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THE
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

FOR LOWER CANADA

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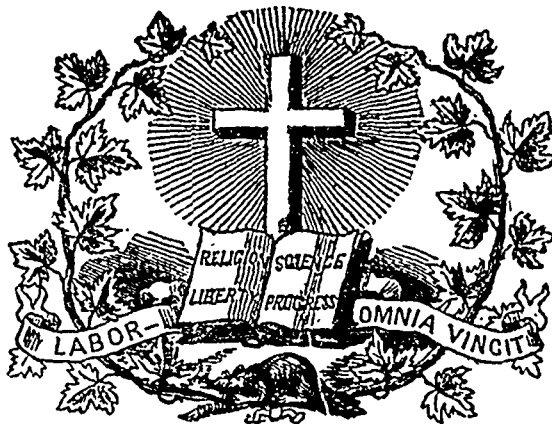
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JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume V.

Montreal (Lower-Canada), January, 1861.

No. 1.

SUMMARY.—*LITERATURE.*—Poetry: Et homo factus est.—Work while it yet is day.—Old Time's song.—Education: School Days of Eminent Men in Great Britain, by John Timbs, (continued).—*SCIENCE:* Notes on Earthquakes, by Principal Dawson.—*OFFICIAL NOTICES:* Separation and Annexation of School Municipalities.—Appointments: Boards of Examiners.—School Commissioners and Trustees.—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—Teacher wanted.—Situation wanted.—*EDITORIAL:* Penmanship.—Proceedings of the Teachers' Association for the District of St. Francis.—Education in Lower Canada.—The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to America, (continued).—Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, for 1859, (continued).—*MONTHLY SUMMARY:* Educational Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—*OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS:* Statement of the Correspondence of the Department for the year 1860.—Table of the annual grants for 1860 in aid of the Superior Education Fund.—Table of the annual aid to poor Municipalities.

LITERATURE.

POETRY.

ET HOMO FACTUS EST. (1)

(From the French of TURQUERY.)

Rest at last! and forth from the heavens bright,
Upon a lowly roof descends a radiant light;
There he reposed,
The glorious one for whom a world in tears,
Had sighed through all its dark four thousand years,
And sighed in vain:

He after whom prophets and sages yearned
Through sorrow and through joy with anxious eyes up-turned.
He King of kings,
Who came Humanity's deep sin and crime,
To bear with sacred head and hands sublime
Upon the cross.

Up from the throng each morn the cry was sent,
With earnest gaze on the eternal sphere intent;
Ah comes He not?
But still in vain they question, vainly wait.
Centuries murmur at the grave's dark gate,
Still to-morrow.

To-morrow will the East transcendent shine;
But centuries rolled on ere beamed the light divine,
'Till one glad night,
O'er the heavens a strange refulgence broke—
A flush of glory the proud day awoke
Amid its beams.

(1) For the original see our French number of December last. We are indebted for this translation to a lady of Maine.

The archangelic messenger descends —
And from expectant hosts a shout the silence rends;
The Christ is born!
From the highest heaven he comes—and earth
Shook as the cry proclaimed his wondrous birth
Throughout all space.

From out the gloomy depths of tombs appear
The old dead centuries hastening forth to hear
The glad acclaim:
And from their garments shake the ashes old,
Of years on years that to eternity have rolled,
Crying behold!

W. R. K.

Tomaston (Maine), January, 1861.

WORK WHILE IT YET IS DAY.

Work while it yet is day;
The evening draweth nigh;
Full soon will the last golden ray
Fade from the azure sky.

Work while it yet is day!
This life is but a span;
And swiftly pass the hours away
Allotted unto man.

Work while it yet is day,
Nor faint when sorrows come;
For trials oft beset the way
To our eternal home.

Work while it yet is day;
And work with all thy heart,
That at life's ending thou may'st say:
"I too have done my part."

Then work while yet 'tis day,
Nor let an hour pass by,
Without some righteous word or deed
Laid up for thee on high.

—Boys' and Girls' Own Magazine.

C. F.

OLD TIME'S SONG.

Oh! mine is a power that the world must own,
From the peasant's hearth to the monarch's throne;
With a careless eye I scan the race
That have this earth for their dwelling-place;

For in winter's frost or in summer's heat
I wander away with noiseless feet ;
E'en tender youth or manhood's prime,
All, all must bow to Father Time.

