art in British India, British America, Australia, &c. This is an indication of the immense progress which the art of Photography has made within a quarter of a century, but a more curious estimate of its immense development may be found by a glance at the consumption of some of the materials required. The following facts we gather from a very interesting article on the subject of Photography, which lately appeared in the *British Quarterly Review*—

"A single firm in London consumes, on an average, the whites of two thousand eggs daily in the manufacture of albumenized paper for photographic printing, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars annually. As it may be fairly assumed that this is but a tenth of the total amount consumed in this country, we obtain an average of six millions of inchoate fowls sacrificed annually in this new worship of the sun in the United Kingdom alone. When to this is added the far larger consumption in Europe and America, which we do not attempt to put in figures, the imagination is startled by the enormous total inevitably presented for its realization.

In the absence of exact data we hesitate to estimate the consumption of the precious metals, the mountains of silver and monuments of gold which follow as matters of necessity. A calculation based on facts enable us to state, however, that for every twenty thousand eggs employed nearly one hundred weight of nitrate of silver is annually used in this country alone in the production of photographs. To descend to individual facts more easily grasped, we learn that the consumption of materials in the photographs for the International Exhibition of 1862, produced by Mr. England for the London Stereoscopic Company, amounted to twenty-four ounces of nitrate of silver, nearly fifty-four ounces of terchloride of gold, two hundred gallons of albumen, amounting to the number of thirty-two thousand eggs and seventy reams of paper; the issue of pictures approaching to nearly a million, the number of stereoscopic prints amounting to nearly eight hundred thousand copies."

V. Paper on Meteorology.

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

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

Table with columns: STATION, North Latitude, West Longitude, Elevation, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, Range, Monthly Means, Daily Range, High-Est., Lowest, Warm-Est Day, Cold-Est Day, Tension of Vapour, Monthly Means, and Mean.

Table with columns: STATION, Humidity of Air, Winds, Number of Observations, Surface Current, Motion of Clouds, Estimated Velocity of Wind, Rain, Snow, A U R O R A S, and WHEN OBSERVED.

Barrie.—Hail on 2nd. Storms of wind on 1st, 16th, 22nd. Rain on 8th. Snow on 5th, 9th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd. BELLEVILLE.—Rain on 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, 24th. SNOW on 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 18th, 21st, 23rd. WEATHER unusually mild. Very good sleighing the greater part of the month. Frequent snow, but generally in small quantities; greatest fall on 2nd and 3rd, depth, 8 inches. CORNWALL.—On 2nd, violent storm of snow and hail from east, 6.15 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.; Heavy showers of hail and rain during the night. Hail and rain also on 3rd and 16th. Storms of wind, 2nd and 16th. PETERSBURGH.—On 3rd, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 28th. SNOW on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 18th, 16th, 20th, 21st.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 3rd, (Sunday) Barometer 28.457. 8th, slight fog, with smoke in distinctly defined strata close to the ground. Sudden rise of barometer from 9 p.m. Saturday to 9 p.m. Sunday, 10th, range 1.036. being greatest in the month. Sudden wind shift from due S. to N. in 50 minutes, on 9th, from 9.10 a.m. till 10 a.m. 10th, (Sunday), a colder day than that noted in abstract, mean temp. being—1°.73. Fogs, 8th and 9th. Rain on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 13th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 25th. Snow on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th. Although the wind was easterly 21 times, the motion of clouds was in no instance from NE, E, or SE.

SIMCOE.—On 8th, sudden change of wind from SW to NW; thaw during day. 9th, snow storm and drifting. 23rd, rapid thaw during day; rain began at 7 p.m.; afterwards froze very hard during night. 25th, clouds, upper current from E, under current from W, east registered. 27th. Shooting stars NW. Rain on 2nd, 8th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 23rd. Snow on 4th, 9th, 20th, 21st.

STRATFORD.—Storm of wind and snow began on morning of 9th, and ended 10th (Sunday) about 2 p.m.; wind varied from NW to N, depth of snow 3 inches. Storms of wind also on 2nd, 3rd, 11th, 16th, 23rd. Fogs, 4th and 14th. Rain on 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 28th. Snow on 2nd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 22nd. The barometer on Sunday 3rd fell to 27.897.

WINDSOR.—On 16th, wind storm increasing to velocity 7, at noon. 17th, double lunar halo. 18th, lunar halo. Storms of wind on 2nd and 20th. Fog, 13th. Rain on 2nd, 4th, 13th, 16th, 23rd, 28th. Snow on 3rd, 9th, 13th.

VI. Papers relating to the History of Canada.*

I. MASSACRE AT FORT WILLIAM HENRY (LAKE GEORGE)* 1757.

A Legend of the 42nd, or "Black Watch," Regiment.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT, OF OTTAWA.

'Twas when the 42nd marched, the brave "Black Watch" of yore,
To old Fort William onward with Pibroch and Claymore,
Loud shrieked the slogan as they trod among those ancient trees,
The burst of proud defiance swelling on the morning breeze.
They saw a painted savage amid that forest wild,
Who held within his ruthless grasp a little fair-haired child,
The column halted, horror-struck by the unwonted scene,
That stately Indian, and that child, in that deep forest green;
Fire! cried the leader of the host; fire on the lurking foe!
A kilted clansman poised his gun and laid the chieftain low:
Sore wounded was the Iroquois, prone stretched upon the ground;
Unharm'd the little fair-haired boy, the FORTY-SECOND found;
They bore them to the woodland Fort, the deed was nobly done,
The highlanders had rescued its Commander's only son.
The dusky warrior writhed in pain, but scowled with scornful eye,
And told them how Orono the Iroquois could die.
Fain was the father to avenge in blood the savage deed,
But a daughter of the Highlands saved him from the doom decreed.
She dressed his wounds with tender care, with woman's gentle hand,
For woman, to affliction, is the same in every land!
By words and signs of kindness she soothed his savage grief:
Orono was a chosen brave, a warrior and chief,
A chieftain of the Iroquois with scalp-lock proudly drest,
And the scars of many a war-path upon his tawny chest!
Ere many days the Iroquois recovered from his wound,
Sprang on a sentry, knife in hand, with tiger stealth and bound,
When morning dawned, the soldier in death was lying there,
But the Panther of the Iroquois had sought his native lair!
Then soon the legions of Montcalm came marching through the wood,
And his scalping Indian allies thirsting for the foeman's blood;
The cannon roared, and shot and shell crashed through the riven air.
And death in every fearful form was then seen every where;
But still the Red cross waved afloat, and still the daring few
Who manned the fated fortress fought like Britons brave and true!
The brave ROYAL AMERICANS and old BLACK WATCH were there,
To rally round their country's Flag, its honor was their care;
And many a gallant son of France, before their fire fell,
Whilst hosts of whooping Iroquois the mounds of slaughter swell.
Six days the work of death went on; Monro, stern, proud and brave,
Held out, expecting aid, his little garrison to save;
But aid came not, his falling ranks grew thinner every hour,
The shot and shell rushed through them like a devastating shower;
The little fort's defences were sadly rent and torn,
His men with constant fighting were wasted, wan and worn.
The foe in overwhelming force was rushing fiercely on,
The best that gallant hearts could do was well and bravely done!
A flag of truce went forth at last to save the remnant few
Who to the glories of the past had valiantly proved true.
The terms were made, with colours and war's honours out they came,

* The historical incident here referred to will be found detailed on pages 101 and 102 of the "School History of Canada," published by Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, 1866.

The little band of heroes who had won a deathless name!
Into the howling wilderness they wend their trackless way,
While savage hordes are prowling round impatient for their prey,
And she was there, the Scottish Girl, among the gallant band
Far from her native heathery hills, in that dark forest land;
She who had saved the Savage Chief from the uplifted arm
Of the old commander of the Fort—and shielded him from harm.
And there, too, was the chosen one, with whom long, long ago,
She had wandered through the passes of her native old Glencoe,
Among the kingly regiment his was a name of fear
For death was in the Slogan when McGillivray was near!
Short was their passage through the woods, 'till with a bursting yell
Upon the fated clansmen the savage foemen fell;
Like Locusts gathering with the blast that yelling, dusky host,
Hemmed them around on every hand 'till hope was almost lost.
The clansmen fired one volley, then threw their muskets down,
Loud swelled the boding slogan, the last sacrifice to crown.
Then back to back, with sword in hand, they fought with might and main,
And piled around them as they died dark heaps of mangled slain,
Fearful the mighty draughts of blood, the claymore sharp and true
In that red carnival of death with trenchant fury drew!
The tartan's variegated hue was grimly purple o'er
On every hero, as he fell, with the dark foeman's gore.
The Pibroch's wail grew fainter, as the war-whoop filled the air,
And thousands rushed upon them like tigers from their lair.
But still like monarchs of the wild the kilted clansmen stood,
Shoulder to shoulder in the fight on that dread day of blood.
The proudly blazoned legends which their waving colors bore
Were deeper dyed, while round them lay weltering in their gore,
The children worthy of their sires—the old "Black-Watch" of yore!
But fiercer waxed the conflict round a baggage waggon, where
Stood the daughter of the heather with her streaming golden hair!
A tall and grim faced savage saw those shining locks of gold,
He wound his blood-stained fingers in their thick and drooping fold,
As with a glance of deadly hate he grasped the maiden fair,
He waved his red right hand aloft, the scalping-knife was there;
But ere the stroke could reach her heart, a chieftain laid his hand
Upon the fell assassin's arm, 'twas the leader of the band.
Who, who art thou that dares to stay this arm in the fight,
When raised aloft with vengeance the white enemy to smite?
Orono of the Iroquois! I claim her as my own,
Touch not her scalp. I save her for the kindness she has shown
To the wounded Panther when he lay within the palisades,
A stricken prisoner beneath the "Long Knife's" glistening blades;
Go! still the battle rages, touch the maiden not again,
There's blood beneath yon tartans in the hearts of dauntless men!
Off strode the cowering painted chief, but ere his knife he drew,
A keen and sweeping claymore cleft his naked form in two.
Orono gently bore her from the scene of blood and woe,
And in his forest wigwam laid the daughter of Glencoe;
Her parting glance ran wildly o'er that slaughter-laden field,
Few were the Highland bonnets there, but not a man would yield!
The Pibroch's final blast she heard upon the evening air,
Then no sound but the war-whoop of the Iroquois was there.
Foul was the treachery which gave such brave hearts to be slain,
But the broad-sword drank its vengeance deep again on Abraham's Plain!
The chieftain's aged mother with a woman's gentle hand,
Sought to soothe the stricken lone one in the far-off forest land.
But nought could cheer her spirit laden with its crushing woe,
And paler grew the fading cheek of Mary of Glencoe;
She died; they gently laid her beneath a tree to rest,
And the forest leaves fell lightly on her fair and gentle breast.