Oh! many a change have I seen in my day :
I have seen the heart wither in slow decay ;
I have seen the form that was high and proud
Wrapt in the mould'ring, silent shroud ;
I have seen the young mother, with trembling joy,
Smile o'er the sleep of her first-born boy ;
I have seen grim Death, in search of his prey,
Smile on the sleeper and bear him away.

I have seen the spot where the forest stood,
And the cedar waved in the mighty wood,
Where the dark, rank moss on the branches clung,
And the poisonous vine in its festoons hung ;
But a change has come o'er the forest scene,
And the city stands where the woods have been ;
Where the foot of man ne'er trod for fear,
The corn stands ripe in the golden ear.

In my ruthless grasp I encompass all,
And my power is felt by the great and small ;
Oh! the fresh green spring and the autumn's rime,
All, all come under the hand of Time.
I travel along with a silent pace,
But I furrows leave on each young face ;
And the eye that is strong in the morning light
May be glassy and fixed ere the close of night.

EDUCATION.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMMS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

CXXXII.

ARCHDEACON PALEY AT CAMBRIDGE.

Paley was fortunate in his education. He was born at Peterborough, i. 1743: during his infancy, his father removed to Giggleswick, in Yorkshire, having been appointed head-master of King Edward's School, in that place. He was educated under his paternal roof, and soon distinguished himself by great abilities, a studious disposition, and a rare ripeness of intellect. In his seventeenth year he was entered a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge; when his father declared that he would turn out a very great man, for he had by far the clearest head he had ever met with in his life. The event fully verified his parent's declaration. He graduated in 1763, and was senior wrangler. After completing his academical course, he became tutor in an academy at Greenwich; next, curate of Greenwich; and fellow of his College, and lecturer in the University on Moral Philosophy and the Greek Testament. Among his preferences he received the archdeaconry of Carlisle. As a writer he is distinguished for power of intellect, skill in argument, and strong, exact, and clear style. His great works are on Moral and Political Philosophy, the Evidences of Christianity, and Natural Theology. Both in his metaphysical and ethical views, Paley was a follower of Locke. His merits are thus summed up by Bishop Tarton:—

"It has long been denied the glory of Socrates, that he brought Philosophy from the schools of the learned to the habitations of men—by stripping it of its technicalities, and exhibiting it in the ordinary language of life. There is no one in modern times who has possessed the talent and disposition for achievements of this kind to an equal extent with Paley; and we can scarcely conceive any one to have employed such qualities with greater success. The transmutation of metals into gold was the supreme object of the alchemist's aspirations. But Paley had acquired a more enviable power. Knowledge, however abstruse, by passing through his mind, became plain common sense—stamped with the characters which ensured it currency in the world."

Paley thus strikingly remarks on Teaching:—

Education, in the most extensive sense of the word, may comprehend every preparation that is made in our youth for the sequel of our lives; and in this sense I use it. Some such preparation is necessary for all conditions, because without it they must be miserable, and probably

will be vicious when they grow up, either from the want of the means of subsistence, or from want of rational and inoffensive occupation. In civilized life, everything is effected by art and skill. Whence, a person who is provided with neither (and neither can be acquired without exercise and instruction) will be useless; and he that is useless will generally be at the same time mischievous, to the community. So that to send an uneducated child into the world, is injurious to the rest of mankind; it is little better than to turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets.

CXXXIII.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AT ETON.

This distinguished naturalist, and great friend to the advancement of science, was born in Argyle-street, London, in 1743. He received his earliest education under a private tutor; at nine years of age, he was sent to Harrow School, and was removed, when thirteen, to Eton. He is described in a letter from his tutor as being well-disposed and good-tempered, but so immoderately fond of play, that his attention could not be fixed to study. When fourteen, he was found, for the first time, reading during his hours of leisure. This sudden turn, Banks, at a later period, explained to his friend, Sir Everard Home. One fine summer evening, he bathed in the Thames, as usual, with other boys, but having stayed a long time in the water, he found, when he came to dress himself, that all his companions were gone; he was walking leisurely along a lane, the sides of which were richly enamelled with flowers; he stopped, and looking round, involuntarily exclaimed, "How beautiful!" After some reflection, he said to himself, "it is surely more natural that I should be taught to know all these productions of nature, in preference to Greek and Latin; but the latter is my father's command, and it is my duty to obey him: I will, however, make myself acquainted with all these different plants for my own pleasure and gratification." He began immediately to teach himself botany; and for want of more able tutors, submitted to be instructed by the women employed in "culling simples," to supply the druggists' and apothecaries' shops; he paid sixpence for every material piece of information. While at home for the ensuing holidays, he found, in his mother's dressing-room, to his great delight, a book in which all the plants he had met with were not only described, but represented by engravings. This proved to be Gerard's *Herbal*, which, although one of the boards was lost, and several leaves were torn out, young Banks carried with him to Eton, where he continued his collection of plants, and also made one of butterflies and other insects. Lord Brougham states that his father who was Bank's intimate friend, describes him as "a remarkably fine-looking, strong, and active boy, whom no fatigue could subdue, and no peril daunt; and his whole time, out of school, was given up to hunting after plants and insects, making a *hortus siccus* of the one, and forming a cabinet of the other. As often as Banks could induce him to quit his task in reading or in verse-making, (says Lord Brougham,) he would take him on his long rambles; and I suppose it was from this early taste that we had at Brougham so many butterflies, beetles, and other insects, as well as a cabinet of shells and fossils; but my father always said that his friend Joe cared mighty little for his book, and could not understand any one taking to Greek and Latin."

Banks left Eton at eighteen, and was entered a gentleman-commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, in December, 1760. His love of botany, which commenced at school, increased at the University, and there his mind warmly embraced all other branches of natural history. Finding there were no lectures given on botany, by permission, he engaged a botanical professor from Cambridge to lecture at Oxford, his remuneration to be derived from the students who formed his class. Mr. Banks soon made himself known in the University by his superior knowledge of natural history.

"He once told me," says Sir Everard Home, "that when he first went to Oxford, if he happened to come into any party of students in which they were discussing questions respecting Greek authors, some of them would call out 'Here is Banks, but he knows nothing of Greek! To this rebuke he would make no reply, but said to himself, I will very soon excel you all in another kind of knowledge, in my mind of infinitely greater importance; and not long after, when any of them wanted to clear up a point of natural history,' they said, 'We must go to Banks!'"

He left Oxford at the end of 1763, after having taken an honorary degree. His election into the Royal Society, and his presidency, and the extension of science, were the leading objects of his after-life, during the last thirty years of which all the voyages of discovery made under the auspices of Government had either been

suggested by him, (Sir Joseph,) or had received his approbation and support. He died in his 78th year.

CXXXIV.

SIR WILLIAM JONES AT HARROW.

This great Oriental scholar was born in London, in 1746: his father, an eminent mathematician, dying when his son was only three years old, the education of young Jones devolved upon his mother, a woman of extensive learning. When in his fifth year, the imagination of the young scholar was caught by the sublime description of the angel in the 10th chapter of the Apocalypse, and the impression was never effaced. In 1753, he was placed at Harrow School, under Dr. Thackeray, and continued under Dr. Sumner.

Lord Teignmouth relates that, when a boy at Harrow, Sir W. Jones invented a political play, in which Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, and Dr. Parr, also boys, were his principal associates. They divided the fields in the neighbourhood of Harrow according to a map of Greece, into states and kingdoms: each fixed upon one as his dominions, and assumed an ancient name. Some of the schoolfellows, as barbarians, invaded their territories, and attacked their hillocks or fortresses. The chiefs defended their respective domains against the incursions of the enemy: and in these imitative wars the young statesmen held councils; all doubtless very boyish, but admirably calculated to fill their minds with ideas of legislation and civil government. In these amusements, Jones was ever the leader,

In 1764, he was entered of University College, Oxford; here his taste for Oriental literature continued, and he engaged a native of Aleppo, whom he had discovered in London, to act as his preceptor; he also assiduously read the Greek poets and historians. After the completion of his intimacy with Dr. Sumner and Dr. Parr, Jones returned to Harrow as private tutor to Lord Althorpe, afterwards Earl Spencer. A fellowship of Oxford was also conferred upon him.