2. CHAMPLAIN AND THE DISCOVERY OF HIS TOMB.

BY JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL.D.

Last Christmas was the two hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the day when the people of the little French town of Quebec, a mere dot amid the Canadian snows, followed to the grave, their great leader and guide, Samuel de Champlain, who had amid every discouragement and in spite of all obstacles, struggled to plant a permanent colony in the New World.

He expired on the 25th of December, 1635, after an illness of two months and a half, attended by the Jesuit missionaries, with whom he had lived an almost conventual life after the departure of his wife for France,* closing, in the utmost peace and calm, a life of much vicissitude and many a stirring scene.

Born at Brouage, in Xaintonge, in 1567 or 1570, of a respectable, and it would seem even noble family, he had early sought a military career, and in the struggles of Henry IV. to reach the throne, young

* He married Hejen Boullé, sister of a fellow-navigator, who, though at the time a Protestant, returned to the ancient faith, and on her husband's death, became an Ursuline nun, under the name of Mother Helen de St. Augustine. She died at Meaux, December 20, 1654, at the age of fifty-six, in a convent which she had founded (*Cronique de l'Ordere des Ursulines; Les Ursulines de Quebec, 353*). They left no issue, the only heir appearing to claim any right in his estate being a cousin.—SHEA'S *Charlevoix*, ii., 88.

Champlain fought stoutly for the King in Brittany, under the orders of d'Aumont de St. Luc and Brissac.

Peace did not send him to quiet or a barrack life. The family were men of the sea, and as his uncle held high rank in the Spanish navy, being Pilot General of the Armies, he sought employment in the same service, and when the Spanish retired from Blavelit, their last hold in Brittany, he proceeded with them to San Lucar, and, in 1599, made a voyage to Mexico, in the St. Julian, and drew up an account of his visit in a journal which has come to light in our day, and been published in English by the Hakluyt Society, the original French being withheld from the press in France by a sort of literary forestaller, who has for years been threatening much and giving nothing.

He had just returned to France, in 1602, when it was proposed to him to sail to New France for De Monts, who had secured a patent. The prospect suited one whose taste for adventure had received a stimulus from what he had witnessed on the Spanish Main. He accepted the offer, and his whole after career became identified with the extension of a French colonial empire in America.

Sailing with Pontgravé in 1603, he pushed past Tadoussac and ascended the St. Lawrence, as Cartier had done in the previous century, as far as the Sault St. Louis, above the Island of Montreal. Returning, he sailed back, reaching Havre de Grace in September, 1603, with several Indians, including an Iroquois woman, whom he had rescued from the stake. His account of the first Canadian voyage soon saw the light. But De Monts' views were turned to Acadia. From 1604 to 1607, Champlain labored to carry out the schemes of his countryman, and made so accurate a survey of the coast, as far down as Cape Cod, that the maps for the next century were based on his, and are valuable as they approach the original.

In 1607, he was sent with a vessel to trade at Tadoussac. The Saint Lawrence seemed to him the real spot for the colony, and on the 3d of July, 1608, he founded Quebec. He won permanently to France the two great Indian families of the country, the Huron and Algonquin, becoming as their ally, involved in a war with the Iroquois, which was ever to hamper his newly established colony.

Indefatigable and adventurous, he penetrated to the Lake which bears his name, and not only reached Upper Canada, but from thence marched with an Indian army to assail the palisades of their enemies in Western New York.

In 1629, he was compelled to surrender to Kirk, a French refugee in the English service, but in 1632 was once more in Quebec, as Lieutenant of Cardinal Richelieu. He did not long survive to direct the destinies of restored Canada.

On his death, a special vault was prepared for the reception of his honored remains, and here his body was laid, probably in the summer of the following year, as it would have been impossible in December to make the excavation and construct the brickwork. Unfortunately, the Jesuit *Relation* of the year entered into no details as to the ceremony, nor does it even mention the place of interment; and no other contemporaneous publication alluded to in the matter. The first Registers of Quebec perished by fire in 1640, so that there is not even that source to guide a research. No monument appears to have been raised, and, in lapse of time, even tradition failed to mark the spot. The first allusion to the tomb of Champlain is in the relation of 1643, in which Father Raymbault is said to have been "interred near the body of the late Mr. de Champlain, who is in a private vault (*sepulchre particulier*) erected expressly to honor the memory of the distinguished personage, who has laid New France under such obligations." (*Relation*, 164, p. 3.) This has been generally misunderstood, some supposing Raymbault to have been interred in the same vault, others in the Sarcophagus intended for Champlain.

When the study of the early Canadian history revived in our day, the Chapel beneath whose shadow Champlain lay was conceded on all hands to be "Notre Dame de Recouvrance," which stood on or near the site of the present Anglican Cathedral. Such was the opinion of all. The careful Mr. Ferland so states in his *Cours d'Histoire*, Vol. 1, p. 293, and declares that that church was styled "the Chapel of Champlain," an expression used in the Register containing the entry of Raymbault's interment.

The Abbé Laverdière, to whom we are indebted for a rectification of the error, long shared the misapprehension. He is now republishing, textually, the whole of the various editions of Champlain's *Voyages to Canada*, with critical notes, beginning with the almost unfindable *Des Sauvages*, issued in 1603, the highly valuable and, as Thoreau remarks, singularly overlooked edition of 1613, and so on, down to the last hastily put-together edition of 1632. As a memoir of the great founder of Quebec should necessarily precede his labor, the Abbé Laverdière seems to have felt it a national dishonor that no one could point to the grave of Champlain. He set to work, with the Abbé Casgrain, to examine, in the archives, everything that could throw light on the matter. Ere long they became satisfied that the Chapel of the Governor, burnt in 1640, was not

the Chapel of Champlain, in which the vault existed. It was not then Notre Dame de Recouvrance; and he soon satisfied himself that it could not be in the Upper Town. "Therefore," he adds, "Champlain's chapel could be only in the Lower Town, and could be no other than that built by him in 1615, on the arrival of the Recollects, for that chapel is certainly the only one erected by him there."

Investigation and the light of documents proved that this was in the Anse of the Cul-de-Sac, on a street still called Champlain street, where an ancient cemetery exists. Arrived at this stage, Mr. Laverdière and the Abbé Casgrain, who had joined in his researches, were overwhelmed with disappointment to find that only ten years since the water-works had run directly through the ground. Application to H. O'Donnell, Esq., the assistant-engineer who directed the works, brought out the fact that he had come, at the foot of the stairs called Little Champlain Street, upon a vault containing a coffin and human remains, apparently of some distinguished person; and that he had at the time preserved a plan of the locality and sketches of two of the bones. Remains of three bodies were found near. The body in the vault was undoubtedly Champlain's; those near it, the remains of Father Raymbault, the Recollect Brother Pacificus du Plessis, and of Mr. de Ré, known to have been interred near Champlain's vault.

Part of the ancient vault was preserved in the new works, and the Abbé Laverdière and Casgrain descending into it, November 10th, 1866, found it about eight feet square, and about fourteen feet from the corner of Sous-le-Fort Street. The body had lain in the direction of Champlain Street. They were able on the wall to trace in part the name SAMVEL DE CHAMPLAIN. It now remained to find the bones. These had at the time been placed in a box and conveyed to the Parish Church, where they were kept for three years, and there being no prospect of their identification, the box was, by direction of the Rev. Edmund Langevin, buried near the cathedral, with injunctions to mark the spot. This was neglected, but hopes are still entertained of its recovery, when Quebec will do honor to the remains of its illustrious founder. A search made in the portion of the cemetery was continued till the fourth of December, and will be resumed this spring, with every prospect of success.

A more curious and persistent search has seldom been made than this, so honorable to the Abbé Laverdière. (See *Découverte du Tombeau du Champlain*, par MM. les Abbés Laverdière et Casgrain. Quebec, 1866. 8vo, 19 pp., three plans.—SHEA'S *Charlevoix II.*, 283—4.)

3. HISTORICAL REFERENCES TO OLD CANADA.

In looking over an old map entitled the English Empire in North America, published in 1755, Canada, then belonging to the French, was bounded on the West by the River Ontaouais (Ottawa), on the East by the River Bustard (Outard), near the present Manicouagon Point, about 40 miles westward of Point de Monts, on the North by the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and on the South by the river St. Lawrence. The country west, till lately Upper Canada, now by the Act of confederation Ontario, was then called Northern Iroquois, and inhabited by the Indians bearing that name, and extended to the present Sarnia. From thence westward to the river Mississippi, the country now comprising Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, &c., was chiefly inhabited by the Outagamis, Mascoutens, and the Sioux or Nadonessian Indians. Here and there scattered over these large tracts of country, from the Ottawa to the Mississippi, were a few French Forts, and settlements. Now look at the present map of the Kingdom of Canada, from the Strait of Canso, N. S., to the Straits of St. Clair, having its Parliament Buildings at Ottawa (worthy in point of architecture for any country) a place not then in existence. Go a step further back to 1659, when the Royal Government in Canada was first established, and Mgr. de Laval arrived as the Vicar-Apostolic of the See of Rome, and afterwards, in 1674, was named first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Again to 1672, when de Courville obtained permission from the Iroquois to erect a trading fort at Cataragui (Kingston). Let our imaginations picture the state and condition of Canada then, continually at war with the Iroquois Indians, and conjure up its march of civilization under the French rule, till 1760, when Canada was solemnly transferred to the British Crown. In one hundred years we have, by means of the Victoria Bridge, made an uninterrupted line of railway, from Sarnia to the Atlantic, and along its length there have arisen flourishing towns and cities, where there was then nothing but the primeval forest. We have a history since 1760, showing forth our valour and unity in the defence of our country. Instance our war medal bearing on its clasp, "Detroit, Fort Erie, Chateauguay," &c., &c. The population of Upper and Lower Canada has increased from about 100,000 (less than the present inhabitants of Montreal) to more than 3,000,000, or an increase of thirty-fold. Our commerce has in-

creased in a greater proportion, the revenue amounting to over \$12,000,000. It palls the imagination to conjure what we shall be in another fifty or a hundred years under a prosperous, peaceful and united confederation.—*Montreal News.*

4. "THIRTY YEARS AGO" IN CANADA.