Sir W. Jones, in addition to great acquirements in other departments of knowledge, made himself acquainted with no fewer than twenty-eight different languages. He was from his boyhood a miracle of industry. He used to relate that when he was only three or four years of age, if he applied to his mother, a woman of uncommon intelligence and acquirements, for information upon any subject, her constant answer to him was, "Read, and you will know." He thus acquired a passion for books, which only grew in strength with increasing years. Even at school his voluntary exertions exceeded in amount his prescribed tasks; and Dr. Thackeray, one of his masters, was wont to say of him, that he was a boy of so active a mind, that if he were left naked and friendless upon Salisbury Plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame and riches. At this time he often devoted whole nights to study, when he generally took coffee or tea to keep off sleep. To divert his leisure, he commenced the study of the law; and he is said to have often surprised his mother's legal acquaintances by putting cases to them from an abridgment of Coke's Institutes, which he had read and mastered. In after-life his maxim was never to neglect any opportunity of improvement which presented itself. In conformity with this rule, while making the most wonderful exertions in the study of Greek, Latin, and the Oriental languages, at Oxford, he took advantage of the vacations to learn riding and fencing, and to read all the best authors in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French; thus—to transcribe an observation of his own—"with the fortune of a peasant, giving himself the education of a prince."

When in his thirty-third year, Sir William Jones resolved, as appears from a scheme of study found among his papers, "to learn no more rudiments of any kind; but to perfect himself in, first, twelve languages as the means of acquiring accurate knowledge of history, arts, and sciences." These were the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, German, and English: but he eventually extended his researches beyond even these ample limits. He made himself not only completely master of Sanscrit, as well as less completely of Hindostanee and Bengalee, but to a considerable extent also of the other Indian dialects. The languages which he describes himself to have studied least perfectly were the Chinese, Russian, Runic, Syrian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Dutch, Swedish, and Welsh. Yet, Sir William Jones died at the early age of forty-seven.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE.

Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860.

Read before the Natural History Society of Montreal.

On the 17th October, Canada and the Northern States of the American Union, were visited by an earthquake vibration of a more general and impressive character than any that has occurred for many years, and we propose to present to our readers such reports as have reached us with respect to its distribution, time, and local intensity, and to add for comparison and future experience a summary of the earthquakes that have occurred in Canada since its colonisation, and some remarks on the laws of these phenomena as far as they have been ascertained.

In Canada the earthquake of the 17th, was experienced in its greatest intensity in the lower part of the river, and with diminished force as far west as Hamilton. In the United States, in like manner, it was most violent on the Atlantic coast and extended westward apparently with less intensity as far as Troy. Between Hamilton and Father Point it was felt throughout the whole of Canada. At River Ouelle and other places in the lower St. Lawrence it was so violent as to throw down chimneys and damage walls, and several severe shocks were felt. In Upper Canada there appears to have been but one shock and this comparatively feeble. We have at present no information as to the extension of the vibrations to the north of Canada and to the south of the Northern States. (1)

The following list of places in which observations were made of the time and intensity of the shocks has been compiled chiefly from the newspapers, to which much credit is due for the careful and intelligent manner in which they have collected and recorded the facts.

The places have been arranged in the order of their longitudes, from east to west, and it will be observed that the time is earlier in eastern localities; but on comparing Bic and Belleville nearly nine degrees of longitude apart, it will be seen that the difference of time is only a little less than that due to the difference of longitude. The Hamilton observation would give an earlier time, but as the shock was slight and the testimony of only one observer was recorded, there may be an error. The shock thus appears to have been nearly simultaneous throughout Canada.

Bic, 6 a. m. Three shocks at intervals of some seconds, noise continued for 10 minutes.

Green Island, 6 a. m.

Rivière du Loup, 6 a. m. A series of shocks lasting nearly five minutes. A schooner off this place experienced a shock resembling that of striking on a sand-bank, and the waters of the Gulf were unusually agitated.

River Ouelle, 6. 15 a. m. Very violent, damaging walls and throwing down chimneys, especially in low grounds.

Eboulements, near Murray Bay, 5. 30 a. m. Violent. Five other feeble shocks in rapid succession, another at noon and another at 5 p. m. This is the only place where these latter shocks are mentioned, but the hour of the first is probably an error, as Bay St. Paul, quite near Eboulements, agrees in this respect more nearly with other places.

Bay St. Paul, 5.50 a. m. Violent shock; chimneys fell.

St. Thomas (Montmagny) 6 a. m. Two shocks,

St. Joseph de la Beauce, 6.10 a. m.

Quebec, 5.50 a. m. Several shocks, severe, especially in lower parts of the city and in the environs; but less so than at River Ouelle, &c.

Leeds, Megantic, 6.10 to 6.15 a. m.

Richmond, 5.45, a. m.

Three Rivers, about 6 a. m. Shocks felt for two minutes.

Granby, about 6 a. m.

St. Hyacinthe, 5.45 a. m. Three shocks continuing more than a minute, buildings reported damaged.

Maskinongé, 6 a. m. Shocks felt for more than a minute, supposed to be from North to South.

Montreal, 5.50. Two or three perceptible shocks, felt less on the Mountain than on lower ground.

St. Martin, Isle Jésus, 5.55. At Dr. Smallwood's observatory, two distinct and smart shocks. The wave passed from East to West. Barometer 29.964 inches, temperature 40° 3, wind N. E., cloudy.

Cornwall, 6 a. m.

(1) It was felt in New Brunswick also.

Prescott, 5 30 a. m.
Belleville, 5.30 a. m. One shock.
Hamilton, 4.45, a. m.

In all or nearly all of the above places the earthquake was preceded by a rumbling noise which gradually decreased after the vibrations had passed. The difference of duration ascribed to the shocks appears to arise mainly from the circumstance that some observers include the continuance of vibration in buildings, &c., as well as that of the subterranean sound; and in this way it is probable that by some persons two or more shocks have been regarded as one.

The following graphic account of the phenomena as observed at River Ouelle appeared anonymously in a Quebec paper, and is the most detailed statement we have seen of the effects of the earthquake in those localities in which it was most violent.

Rivière Ouelle, 17 octobre, 1860.

“Ce matin trois fortes secousses de tremblement de terre sont venues jeter la frayeur au milieu de nos populations.

“Les bâtisses situées de chaque côté de notre rivière ont souffert généralement. Une cheminée chez E. Chas. Têtu, deux chez M. C. Casgrain, une chez M. Franette, une chez Auguste Casgrain, une chez madame Frs. Casgrain, et chez une dizaine d'autres personnes ont été renversées. La croix de notre Eglise et le coq qui la surmontait sont à terre; les murs de notre belle église sont lézardés. Les secousses étaient effrayantes; la première, la plus violente, a commencé à six heures et quart, et a duré quatre minutes et 40 secondes, très violentes durant dix secondes et s'affaiblissant graduellement; la secousse la plus faible à six heures et vingt minutes, a duré trois à quatre secondes, et la troisième a commencé à six heures et demie, et n'a duré que deux à trois secondes; mais, comme la première, c'était un choc saccadé faisant danser les meubles, décrochant les cadres, les horloges, etc.

“Les secousses ont été plus faibles sur les hauteurs, que dans les plaines, de sorte que mes bâtisses se sont trouvées à l'abri des accidents.

“Jamais de mémoire de nos habitants, nous n'avons eu des coups aussi forts. Je suis demeuré devant mon horloge tout le temps pour m'assurer de sa durée, afin de pouvoir compter avec d'autres endroits la marche de ce grand et terrible phénomène.

“Un bruit sourd et fort nous a d'abord averti et ensuite sont venus les secousses et les craquements.”

The observation of Dr. Smallwood that the wave proceeded from east to west accords with that of some other observers and may be regarded as correct. At the same time the nearly simultaneous occurrence of the shock throughout Canada, perhaps indicates that the wave did not move horizontally out reached the surface from a great depth and at a high angle as Perry seems to suppose the earthquakes of Eastern America have usually done. It must however be observed that at the rate of propagation given by Mallet for earthquake waves through hard rock, which is not less than 10,000 feet per second, it is quite possible that even a horizontal wave may appear to be felt at the same instant at great distances. (1)

All the observers agree that the sound preceded the shock and continued after it, and that the first shock was the most violent; and it is also very generally noted that it was most severely felt on low ground and least so on rocky eminences. This last character which belongs to earthquakes generally, seems to arise from the greater resistance opposed to the vibrations by loose materials as compared with hard rocks.