M. Hector Fabre states that thirty years ago, when Parliament sat during the summer, the gulf members came up to Quebec in schooners, and lodged in them all through the session. He also says that at about the same period a *traineau*, loaded with trunks and parcels, arrived at the Parliament House, one fine day, just previous to the opening of the session, and from it descended a stout countryman and his wife, who carefully examined the twenty-four windows of the building, and finally decided to rap at the door, which was immediately opened by one of the messengers. The countryman thereupon presented his compliments, stated that he was the member elect for the County of Berthier: that he had come with his wife to take his seat; and that he had brought his winter's provisions with him. He was consequently fully provided, but only wanted a cooking stove, and hoped that there was one in his room. The messenger immediately saw through the primitive simplicity of his visitor, and gradually "drew him" out. He ascertained that the member for Berthier expected to find a room already prepared for him in the Parliament House, in which he and his wife could live throughout the winter, and subsist upon the provisions he had brought from his native village. The messenger grinned, you may be certain, and was finally forced to avow that there were no bedrooms in the Parliament House for members. "The member for Berthier" thereupon gave his horse a smart lash with the whip and indignantly and forever turned his back upon the legislative halls of the Province.

5. THE CAMPAIGN OF 1760 IN CANADA.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the *Gazette* of that city published, on Friday last, the first part of an interesting sketch of this campaign. The following introduction to the paper, from the pen of Mr. Lemoine, fully explains its character, and will be perused with pleasure by historical readers:—

"The original of this manuscript is deposited in the French war archives, in Paris: a copy was, with the leave of the French Government, taken by P. L. Morin, Esq., Draughtsman to the Crown Lands Department of Canada, about 1855, and deposited in the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, through the kindness of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, was permitted to have communication thereof. This document is supposed to have been written some years after the return to France from Canada of the writer, the Chevalier Johnstone, a Scotch Jacobite, who had fled to France after the defeat at Culloden, and had obtained from the French monarch, with several other Scotchmen, commissions in the French armies. In 1748, says *Francisque Michel*, he sailed from Rochefort as an Ensign with troops going to Cape Breton: he continued to serve in America until he returned to France, in December, 1760, having acted during the campaign of 1759, in Canada, as aide-de-camp to Chevalier De Levis. On De Levis being ordered to Montreal, Johnstone was detached and retained by General Montcalm on his staff, on account of his thorough knowledge of the environs of Quebec, and particularly of Beauport, where the principal works of defence stood, and where the whole army, some 11,000 men, were entrenched, leaving in Quebec merely a garrison of 1,500. The journal is written in English, and is not remarkable for orthography or purity of diction: either Johnstone had forgotten, or had never thoroughly known, the language. The style is prolix, sententious, abounding in quotations from writers;—one would be inclined to think, at times, that it had originally been written in French, and then literally translated into English.

"This document had first attracted the attention of one of the late historians of Canada, the abbé Ferland, who attached much importance to it, as calculated to supply matters of details and incidents unrecorded elsewhere. M. Margry, in charge of the French records, had permitted the venerable writer, then on a visit to Paris, to make extracts from it; some of which extracts the abbé published at the time of the laying of the St. Foy Monument, in 1862. The Chevalier Johnstone differs *in toto* from the opinions expressed by several French officers of regulars, respecting the conduct of the Canadian Militia, in 1759, ascribing to their valour, on the 13th of September, the salvation of a large portion of the French army."

VII. Resources of Canada and Red River.

1. COPPER MINES OF CANADA.

We have before us the report of the Select Committee appointed to obtain information as to the extent and resources of the copper mines on the north side of Lake Superior, and the best means of their development. Their researches were not confined to the north shore of Lake Superior alone, but were extended to the north side of Lake Huron also, and while it is evident from the report that no adequate means have yet been adopted for the proper development of the mineral resources of that country, and that the present system pursued with regard to the sale of lands, is not by any means a good one, it is also plain that the whole country extending from Sault St. Marie to Killarney on Lake Huron, a distance of 130 miles, and from Pigeon River on Lake Superior to the eastern extremity of the Nipigon Archipelago, a distance of 125 miles abounds with copper. This copper bearing region averages from ten to twenty miles in breadth, making altogether an area of upwards of 2,200 square miles, throughout the whole of which there is every indication of the existence of copper. To this may be added the Island of Michipicoten, seventy-five miles square, and patches on the east coast of Gargantua, Mamainse and Point aux Mines, comprising an area of about as much more together with a triangular area in the Huronian or lower copper bearing series, near the Pic River, the Slate Islands, and some small portions of the country adjacent to the Goulais River and Batchewahning Bay.

The amount of copper ore sent to the market from the Wellington and Copper Bay Mines by the West Canada Mining Company during the last year of which returns have been made was about 3000 tons, the Company making the handsome profit of £11,000. The few mines however which are in operation are not worked up to anything like their adequate capacity in consequence of many drawbacks, the most important of which are the lack of capital, scarcity of workmen, and inadequate transportation from there to the east.

Sir W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist, in his answers to the questions propounded to him by the select committee, says he is of opinion that copper exists in sufficient quantity to become the means of giving support to the industry of a mining population and that to aid in its development every encouragement should be given to discoverers who intend to work for minerals; and every discouragement to mere speculators in mineral lands, and care should be taken not to grant to any one person or Company a larger quantity or "sett" of mineral ground than can be worked with such an amount of capital as might be supposed to be attainable with moderate facility. This is unquestionably sound advice and we hope that the Government will act upon it.

When we hear of the promising indications which the copper bearing lands present, and bear in mind how vastly the copper mines of Cornwall, which are situated within a comparatively insignificant space, have contributed to the wealth and importance of England it is evident that the development of this territory is a matter of vast importance to us. It should also serve to encourage emigrants from the old country, who are desirous of finding a home upon this continent, to take up their abode in a region where, as it seems, their labour is likely to meet with an abundant reward.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

2. THE OTTAWA LUMBER REGIONS.

An army of choppers, ten thousand strong, is scattered along the Ottawa and its tributaries, two hundred and fifty miles. The men are mostly laborers who go to the forest as soon as the summer is over, cut down trees, mark the logs and haul them to the river, there to await the spring freshets. A letter to the *Boston Journal* says:—

"The forwarding business is in the hands of a few firms who do an immense amount. There are about two hundred barges employed, each with a capacity of from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand feet. They run down the Ottawa, passing through a canal about sixty miles below this city, which, by the way, is too narrow to accommodate half the traffic, so that there is often delay in the busiest season; pass into the St. Lawrence back of the Island of Montreal, and go to the mouth of the Richelieu River. On the Richelieu they run down into Lake Champlain, having first paid the United States customs duty of twenty per cent., at Rouse's Point, or perhaps at Burlington. The end of the voyage is at Whitehall, at the extreme southern point of Lake Champlain, and it takes about a week to come down. From Whitehall the lumber is taken to Albany or Troy by rail, where it reaches the Hudson. It is worth, delivered on board the barges, from \$6 to \$14 per 1,000 superficial feet, according to quality. Customs, duties, and transportation swell it to the high price current that rules in New York and Boston. Notwithstanding this

the demand this year has been ten-fold greater than ever before. There are in Ottawa ten mills, with an annual productive capacity of 180,000,000 feet. They have been run this season night and day. Two others are in erection, one of which is intended to manufacture annually 60,000,000 feet. The Bronson's mill, which I visited, ran 180 saws, employed 100 men at home and 600 in the forest. It runs from seven and a half to eight months in the year. There are also at various places in the vicinity four or five other mills. It is estimated that 30,000,000 feet now lie in the docks at Ottawa, all of which the owners or contractors wish to get out before the close of navigation, which will be soon after the middle of November. Should the demand continue it will be shipped by rail to Prescott and thence east or west by the Grand Trunk.

"Besides this manufactured lumber there is 16,000,000 or 20,000,000 cubic feet of square timber, cut and squared in the forests, floated into the Ottawa at full length and made into rafts for the Quebec market. It is there sawn into deals or three inch plank and sent to England. A few rafts are floated down to Burlington and manufactured there. Contractors who lease limits of government land are now, however, preparing to manufacture rather than to send out whole timber.

"With the increased appliances of modern ingenuity, the great demand from the States and the growing army, now, as I have said, 10,000 strong, ruthlessly cutting down the tall pines of a century's growth, this region, vast as it is, must one day be exhausted. I should say that most of the manufacturers here are American, and that Ottawa has much the air of a new western city."

3. RED RIVER TERRITORY—ITS RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES.

The *Nor-West* is publishing a series of articles on the present and future of the Red River Territory, its resources and capabilities, with a view of offering reliable information to intending immigrants; and as the territory is probably destined to play an important part in the future of this continent, and its value is but little understood even in Canada, we think it desirable that they should be re-published.

The first attempt to found a colony in that part of Rupert's Land now occupied by the Red River Settlements, was made in the year 1812, under the patronage of Lord Selkirk. In giving a brief sketch of the early history of the settlement, we cannot do better than give a curtailed quotation from the "Rise, progress and present state of the Red River Settlement," by the late Alexander Ross, published in London 1816, whose long and intimate connection with the country gave him ample opportunity for collecting reliable information. He says: "The colonists consisted of several Scotch families, who after they had reached the spot which was to be their future home, they were met by a large party of half-breeds and Indians, in the service of the North West Company, and warned not to attempt to establish a permanent settlement. They were conducted by a number of those wild and reckless children of the prairie to Fort Pembina, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, where they passed the winter in buffalo skin tents, and soon adopted the habits of life belonging to the savage and half savage natives by whom they were surrounded. In May 1812, the emigrants returned to the neighborhood of Fort Douglas, about two miles below the present site of Fort Garry, and here commenced their agricultural labors. In the fall of the year they again sought refuge at Fort Pembina, and after a winter of much suffering, revisited in the spring of 1814 the scene of the previous year's attempt to plant themselves on the banks of Red River, with a determination to make it a permanent residence. His Lordship had established a general store of goods, implements, ammunition, clothing and food, at Fort Douglas, from which the impoverished emigrants were supplied on credit. In July, 1818, several French Canadian families, under the guidance of two Priests, arrived in the Colony. In 1820, the foundation of a Roman Catholic Church was laid near the present site of the Cathedral of St. Boniface, and in the fall of that year a minister of the Church of England visited that country, encouraged by the Church Missionary Society. In 1821, the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies united, and from that time the condition and prospects of the Red River Settlement became more encouraging and their progress slow but sure. In 1823, the population of the Colony was about 600; twenty years afterwards it had increased to 5,143, and thus assumed an important, though not a prominent position among Christian communities, in the midst of barbarous and savage races."

It is now well known that northwest of Minnesota the country reaching from the Selkirk Settlement to the Rocky Mountains, and from lat. 49 deg. to 54 deg. is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the Northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed in the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the

Saskatchewan to latitude 55 degrees on the Pacific coast. Of the present community of the Settlement, numbering over 10,000, about 5000 are competent to assume any civil or social responsibility which may be imposed upon them. The accumulations from the fur trade during fifty years, with few excitements or opportunities of expenditure, have secured general prosperity, with frequent instances of affluence; while the numerous churches and schools sustain a high standard of morality and intelligence. The present agriculture of the Settlement confirms the evidence from a variety of sources, to which we shall afterwards refer, that the districts west and north west of the Red River valley are well adapted to settlement. For the production of wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, vegetables, etc., the region in question will be unsurpassed by any other area of similar extent on the continent, and capable, it is estimated, of feeding forty millions of people. A writer eloquently remarks:—"Are these innumerable fields of hay for ever destined to be consumed by fire, or perish in the autumnal snows? How long shall these superb forests be the haunts of wild beasts? And these inexhaustible quarries,—these abundant mines of coal, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, iron, copper, salt and saltpetre,—can it be that they are doomed to remain for ever inactive? Not so, the day will come when some laboring hand will give them value; a strong, active and enterprising people are destined to fill this spacious void. The wild beasts will, ere long, give place to our domestic animals; flocks and herds will graze in the beautiful meadows that border the numberless mountains, hills, valleys and plains, of this extensive region."

There are three religious denominations here, which are divided as follows:

FAMILIES AND CHURCHES.

Roman Catholics,	554 families,	3 Churches.
Episcopalian,	383	" 4 "
Presbyterian,	60	" 2 "

exclusive of the settlement of Prairie Portage and the Indian missionary village. Education is in a far more advanced state in the colony than its isolation and brief career might claim for it under the peculiar circumstances in which the country has been so long placed. There are seventeen schools in the settlement, generally under the supervision of the ministers of the denomination to which they belong. One of the Episcopalian clergymen remarks, "On the ground of education, let none fear to make trial of the country. The parochial school connected with my own chapel is equal to most parochial schools which I have known in England, in range of subjects superior to most, though in method and in the apparatus of the school necessarily a little inferior."

At present there is a great want of good tradesmen in the settlement, especially blacksmiths, carpenters and masons; also, a good tanner and one or two boot and shoemakers, and a tailor, would also do well to save the importation of this bulky and necessary article. There are among the principal merchants several who would no doubt be glad to assist in giving a start to such tradesmen coming to settle among us. Our next article will commence with our resources and their means of development, beginning with Agricultural Industry.

VIII. Papers on Physical Geography & Statistics.

1. THE CLOVE ISLANDS.

The Chinese traders appear to have been the first who made the natives of the Moluccas acquainted with the use and value of the article that grew with such abundance on their islands. These traders transplanted the clove-tree to China, where it seems to have flourished in great profusion. Through the Chinese the spice eventually found its way up the Red Sea, and through Alexandria to Eastern Europe, where it was held in great esteem by the Greek physicians in the seventh century, by whom it was prescribed both as a food and a medicine.

In the year 1511, the Portuguese discovered the Moluccas, and, taking possession of the principal islands of the group, soon established a monopoly of the new spice in Western Europe. This profitable trade, however, they only retained for a short time, for the Dutch, who, in the pursuit of gain hesitated at no moral or political crime, were not slow in finding a cause of quarrel with their wealthy rivals, their first overt act being to take forcible possession of all the Portuguese spice islands. Had their aggressive tyranny ended here, there would have been very little to complain about; but no sooner had they obtained possession of the entire group, than to prevent all possibility of rivalry in the spice trade—and particularly as regarded cloves, which were indigenous on all the islands—they systematically destroyed every clove tree that could be found in the Moluccas, except those growing in the most fertile

of the group, the island of Amboyna, where they made their headquarters, and established the chief factory. Having thus confined the cultivation of the clove-tree to one vigilantly-guarded spot, the Dutch thought themselves the sole factors for Europe of that valuable spice; and to insure that absolute monopoly of it, resorted to the most cruel and wanton tyranny. One of their selfish measures of protection was that of sending a body of soldiers every year from island to island, to cut down and destroy every oak sapling that might have sprung up since the last visitation. Lying a few leagues from the large island of Amboyna is a cluster of small but very fruitful islets, known as the Cambello Group. These, with their sparse and simple inhabitants, the Dutch had deemed beneath their notice. In the course of time, however, the natives of these Cambellos, hearing of the humanity and justice of their Dutch neighbors, began to trade with the new masters of the Amboyna, and barter their homely produce for the cloths and implements of Europe.

Observing the jealous vigilance with which the Dutch guarded the clove trees, the poor islanders, in their simplicity and confidence, declared that their isles were now full of such trees, though formerly unknown to them; that they had been in the habit of trading to Amboyna for cloves, of which they were particularly fond, till the Portuguese, fearing they might sell the quantities they obtained for their own use to other tribes, peremptorily refused to supply them with any more cloves. Thus debarred of a necessary article of food and medicine, the cunning islanders contrived to secrete a number of seed-pods, or mother cloves, and hiding them in the hollow of their bamboos, carried them away unsuspected by the exacting Portuguese. These seeds, planted in their own islands, had in a few years multiplied greatly; and now, as the narrators innocently declared, the cambello islands were full of them. The Dutch rewarded the perpetrators of this harmless fraud by instantly despatching an expedition to the Cambello Group, and destroying every clove-tree and sapling to be found on any of the islands. At the same time they made a contract with the chiefs of the other islands of the archipelago, by which they were bound to destroy every clove tree but those kept for their own consumption, and never in future to barter or sell cloves to either European or native dealers. Scarcely had the Dutch secured, as they believed, a firm possession of this invaluable colony, than their hated rivals, the English, thinking they had an equal right, if not to the island, to a share in the rich clove trade, made a settlement on the opposite side of the island to the Dutch town; and raising a fort and factory, for some few years maintained a prosperous commerce with the Mother Country. Enraged at this interference with their most lucrative trade, the Dutch was resolved to effect by treachery what they could not achieve by force—the total extirpation of their rivals from the island. For this purpose they professed the most amicable feelings towards the English, and, on the pretext of holding a national jubilee, invited the governor, officers, women and children, in fact every one in the fort and factory, to join the *fête*. Unfortunately the invitation was accepted, and the English proceeded to the Dutch settlement, where, in the midst of the feasting and hilarity, they were assailed by their treacherous hosts, and savagely murdered, without respect to age or sex. Some few men and women saved from the massacre were reserved for a lingering death of famine and torture. By this inhuman and disgraceful act, that utterly exterminated the English from the island, the Dutch secured for a time the sole monopoly of the clove trade with Europe, leaving to natives and strangers the task of proclaiming to the world the atrocities perpetrated, in the name of commerce, on an unarmed and unsuspecting community.—*The Household*.

2. THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS.

There are 106,000 square acres of land in the island. A regiment of troops are stationed here, which is sufficient to preserve perfect order among this dense population. No fences divide the estates; no animal is suffered to roam at large; every inch of ground is cultivated like a garden—everything wears an Oriental aspect; and the trees bend to the west, caused by the trade winds, which always blow from the east.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun*.

3. NATIONAL CHANGES IN HALF A CENTURY.

The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1867 draws an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one grand-duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate, and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are now 41 states in Europe, against 59 which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the 19 Grand Dukes and Dukes and Princes of 1867 will be much less ducal and princely than the 32 who ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior states of the world.

Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,968,000; France, 4,620; Prussia, 29,781. Sardinia, expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. Our Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,616. The principal states that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands. Such are the changes of half a century; how will Europe and the world look half a century hence?

4. THREE LEADING ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The three leading armies of the world, for intelligence and destructive ability are certainly the American, French, and British. The two first resemble each other in organization and drill, while the third is very different. The French army has been taken as a model by many nations, and among others by the American; hence the resemblance. The Prussian army acquired temporary prestige by its successes in the late German war, owing to the "needle rifle," but now the other armies are on the same footing as to arms; and the Prussian army has no longer any advantage.

1. THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Is notable for intelligence and good firing. Its artillery is universally praised, and its engineers are considered skilful. Of the other arms there is not much to boast, owing to the short term of service and the laxity of discipline. The infantry is organized into battalions of 1,000 men in ten companies. This is a fault, for the battalion of 800, or less, men, organized into 8 companies is more mobile, and in column presents a less depth to the fire of artillery. The battalion of six companies is still better, for the same reasons, but the companies should be 100 men strong. The battalion is commanded by a Colonel, aided by a Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

The brigade consists generally of four battalions, and is commanded by a Brigadier-General, that grade being now called "General of Brigade" by the French, who are imitated in the same by the continental nations.

The division consists of two or three (generally three) brigades, and is led by a Major-General, who, here again, is called by the French, and their admirers "General of Division," which is more expressive.

The corps is formed by two or three divisions, and is led by a Lieutenant-General,—(by a Marshal, in the French service.)

The qualities of the American army were best shown in the late war by the passages of the Rappahannock (evinced the skill of the engineers) and the battles before Petersburg, April 2, 1865 (showing its tactics, or style of fighting.)

The strength of the U. S. regular army now is about 55,000 men. The term of service is five years.

2. THE FRENCH ARMY

is notable for its intelligence, celerity of movement, and its aptness in rallying. It is superior to the American in drill, and above all in discipline. Like the American, its two best arms are *le genie* (the engineers) and the artillery. It also excels in its light infantry, the *Zouaves* and *Indigene* battalions trained in the Algerian war, being the best in the world, excepting the *Bersaglieri* of the Italian army, who are more picked men. They do every manoeuvre in a trot (*pas redouble*.) The off-hand way in which they defeated the Mexicans and overran the country proves their good quality as light troops.

The line infantry is organized into regiments of three battalions. If they become much reduced the 3rd battalion fills the 1st and 2nd, until it can be organized again.

The light battalions are separate, excepting the *Zouaves*, because the former are detached among divisions to act as sharpshooters. There are the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, the *Chasseurs Indigènes*, the *Zouaves*, etc.

The battalion consists of 800 men organized into 8 companies. It is commanded by a *Chef de Battalion*, who has the rank of Major, and he is aided by an *Adjutant-Major* with the rank of Captain. There is also an *Adjutant* with the rank of Lieutenant.

The brigade consists of six battalions, being two regiments, and is commanded by a General of brigade. In order of battle it draws up generally "*sur deux lignes*," one regiment forming the first line, and the other the second line.

The division is formed of one to three brigades, according to circumstances, being twelve to eighteen battalions, with one or two *Chasseur* battalions, and is led by a General of division.

The *Corps d'Armée* is formed of two to three divisions, and is commanded by a Marshal.