It appears from the published lists that the late earthquake is the last of at least twenty-nine that have visited Canada since its discovery by Europeans, and we now proceed to give some account of these previous instances, availing ourselves mainly of the facts and conclusions stated by Mallet and Perry, the two most extensive and laborious collectors of earthquake statistics.

Mallet defines an earthquake as “the transit of a wave of elastic impression in any direction from verticality upward to horizontality in any azimuth through the crust of the earth, from any centre of impulse, or from more than one, and which may be attended with tidal and sound waves dependent upon the impulse and upon the circumstances of position as to sea and land” Such “earth-waves” travel outward from the centre of impulse with immense velocity and appear as upward shocks or undulating rolls according to the greater or less verticality of the motion. They may also be complicated with indirect shocks arising from unequal or cir-

cuitous transmission of the vibrations, and these complex shocks usually occur in great and destructive earthquakes.

The causes of these vibratory waves, are too deep-seated to be directly known to us, but they must occur when any part of the crust of the earth is subjected to tension, and when this is suddenly relieved by fracture or otherwise, and again when any part of the earth's crust is left unsupported and collapses under the force of gravity. Geology teaches us to refer such effects to the slow expansion or contraction of great masses of rock under the influence of heat, to the disengagement of elastic gases under pressure, to the removal of matter from the interior to the surface by volcanoes, to the transference of sediment from the land to the sea basins. Such causes are constant and secular, and of course the precise time at which the tension or unsupported weight shall give way can scarcely be calculated, and may occur with suddenness and at irregular intervals; and so nice may be the balancing of opposing forces, that observation shows us that the attraction of the moon or an unusually low state of atmospheric pressure may upset the equilibrium and induce an extensive vibration of the solid crust of the earth, yet the actual causes of the phenomenon may have been for ages slowly preparing for it.

The fractured condition of the rocks of the earth shows that earthquakes have been occurring throughout all geological time, and they are by no means rare phenomena at present. For the whole earth their rate of occurrence is stated to be nearly 3 per month or 36 per annum; and no doubt very many are unrecorded and would considerably increase the average. But their distribution locally is very unequal. While in some spots slight earthquakes are of almost constant recurrence and in others great agitations of the earth are not infrequent, in other extensive regions no earthquakes are known to have occurred. Earthquakes are manifestly connected with the causes of volcanic action, and follow the same law of distribution on the surface of the globe; though in volcanic regions earthquakes and volcanic eruptions sometimes alternate, as if the suppression of the latter gave increased energy to the former. Hence volcanic vents have been regarded as safety valves to those pent-up seismic agencies, as they have been called, which shake the pillars of the solid land.

In Mallet's map of the distribution of earthquakes, in the Report of the British Association for 1858, a belt of intense seismic activity runs from the Falkland Islands and Cape Horn along the Andes and Rocky Mountains, giving off a branch through Colombia to the West India Islands. It crosses over to Asia by the Peninsula of Alaska and the Alutian Islands, and runs down through Kamschaska, the Kurile and Japan Islands, from which it gives off a branch along the Ladrone Islands, but the main body crosses over to the Philippines, and from these a great crescent shaped patch stretches around Celebes, Java, and Sumatra. This crescent of the East India Islands seems to be the most intense seat of earthquake force in the world. It sends off branches in different directions. One of these passes eastward and southwest through New Guinea and the New Hebrides to New Zealand, and probably beyond it to the Antarctic continent, giving off a long branch through the Polynesian Islands. Another goes northward and spreads itself in Central Asia. A third running up the Malayan Peninsula and through northern India, Persia and Asia Minor, passes along the south of Europe and extends to the Azores, giving off a faint branch through France and the British Islands to Iceland. The great earthquake band thus traced, includes nearly all the active volcanoes, except a few apparently isolated spots in the Ocean, like the Sandwich Islands. There are however broad sheets of the earth's surface traversed by the earthquake vibrations proceeding from this band of maximum action, and there are also subordinate bands of small intensity which have not been noticed in the above sketch. To the latter belongs the east coast of America, which seems to constitute a continuation of the West Indian branch, extending upwards along the Appalachian chain to Labrador, and perhaps completing the circle of the North Atlantic by a submarine continuation to Iceland.