The qualities of the French army are shown in the siege of Sevastopol, (for engineering skill,) and in the battle of Magenta, for celerity of movement; finally in the battle of the Alma, for light infantry action.

The strength of the French army now, as fixed by the Military Commission, is 420,000 men, and a reserve of 400,000; and the Mo-

bile National Guard could add 400,000 more for defence. The term of service is now six years.

The leading Generals are Marshals McMahon, Niel, Forey and Bazaine. The two first made their reputation in Italy, the third in the Crimea and Mexico, and the last in Mexico.

3. THE BRITISH ARMY

is noted for the strength and discipline of the rank and file. Its two best arms are the infantry and cavalry, the latter being well mounted and formed of picked men. The army, generally, is noted for its courage. The system of drill is very different from that of the two armies already noticed. This variation consists chiefly in the use of a column "at quarter distance" (that is, quarter of a company) and the non use of a column by divisions (the French term for two companies united) which is the proper column of attack; and why the British do not use this column is not very clear, unless it is from their usual desire to be singular, and leaders rather than followers. They skirmish in files, which is better than the new mode of half files, or one rank, for the men of each file can cover each other by firing one at a time; The casualties can be filled by the rear rank without contracting the front of the line.

The battalion consists of eight "service companies," and four "depot companies," making the establishment 12 companies, only eight being sent to the field, thus assimilating to the French strength; (*effectif*) but the regiments of the line beyond the 25th, have only one battalion, as, if there were more they could not all be kept together, the army being scattered over a vast Empire, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, (India and Ireland absorbing the largest body of troops.)

The light battalions consist of eight rifle regiments, each of four battalions, designated the "Rifle Brigade," and "60th Rifles;" the latter having been originally formed of Americans who adhered to the fortunes of the Crown in the war of independence, and who were styled the "60th or Loyal Americans," all of whom were taken by the French General Montcalm, and mostly massacred by the Iroquois Indians. These eight battalions are uniformed in dark green, which fits them better for service in Canada than the red of the line troops. Three of them—the 1st and 4th Rifle Brigade, and 4th battalion Rifles—are now serving in Canada. The system of guides is not used in the British drill, the covering sergeant doing the duty of a left guide as well as of a right guide, which is awkward.

The Brigade consists of three or four battalions, and is commanded by a Major-General.

The division consists of six to eight battalions, and is directed by a Lieutenant-general.

A British army very seldom assumes large enough proportions to be divided into corps. "General" is the next rank above that of a division commander, and "Field Marshal" is the highest rank.

There is a strong leaning to copy the German armies rather than the French, the Royal Family being of English and German blood, and the males, therefore, having German proclivities.

The strength of the British army, not including Colonial corps, is about 200,000 men. Term of service from ten years or for life.

IX. Biographical Sketches.

No. 11.—THE REV. DR. McDONELL.

The following extract is taken from the *Irish Times*. Many in Canada will learn with regret of the death of the very able and learned and venerated Provost of Trinity College:—

The late Provost obtained Scholarship in 1803, Fellowship on the first trial, and at the early age of 21, in the year 1808. He became professor of Oratory in 1816, and was co-opted as Senior Fellow November, 1836, having fulfilled the duties of a Fellow for nearly thirty years. He was appointed Provost, January 24th, 1852, and by a singular coincidence, died on the anniversary of his appointment. Attached to the University in which he had held so influential a position, he preferred to remain amidst the society he loved to the dignity of the Episcopate, offered to him by successive Governments.

Dr. MacDonell was remarkable for his chaste and exact scholarship. He was one of the sound classical scholars of a school rapidly departing from us. As Provost he was always accessible and courteous to the humblest or most junior student in the University. He took a deep interest in the progress of the *alumni* long after they had left the University, and his wishes followed them in their varied paths of life. Living to an advanced age, he had the priceless satisfaction of witnessing the merited advancement of his *scnns* in their several professions. One, Sir Richard Graves MacDonell, is Governor of Hong Kong; another is Dean of Cashel; a third holds the important position of Rector of Monkstown, and a fourth is Joint-Secretary to the Board of Charitable Donations and Be-

quests. And so ripe of age and full of honours, with scarcely a wish left ungratified, he fell asleep.

The Provostship is in the gift of the Crown, which usually selects for the high and important office one of the Senior Fellows, who must be a Doctor in Divinity. It is premature as yet to speak of his probable successor; but the Voice of the University pronounces two names as those worthy to fill the highest position within her precincts, Dr. Todd and Dr. Lloyd; both enjoy European reputations, and each in a different path have shed lustre on the University. We believe, however, that Dr. Todd will be selected for that eminent position to which his varied learning, his purity of life, his unostentatious benevolence, and his deep interest in everything connected with the antiquities and literature of his country eminently entitle him.

No. 12.—WILLIAM DARGAN, ESQ.

William Dargan, of whose death we have just been informed by telegraph, was the son of a farmer in the county of Carlow. Having received a fair English education, he was placed in a surveyor's office. He told a friend not long ago that he obtained the appointment of surveyor for his native county, but soon after resigned, from a feeling that he could never in that position be able to advance himself as he thought he should do if he were free to do the best he could with his talents. The first important employment he obtained was under Mr. Telford, in constructing the Holyhead road. He there learnt the true art of road making, then applied for the first time by his chief, the secret of which was raising the road in the middle that it might have something of the strength of an arch, and making provision for the effectual draining off of the surface water. When that work was finished Mr. Dargan returned to Ireland and obtained several small contracts on his own account, the most important of which was the road from Dublin to Howth, which was then the principal harbor connected with Dublin. Soon after this he embarked in a career of enterprise, which, owing to the state of the country at that time, and the nature of the works which he achieved, will cause him to stand alone as a leader of industrial progress in the history of Ireland. Mr. Dargan was then a young man comparatively unknown, except to a circle of appreciating friends. He inspired them with his own confidence; a company was formed and he became the contractor of the first railway in Ireland—the Dublin and Kingstown line—a most prosperous undertaking, which has always paid better than any other line in the country. Canal conveyance was still in the ascendant; a company was formed for opening up the line of communication between Lough Erne and Belfast, and Mr. Dargan became the contractor of the Ulster Canal, which was regarded as a signal triumph of engineering and constructive ability. Other great works followed in rapid succession. Even the navvies looked up to him with gratitude as a public benefactor. He paid the highest wages, and paid punctually as the clock struck. So perfect was the organisation he effected, so firmly were all his arrangements carried out, and so justly and kindly did he deal with the people, that he was enabled to fulfil to the letter every one of the numerous engagements with which he had entered. The result was that he was held in the highest respect by the whole nation, his credit was unbounded, and, as he once said at a public meeting, he "realized very fast." At one time he was the largest railway proprietor in the country, and one of the greatest capitalists. The amount of business he got through was something marvellous. The secret of his success, as he once said himself, consisted in the selection of agents on whose capacity and integrity he could rely, and in whom he took care not to weaken the sense of responsibility by interfering with the details of their business, while his own energies were reserved for comprehensive views and general operations. When his mind was occupied with the arrangements of the Exhibition of 1853, he had in his hands contracts to the aggregate amount of nearly two millions sterling. To his personal character and influence that Exhibition was mainly due. He began by placing 30,000 in the hands of the committees, and before it was opened in May, 1853, his advances reached nearly 100,000, of which his loss amounted to 20,000. After the Exhibition a public meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by 2,200 names. From this meeting resulted a suitable monument to Mr. Dargan—the Irish National Gallery, erected on Leinster Lawn, with a fine bronze statue in front looking out on Merriem-square. The Queen graciously honored Irish industry in the person of its great chief. Her Majesty offered him a title, which he declined. She shook hands with him publicly at the opening of the Exhibition, and with the Prince Consort paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. Wishing to encourage the growth of flax, Mr. Dargan took a tract of land in Clare or Kerry, which he devoted to its culture; but owing to some mismanagement the enterprise entailed a heavy loss. He also became a manufacturer, and set some mills working in the neighbourhood of Dublin. But that

business did not prosper. His embarrassments however seem to have deeply affected his health and spirits, and brought on a disease to which his powerful constitution has succumbed.

No. 13.—VICTOR COUSIN.

France has lost Victor Cousin, the eminent metaphysical philosopher. He was son of a watchmaker in Paris, and was born Nov. 28, 1792. He was for some time a tutor at the Ecole Normale, where he was subsequently professor of philosophy. In 1812 he published a translation of Plato in French, and in 1815 was appointed by Royer Collard to deliver lectures on the history of philosophy in the Faculté des Lettres of the University. As a philosophical teacher, Cousin was an Idealist and Platonist, then a follower of Kant and the critical school, then a follower successively of Proclus, the Scotch school, of Hegel and of Schelling. His chief works are "Philosophical Fragments" (1829), "A Course of Moral Philosophy" (6 vols. 1815-20), including the "History of Modern Philosophy," the "Sources of Ideas," and the Sensational, the Scotch, and the Critical schools; also "Studies of French Ladies and Society in the Seventeenth Century." He translated Tenneman's abridged "History of Philosophy," and edited the complete works of Abelard.

No. 14.—INGRES, THE FRENCH PAINTER.

In the death of Ingres, in consequence of a slight cold, French art sees the close of an important era. The last representative of the classical school, the school of David and Le Brun, dying at the age of 86, fought bravely almost to the very last in the cause of his favourite theories, and has left France filled with pictures which, while they prove his industry, his skill, his learning, prove also how little all these avail when the inspiration of genius is wanting. So difficult did he find it to win the hearts of his countrymen that he remained in Italy from 1816 to 1842, painting pictures which were as much admired in the land of his adoption as they were coldly received at home. Ingres stood for a school, for an idea, and in France no man can stand for sixty years for an idea without his meed of honour. In the great Exhibition of 1855 Ingres, by command, collected all his principal works from France and Italy and placed them in a room allotted to them alone. He received from the jury one of the great medals of honour—the other being given to his rival Delacroix, the founder and leader of the romantic school, the direct antipodes of his own. One of his last works is his best and perhaps will make his name known by its pure and delicate beauty, where it would otherwise have scarcely penetrated. This is "La Source," painted in 1861, when he was eighty years old. It was in the Great Exhibition at Brompton, in 1862, and excited more interest and admiration, perhaps, than any one picture in that rich and varied collection. Ingres was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1841, Commander in 1845, and Grand Officer in 1855. He was raised to the dignity of Senator in 1862, and at the same time named member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction.

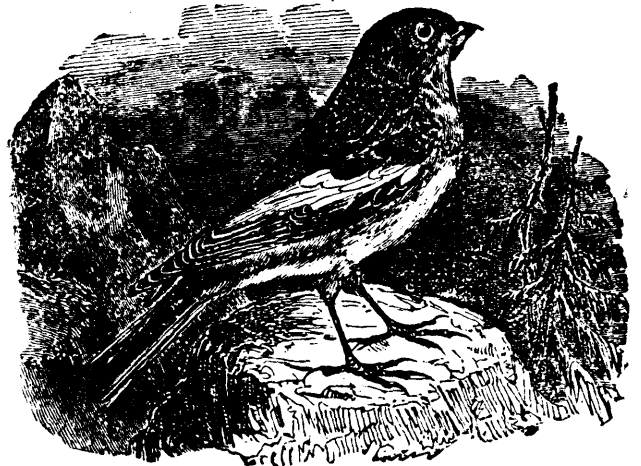
RECENT CANADIAN DEATHS.

— COLONEL DESALABERRY.—We very much regret to have to record the death of Lieut.-Col. DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada, which melancholy, though not unexpected, event took place yesterday. He was the son of the hero of Chateauguay—descended from a noble family of the Pays de Basques (Navarre.) He has been long known in connection with the highly important and respectable post which he has for so many years held, and his loss will be greatly felt by the Government. He was, in his office, ever dignified, courteous and approachable; and did much for the organization of the Militia, and especially of the Volunteer Force. He had been in declining health for some months past.—*Montreal Daily News.*

— MRS. MARY LEE, the widow of the late Wm. B. Lee, Esq., aged 74 years, died recently in the County of Brant. Mrs. Lee with her father, the late Capt. Amos Sturgis, her mother, grandfather and grandmother, together with three brothers and one sister, emigrated from the state of Pennsylvania and arrived in Canada at Fort Erie, October, 1st., in the year 1800, and settled on the Mount Pleasant Tract in 1802. Her father and the late Henry Ellis, with their families, being the first settlers on that tract of land laid out by the late Captain Joseph Brant, comprising 4000 acres, and then called the Mount Pleasant Settlement. The Six Nation Indians being the then undisputed occupants or owners of what was then called the valley of the Grand River, commencing at what was then called the forks of the river where the Town of Paris now stands, and taking a breadth of 12 miles wide down the river to its mouth, where it empties its waters into those of Lake Erie. Mrs. Lee had a good hope of a glorious immortality and eternal life. Her only sister,

Mrs. Allen Ellis, who is in her 83rd year, and Judge Sturgis, of St. Joseph's County, Mich., are the only two living of the fifteen that constituted the two families of the said settlement.

X. Papers on Natural History.



1. USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.

In many parts of the country, birds seem to be decreasing from year to year. Many farmers believe that birds are of no service, but rather an injury to crops. The rising generation are delighted to find some mark at which to exercise their shooting talent, and so the birds are slaughtered out of mere sport. It is a question whether the country is not greatly the loser by this wantonness. The number of insects hurtful to vegetation, which birds destroy during the year, is immense. They do inestimable service in orchards and gardens in ridding us of bugs and vermin, which, if left to breed and accumulate, would often destroy whole crops. The amount of damage which birds do is very small. They may, it is true, pick a kernel here or there from the grain crops, but this ought not to be begrudged to such indefatigable workers, while cleaning the fields of innumerable enemies to vegetation.

While in England, going upon the farms, we could not but note the difference between the greater number of birds and kinds of game there than are found upon farms in New York. The hedges afford nice and cozy places for breeding, and during the breeding season they are not cut or trimmed, in order to protect the birds. The game laws are strict, and of course much of this protection grows out of these laws, which are made to afford game for the nobility during the shooting season. But hard as it may appear to exclude those who till the soil from their share in these sports, it is a question whether the latter do not reap an advantage in having their crops better cleared of insects by the birds. Many farmers there assured us that the birds themselves were a benefit rather than an injury, but they complained that sometimes the huntsmen, during the hunting, commit depredations.

Recently State laws have been enacted protecting birds during the breeding season, but they are scarcely observed, and the opinion of farmers generally, we think, is against birds as in any way useful. It is a serious mistake, and one from which we shall be likely to suffer, if greater care be not taken in their protection.—*Utica Herald.*

2. BIRDS OF THE SEASON.

On Wednesday, the 3rd. of April, for the first time, early spring birds were seen in the city. The little grey bird (the Rossignol) which enlivens the spring with its sweet notes, the robin, and the black-bird, were twittering each in its own way in the early morn, to tell us they had come back again.—*Kingston News.*

3. SINGULAR BIRDS IN AFRICA.

Some curious birds were encountered by Dr. Livingstone in his travels in Southern Africa. One of them is called the "honey guide." Instinct seems to have taught it that all men, white or black, are fond of honey, and the instant one of them gets a glimpse of a man he hastens to greet him with an invitation to come to a beehive and take some honey. He flies in the proper direction and perches on a tree, and looks back to see if the man is following; then on to another and another, till the spot is reached. If the first invitation is not accepted, he follows with pressing importuni-

ties, quite as anxious to lure the stranger to the bee's hive as other birds are to draw him away from their own nests. It never deceives, but always leads the way to some hive. Equally remarkable in its intelligence is the bird that guards the buffalo and rhinoceros. The grass is so often dense and tall that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams, which causes its bulky charge to rush off from a foe he has neither seen or heard. For his reward the vigilant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend.

4. COMMERCIAL VALUE OF INSECTS.

Great Britain pays annually \$1,000,000,000 for carcasses of that tiny insect known as cochineal; while another, also peculiar to India, gum shellac, or rather its production, is scarcely less valuable. More than 1,500,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibres spun by the silk-worm of which the annual circulation medium is said to be \$200,000,000. In England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe, \$500,000 are spent every year in the purchase of honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned, and this is the work of the bee. Besides all this, there are gall-nuts, used for dyeing and making ink; cantharides, or Spanish-fly, used in medicine. In fact every insect is contributing in some way, directly or indirectly, in swelling our commercial profits.

XI. Friday School Readings.*

1. THE EARTH WAKED FROM WINTER'S SLEEP.

A POETICAL LITTLE GEM.

Earth, like a child in bed,
Lay still in wintry sleep, not long ago;
But spring came like a nurse, with noiseless tread,
And drawing off the coverlet of snow,

Stooped down and kissed her brow
Softly, again, again, till Earth awoke,
And opening violet eyes, looked up to know
Whose touch it was that thus her slumber broke.

And straightway knowing spring,
Whose own warm smile of love was on her face,
In winsome smiles she broke forth answering,
And leaped up joyfully to her embrace.

Spring washed her first with showers,
Then dressed her in a robe of tender green,
And lastly filled her lap with fresh bright flowers;
And Earth forgot how sleepy she had been.

2. THE QUEEN'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

The Queen, says a London correspondent, has written a work, entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," which consists of about forty papers, descriptive of her life at Balmoral and the neighborhood. The work is illustrated by photographs and wood cuts from Her Majesty's sketches. It contains, among other interesting matter, three long accounts of her incognito journeys made by the Prince Consort and herself to different parts of Scotland, and the adventures which they met with. In one of the papers she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, and after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds, "and then he prayed so kindly for me and the prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children, I felt a great lump in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and least of all did she expect him to remember the children. I think there is something touching in this simple note of the queen-wife and mother, which shows how true a woman she is. Only forty copies of the work have been printed for special friends and favorites, but sooner or later it will of course be reprinted, and will be a most interesting addition to contemporary literature. What would

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

the world not give for such a work by Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth? The copy from which I have quoted bore on the title-page the following inscription:

"To dear Jennie G—, in remembrance of many, many happy hours—gone never to return again, from V. R."

3. ENTRY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO VENICE.

The following graphic account of the entry of the King of Italy into Venice is taken from the Military correspondence of the London Times. We have deferred it for want of room.

If the boats and their rowers were richly decorated to welcome the troops, they were doubly so now, and with the gay flags, blooming tapestries, and silks or carpets dyed with deeper hues, formed a perfect feast of color; only the sun and the blue sky were wanting to bring out the full gorgeousness of the effect. At about 11:20 a.m. the sound of cannon, muffled by the heavy air, told that the king had arrived at the railway station. Every thing went well there according to arrangement, and soon the official gondolas, forerunners of the advancing Majesty, dashed past to see that all was clear.

Then came up through the mist the royal barge, brilliant with creamy white and golden blazonry. The men who urged it along were clad in all that fancy could devise to add to the richness of the spectacle—jackets of blue and silver, with knots of scarlet ribbon, their pantaloons fitting close to the shapely limbs, showing each ridge and furrow of the twisted muscles as they strained forward at the oar, and marking every undulation of the gondolier's graceful movement. The canopy was of crimson velvet, supported by golden poles, and stooping over from the poop was a female figure, Italy, perhaps, clad also with golden garments, and seeming about to place the laurel wreath which she held upon the head of the occupant below. The national flag, bearing in its centre the white cross of Savoy, floated over the whole. There were cries enough of delight now from the quays, but it was not the crimson, nor the gold, nor the white, that attracted the attention of the crowd and drew such wild cheers from their hearts and lips. Just in front, where the parted curtains hung in heavy folds, was a plain featured man in a general's uniform standing erect, with bare head, before them. But they knew that he was an honest man, and that the uniform of the general had ere now been soiled with the dust and smoke of battle, in fulfilling his father's legacy and striving for the independence and unity of Italy. There was no mistaking the broad, straightforward countenance, the determined jaw and heavy moustache so familiar to them in every room of their houses and every corner of their streets. They saw at last among them the King whom they had called to be their sovereign, and they shouted for Victor Emmanuel, the man who is true to his word. There must have been old men present who had seen the entrance of the great Napoleon, and had shouted for him as boys and men will shout before a conqueror: but he came as a conqueror, with banners and trumpets and soldiers and bayonets; while the King of Italy was attended to-day by a small group of his family and ministers. His body guards were the men who had so long stretched out their hands to him for help, his defence against treachery the hearts of his people. Though the barge was shapely and the rowers strong and well-trained, it moved but slowly down the canal, for the private gondolas took possession of it, and it became the centre of a jostling, good humored crowd, which showed much warmth of heart to the person of the King. Before the *cortège* arrived at the Rialto the oars of his boat were encumbered with those of the manner-looking black gondolas, and the stately barge had to be taken in tow. One must see such a crowd of gondolas before comprehending the niceties of steering of which they are capable, and the delight, amounting almost to a passion, of the gondoliers in their management of their favorites. More than once the crush was so great that there was almost a stoppage, but never did good humor fail for a moment, and the few seconds of enforced idleness were spent in throwing about prints of the chosen of the people rolled into scrolls and tied with ribbon.

At last the joyful, crowding, crushing minutes, so near at times and yet so far from royalty, were over, the brilliant barge reached the place opposite the Ducal Palace where doges and Princes have landed from time immemorial, the King disembarked among the shouts of the populace, and the cheers of the well-dressed crowds that filled every available spot in or on the Ducal Palace, walking on a carpet prepared for his honor, yet so unnecessary on that polished marble floor, toward the church of St. Mark. Entering there, he placed himself in the dim twilight under the canopy prepared for Napoleon 58 years ago, and heard the solemn *Te Deum laudamus*, which has been sung from old times to consecrate deeds both good and bad. After the service, issuing from the door into the square, he walked rapidly between the two ranks of men, receiving fervid cheers as he passed along, and entered the palace

outside, while the crowd waited patiently for his appearance and greeted the opening of each window as staff and officials made their appearance on the balconies. While waiting, the crowd responded gladly to a stentorian voice heard at intervals in the square, crying, "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!" "Viva il Re Galantuomo!" Over and over again there were false hopes and uncertain cheers; but presently a sort of moan of joy swept through the people as first one here and there, and afterward the whole crowd caught sight of him standing alone at a window of his own palace at last. Never has a deeper or truer cry been heard in the Piazz di San Marco than now broke from the trembling lips of the multitude. Some mingled their cheers with "Benedetta Italia!" Some shed tears, and many of the women laughed hysterically. The King gravely bowed and soon retired. The marching past of the troops, if such had been intended, was rendered impossible; but they filed through the crowd as best they might, passing under the one window of interest, their bands playing the "Marsia Reale," and so went outside, where they broke off, and returned to swell the crowd soon after.

But the people had not had enough of him yet. They remained still gazing up and waiting to see him again, till at length he complied with their request, appeared at the open window, was again lustily cheered, and this time when he retired the window was shut, and the crowd began to disperse. But as they turned their eyes from the one point of attraction they saw another open window, and a slight, worn-faced man, in plain black suit, standing on the balcony talking to an official all covered over with gold and lace. Somebody whispered "Ricasoli," and the warm greetings sent lately from Florence came to their remembrance. The minister is deservedly popular at present, and soon learned that he is so from the lips of the Venetians. Succeeding Cavour, at the request of the latter, it is said, Ricasoli also has aimed straight at the mark, and is one whom the Italians know they can trust.

To go from the square to the church is a natural inclination, and for a long time a stream of people flowed in and out of the sevenfold golden portals. Within many knelt, men as well as women, to offer thanks for the happiness bestowed upon them; but most walked round the church, returning by another door. This evening there have been grand illuminations, but the thick fog prevented their full effect, except for an hour after 10 o'clock, when for a while the air cleared, and the water shaken by ever-passing boats flickered in millions of golden wavelets. But time fails to describe the glorious scene, and it must be enough for the present that the long wished-for day has passed, the invited ruler has come to his people, and been received with marks of love and enthusiasm, because they believed that he has saved and never will betray them. Such has been the welcome of the Ré Galantuomo, the King who keeps his word.

4. GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

Now that the Great Exhibition of 1867, has been opened, a few facts relative to the principal World's Fairs which have preceded it will be interesting.

When the shock of the wide spread revolutions of 1848-9 was dying out throughout Europe, the idea of the first Great International Exhibition was first conceived. Never could it have been introduced more happily, for the interchange of national feeling which was awakened, the new and peaceful contest which it created and the industries which it encouraged served to divert the attention of men from the bloody tragedies which were of so recent date, and directed their thoughts into new and tranquil channels.

There can be no exhibition like that of 1851, for there can never be the same absorbing interests attending any other which were excited by that, the first. There was nothing wonderful about the architectural design of Mr. Paxton, which was indeed nothing more than one of his employer's great graperies magnified. The building rose swiftly after it was once commenced by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors. Its cost was £200,000, the sale of season tickets brought £50,000, and the sum of £80,000 was subscribed before the building was commenced. It was on the 16th of May that the World's first Exhibition was opened, and in the poet's words it was in all respects, "one of the charmed days when the genius of God doth flow." As described in one of the leading journals of the day:

"A splendid sunshine and soft air filled all the hollow of the sky, and every man who had feet to walk with or friends to carry him, made his way to share in the pageant. The ocean and the channel swarmed with ships; bird's eye views of the planet showed dark lines of traveller's streaming from every point of the compass to London, and in London all the streets leading to one shining point, a crystal ball rolling on the grass of Hyde Park, a gigantic dew-drop, or bubble fallen, could it be, from the stars, and inclosing in its many-colored, sparkling sphere, men, women, children, grass, fountains, and flowers, and even the tallest trees.

The Queen, too, who from the first, had delighted in her husband's happy thought, declared her gracious purpose to open the exhibition in royal State. See her, then, advancing between long lines of nobles and noble ladies, soldiers and counsellors, to her throne in the transept; see her look round upon the vast assembly with clear eye, and tone as yet untouched by care, clad in a rose brocade, her jewelled head glittering in the brilliant sunbeams like an answering sun; hear her full round tones of English welcome to the world; hear the blare of trumpet and burst of bugle and roll of drum that drown the applauding shouts of the crowd, as with Queenly salutation to all beholders she declares the Exhibition opened. Next the Throne stands old Wellington, who closes his 82nd year, a mark for all English eyes; and near the throne also stands the Minister of China, serene, unctuous, with careful and prolonged pig-tail and embroidered robes of your true peacock splendor, plainly a man of consequence, and, as such, saluted with respect by all the other mighty Ministers and men of state, until one of them, sharper-eyed than the rest, bethinks him that there is no Chinese Ambassador, and, first dimly, then plainly, remembers this face as that of the greasy, opium-sleek countenance of the showman of the Chinese Junk moored in the Thames, just then, a famous penny-show in London."

The next Exhibition of the world's industrial products took place at Dublin in 1853. It was erected at the sole expense of Mr. Wm. Dargan an eminent Irish Engineer. The cost was upwards of £50,000, but it is said that he made money by the transaction in the end, or at all events realized sufficient to repay its outlay.—The Exhibition building consisted of a central hall 425 feet long and 100 feet high covered by a semi-circular roof in a single span of 100 feet. Parallel with the main hall, and communicating with it by arched openings, where two side halls or aisles each 100 feet in width and 65 feet high.—Each of these side halls were divided into three by a nave 50 feet wide, and aisles of 25 feet. Thus the outside dimensions of the building were 425ft. by 200. It was opened May 12, 1852, and was closed in October by the Queen and Prince Albert, on which occasion Mr. Cusack Patrick Rooney, the Secretary of the Exhibition, was made a Knight, and as "Sir Cusack," &c., retired gracefully into private life; Mr. Dargan, having been offered the same dignity, respectfully declined the responsibility of so much additional honor, and remained plain Mr. Dargan until his death, which took place early in last February. In the same year an exhibition of the same kind was inaugurated at New York, which, however, proved in most respects to be a failure.

In 1855, a great Exhibition took place in Paris, which was attended with remarkable success.

In 1857 the Manchester Exhibition of Fine Arts was opened by her Majesty in person, and such a display of rich and precious works of art was made as the world has hardly ever seen. No country in the world is so rich in private collections of paintings and statuary as England, and the owners of the rarest and most beautiful works of art contributed them to the Exhibition with the utmost generosity. Even the *New York Tribune*, alluding to the private collections of artistic productions in England is compelled to say: "From the Queen down, whoever owns any fine work of art seems to consider himself as its guardian only, and as having no exclusive right to its enjoyment. It adds greatly to the pleasure of visiting England that this generous and noble spirit exists, and we always hear with pleasure that this or that valuable picture in changing hands has found its way into an English gallery or parlor, for then we may hope some day to see it. We do not believe there is in all England a man of wealth who has the spirit of a certain well known New Yorker, who, owning some particularly fine pictures and manuscripts of great rarity, takes a foolish pride in making himself notorious by denying the sight of them not only to strangers, however introduced, but even to his intimate friends, and, better still, to his own immediate relatives. There is a pretty tale going about that no less a person than Mr. Prescott, when he was writing one of his books connected with Spanish history, wrote to this public-spirited gentleman and requested permission to consult a very rare MS. in his possession, but received the suave reply, 'that he had bought the MS. for his own use, and not for that of other people.' There may be instances of such churlishness in England, but they are covered out of sight by the multitude of bright examples of a broader and more enlightened spirit." The Manchester Exhibition of 1857 was a bright instance of this spirit.

The success of the London Exhibition in 1862 was somewhat marred by the untimely death of the Prince Consort, who had been the prime originator and leading spirit in the carrying out of the work. The building was at Kensington and covered 24½ acres of ground. For the value and interest of its contents there can be no doubt that the Exhibition of 1862 far exceeded all others. The picture gallery was especially splendid. The immense progress made by France and Britain since the first Exhibition in all branches of art as well as manufactures was the theme of universal wonder

and comment. The United States at that time was torn by civil strife, and could not therefore be expected to contribute much.

In point of size the Paris Exhibition of the present year exceeds them all, and in many respects differs from those which have preceded it. A correspondent in an English paper says: "The programme of the plans includes a concentration in the Champ de Mars, in the building, and the park surrounding it, of everything connected with the material life of the races that inhabit the globe. In the building itself we are to have the raw materials and manufactured goods, useful and ornamental as in former exhibitions, with many details peculiar to this one; but in the surrounding park will be found the feature of most striking interest—the Ethnological Department, as it may be called. Here we are to see the people of remote countries living as far as may be, as they live at home, eating, drinking, working and talking, dressed as if at home, and trying to persuade themselves that they are so.—We are to have real Russians in real Russian peasant houses, built by themselves of Russian timber; real Moors, dressed in their native dress, and living in houses decorated by their own hands after their native designs, (the last *Illustrated News* showed them to us, paint pot in hand painting away at wall and wainscott); Japan is to be there, and China, with all their quaint array of bamboo houses, bamboo-furniture, bamboo-everything that isn't made of paper; eating rice and smoking opium, and compounding delicate dishes of rat and puppy, and birds' nest for capricious Western appetites."

In glancing at the principal International Exhibitions which have taken place, we have of course omitted to make mention of the great Sydenham Palace, which is a fixture and which in beauty and extent far exceeds all the rest.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

XII. Literary and Scientific Intelligence

DR. CANIFF'S "BAY OF QUINTE."—"A History of the Bay of Quinte," by William Caniff, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, of Belleville, is shortly to be published. The object of the work is to supply an account of the settlement of this section of Upper Canada, which was, indeed, the first spot occupied by the United Empire Loyalists who planted the colony. At the present period of the history of British North America, an authentic history of this kind cannot fail to be exceedingly valuable and interesting. Dr. Caniff is a descendant of those of whom he writes, and a native of the Bay. He has, for a considerable time past, been gradually collecting the material for this work.

—*ECCO HOMO*.—The curiosity of the literary world to ascertain the authorship of that remarkable book, "*Ecco Homo*," has at last been gratified. The *London Spectator* announces his name as Mr. Seeley, Professor of Latin in the London University, and son of Mr. Seeley, the Low Church publisher of Fleet street, himself also an author of some celebrity. Professor Seeley was a Cambridge Medalist in 1857.

MODEL OF A FRENCH CANADIAN VILLAGE.—The College of St. Anne, at the request of J. C. Taché, deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared, in relief, an accurate plan of the village, with the church and college, to be sent to the Paris Exposition. This is a good idea. Perhaps Upper Canada would get up for the same exposition a back-woods village, with the stumps in the streets and gardens, and the inevitable store, mill, blacksmith's shop, and school-house.—*Montreal Witness*.

XIII. Educational Intelligence.

—*ONTARIO COLLEGE, PICTON, U.C.*—Master: F. C. Emberson, Esq., B.A., Oxon. Fellows: 1. Claude Long, Esq., B.A., Exeter College, Oxon; 2. A University Graduate in Holy Orders. Professor of French, M. De St. Remy. Professor of Drawing, George Ackerman, Esq. Teacher of Drilling and Fencing, Mr. T. O'Brien. Bursar, Captain Downes. Fees per term, inclusive Tuition, \$16; Board, \$52. Extras, Drawing, \$5; German, \$5; Music, \$7.50. The year is divided into three terms; the total cost per annum, including stationery, &c., will be \$204. Brothers, each \$180. Sons of Clergy, do. Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils may take the double journey from and to Picton by Rail or Steamboat at a single fare. The object of this school is to train boys for the Universities, the Civil Service, Army, &c., so that they may compete, without disadvantage, with those educated in England. The system emulated will be that perfected by Dr. Arnold, at Rugby. All pupils will be expected to attend morning and evening prayers, but no religious test will be required in order to admission to the school. The upper forms are separated into two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. In the latter

the study of Modern languages, book-keeping, &c., is substituted for that of Latin, Verse, and Greek. The services of a Matron as well as of a Master in holy orders are being secured. The School opens on May 1st., next. The school is beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, at Picton. —The building cost \$20,000, and is fitted with all modern improvements, &c. There are 100 acres of land attached. There will be a library, cricket field, gymnasium, and play-ground; good bathing, and skating, boating and fishing. Application for admission to be made to the Head Master, or the Bursar, Picton, C.W., or to the Rev. T. A. Parnell, Kingston.

—*HURON COLLEGE*.—It is understood that the Rev. W. Wickes, M.A., [late Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng.] has entered upon his duties as Principal and Divinity Professor of Huron College, succeeding Dean Hellmuth in those positions. The *London Free Press* says: We feel sure that the community in general in this diocese will wish him abundant success, and that the important institution of which he has the charge may grow to become powerful for good in the western portion of the province. —*Echo*.

—*KNOX COLLEGE*.—The services in connection with the closing of the term of Knox College, took place on 3rd. inst. The exercises began by singing a portion of a psalm, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Ormiston. The Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. Willis, then delivered an interesting address on the history of the College, which he traced from its foundation, but especially from the time of his first connection with the institution in 1847 to the present time. The Principal dwelt on the benefits which Knox College had conferred on the country since its foundation, and the prominent position which many of its students have since taken, not only in this but in other countries. The Reverend Principal, in stating that he was then twenty years connected with the institution, felt himself called upon to enter at greater length than usual into the history of the institution, and the effect of its teachings on the Church and country. Before doing so, however, he reported the more immediate results of the work of the session that had just closed—which, as appeared from his statement, were exceedingly gratifying and favourable. The numbers in the classes exceeded the average; and those enrolled as prospective students, or students in the preparatory course, were increasing, especially those attending the class at University College. The reverend gentleman referred to the fact so generally mourned over—that the candidates for the University were usually fewer than the needs of the Church called for, and held that the state of their College gave cause for thanks and for taking courage. Statistical reports of the schemes of the Canada Presbyterian Church, presented at the last Synod, gave proof of the extending influence of the Church throughout the Province, and of the confidence which the congregations reposed in the College, as evinced by their increased contributions, which corresponded with the advancing social prosperity of the country. He then paid a high tribute to his venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Burns, as having been so actively concerned in laying the foundation of the College, 22 years ago, and as having by his activity and zeal secured from parts abroad such a large accession to the stock of books in the library of the institution. These walls, said the Principal, if they could speak, would confess that nearly half of the whole library was due to his veteran colleague's indefatigable labours in behalf of this branch of the College. The speaker then referred to the early exertions of Professor Rintoul and Professor Esson, as having been the earliest labourers in the institution, and next made reference to his own acceptance of the Theological Chair in the winter of 1847. Looking at the period that had since elapsed—two decades—he proceeded to speak of those who, after doing their duty here, had gone to their heavenly reward, and of others who were still labouring effectively in other countries, benefiting their fellow men by the instruction received in Knox College. They could find in the present lists of the Canada Presbyterian Church, that between 100 or 125 of their pastors were educated at the College, including some who had received part of their training at the sister hall now identified with their own—that of the United Presbyterian body. It was truly pleasant to look at these labourers occupying so many posts all over the country, from Metis to Sarnia, bearing aloft the standard of the Gospel, and bringing the influence of sound doctrine, missionary zeal, and high morality to bear on their fellow-countrymen, especially in the many sequestered portions of the country where the forest had but recently yielded to the feller's axe; or localities which had not long ago been the hunting-grounds of the Indian—congregating scattered families, comforting the emigrant stranger, and establishing the ordinances of the Sabbath and habits of Sabbath observance where they would otherwise have been disregarded.

and checking the demoralizing effect attending such a state of things. In estimating the benefits of the collegiate institute, the Doctor stated that, even during the period of their training, these *alumni* of Knox College, now Pastors of the Church, had been practising ministers or at least missionaries, supplying the lack of regular pastors. One Presbytery of the Church, he observed, had recently enjoyed the labour of eighteen students during the recess. He then took up the question whether the Church should depend alone on the ministers supplied from abroad or be provided with spiritual labourers at home. He held that both sources of supply were needful, and this itself was enough to vindicate the wisdom of those who decided to establish a local college that would prove a valuable supplement to the ministry otherwise supplied. Referring to the projected building of a College in connection with the Church in Lower Canada, he remarked that under the new order of things, it was right that the multiplication of our educational appliances should keep pace with the country's advancement. For his part, and he believed he could speak for his reverend colleagues too—he could say that they were unconscious of a spark of jealousy in respect to the intended erection of a Theological College in Montreal.—*Globe*.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—The Rev. R. Walker, M.A., has been appointed rector of the junior department of Bishop's College. Mr. Walker was a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, took a first class in Mathematics, and a first in the Natural Sciences, and is now one of the professors at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He will enter upon his duties after Easter. His testimonials and the recommendation of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, by whom he was selected from a large number of candidates, exhibit him as a gentleman in no way unworthy to be the successor in office of the Bishop of Quebec and the lamented late rector, the Rev. G. C. Irving.

— **VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.**—Almost a year ago, Dr. Harris resigned the Chair of Natural Sciences at Victoria College, having accepted a similar position at Beloit University, Wisconsin, U.S. Dr. Harris has won for himself the character of a faithful and efficient professor, both in this chair and in that of the Modern Languages, which he formerly held; and there is not a student whom he has conducted through the interesting subjects of the department of Natural Sciences but will regret the severance of his connection with the College. His estimable lady and himself carry with them the sincere good wishes of a very large circle of friends. The Board of this University have appointed the Rev. N. Burwash, a graduate, to the Chair of Natural History at Victoria College, and that gentleman will, at the commencement of next session, enter upon his labors. He has been engaged qualifying himself for his new duties for some months at Yale College, and will continue to prosecute his studies during the Summer. From the ability and energy which Mr. Burwash has always displayed, we think the friends of the College have great reason to expect the future success of the department.—*Cobourg World*.

— **WOODSTOCK INSTITUTE SURPRISES.**—About ten days since, the six members of the Senior class who expect to graduate in April next, took possession of Dr. Fyfe's lecture room, during the noon intermission, and changed its appearance very materially. At 2 o'clock, p.m., the hour for recitation, the Principal found the platform, on which his desk stands, covered with a new carpet, an excellent hair-covered, spring-seated chair, in the place of the old wooden one, and the desk itself nicely covered with green baize. And on the desk was the following note: "To R. A. Fyfe, D.D. Will you please accept this presentation as a small token of the appreciation which we, the graduating class of 1867, have of you as our Theological Professor." On the 23rd instant, at the same hour of the day as the preceding and, when Dr. Fyfe entered his class room, he found to his amazement that his highly-prized chair, so recently given to him, was gone. Soon after, he was asked to go into the chapel room, to aid the students in something they had to do. Very unsuspectingly he went in, and there he found all the students assembled, and "the chair" which had disappeared was on the chapel platform. After taking his seat, a succession of students came in, each one having something. A very affectionate and respectful address was then read, and a complete suit of clothes, including overcoat and hat, was presented by the male students. Of course for some days Dr. Fyfe knew that he was going to have a new suit given him, for he had gone to be measured, but he had not the remotest suspicion whence the clothes were coming from; if he had, he might have interfered to divert the donation to some other object. As it was, the spirit which prompted the gift and the address, will probably never be forgotten by

the students or by their teacher. On the same day, the ladies of the Institute surprised their highly-esteemed teacher of music, Mrs. Revel, by presenting her with a handsome inlaid stand and work-box. No teacher has taken a more hearty interest in the welfare of the school, and specially of her own department, than Mrs. Revel.—*Canadian Baptist*.

— **ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, RED RIVER.**—We learn from a correspondent that there are now twenty-eight students in the College and Collegiate School together. Ten of these are students of Divinity—three exclusively so—and seven attending the classes both of the Theological College and Collegiate School. Among the latter are three Indians who give every promise of future usefulness in proclaiming among their heathen countrymen the unsearchable riches of Christ. Some of the youths in the Collegiate School belong to families settled in the Red River district, others are the sons of gentlemen in the employment of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, in the interior of Rupert's Land. There is every appearance of the Institution being highly appreciated as the means of offering a sound religious and secular education to the youth of the North West Territory.—*Echo*.

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