We of course know nothing certainly of earthquakes in eastern America until after its colonization by Europeans, yet this does not constitute a difference between America and the old continent so great as might at first sight be supposed. We know comparatively little of earthquakes even in the old world until the 16th century. Nothing more strongly indicates the little attention given to natural phenomena in the middle age of the earth's history, than the fact that while the recorded earthquakes even in Europe and the neighbouring parts of Asia and Africa are only from 10 to 68 per century in the first 15 centuries of our era, they rise in the 18th century to 660 and in the 19th already amount to

(1) See Mallet on the Dynamics of Earthquakes.—*Transactions Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XXI.*

925. No attention seems to have been given to earthquakes in the periods of classical antiquity and the middle ages, except when they proved very destructive or were supposed to be connected with some historical event. The great and otherwise alarming increase of earthquakes in modern times is in truth to be attributed principally to the revival of learning, to the invention of printing, and to the progress of the natural and physical sciences. Hence between the 15th and 17th centuries the recorded earthquakes in Europe and its vicinity rise suddenly from 41 to 180, and the increase seems only to have been arrested in the 18th century, when these causes were in full activity. The progress of navigation in the Pacific, and the discovery of America, have, when we regard the whole world, also enormously increased the number of instances, so that the earthquakes for the whole world were in the 17th and 18th century 35.3 per annum and in the first half of the 18th century alone 3240 in all, while the total number from the 10th to the 15th centuries inclusive was only 532.

The earliest earthquake in Eastern North America, in the catalogue prepared by Mr. Mallet for the British Association, is that felt in New England in 1638. The earliest in Canada is that of 1663. The following list taken from the Report above referred to and other sources, includes all the subsequent earthquakes recorded as having affected Canada, or the neighbouring parts of America.

- 1639, June 2, *New England*.—Violent, two shocks, direction N. W. & S. E., houses thrown down.
- 1658, April 4, " Violent.
- 1660, January 31, " "
- 1662, January 26, " Violent, three shocks, chimneys thrown down.
- " Nov. 6, " "
- 1663, February 5, *CANADA*.—Very violent, succeeded by minor shocks until July following, ice broken up, rivers discoloured, cliffs and banks thrown down, buildings injured: extended to Nova Scotia and New England.
- 1665, February, 24, " At Tadoussac and Malbaie, violent.
- " Oct. 15, " Violent, accompanied by loud noise.
- 1668, not dated, *New England*.
- 1669, " " "
- 1727, Nov. 9, " Violent, followed by slight shocks, direction N. E. to S. W., loud explosions, earth opened at Newbury, and ejected sand, &c.
- 1728, January 30, *New England*.
- " Aug. 2, " Slight shocks continued from November 1727 to this date.
- 1729, March 25, " Repeated slight shocks from this date till 1741.
- 1732, September 5, *CANADA, New England* and as far as Maryland buildings injured.
- 1737, February 6, *New England*.—At Boston, one shock.
- " December 7, " and New York, three shocks, buildings injured.
- 1738, Oct. or Nov., " At Boston.
- 1741, December 6, " Boston, &c., slight.
- 1744, May 16, *CANADA*.—At Quebec a considerable vibration.
- " June 3, *New England*.—At Cambridge, slight.
- 1746, Feb. 2, " At Boston.
- 1755, Oct., *CANADA*.—No shocks, but unusual rise and fall of water in Lake Ontario. On Nov. 1st of this year occurred the great Lisbon earthquake which was felt over the Atlantic and in the West Indies, but I find no record of its being felt in Canada.
- " Nov., *New England* and Eastern U. States to Maryland. Also Nova Scotia. Three or four shocks, two of them violent. Houses were damaged.
- " Nov. 21, " At Boston.
- " Dec 19, " Same region as on the 18th, but slightly.
- 1756, January 1, *New England*.—At Boston.
- " November 16, " "
- " December 4, " "
- 1757, July 8, " "
- 1758, February 2, " "
- 1760, " 3, " "
- " November 9, " At Boston slight.
- 1861, February, " "
- " March 12, *North America*.—Violent shocks.
- " 16, *New England*.—Boston.
- 1763, October 30, *Philadelphia*.—Violent.

- 1766, February 2, *New England*.—Especially Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- " August 25, *New England*.—Newport, R. I.
- " Dec. 17, " Portsmouth, N. H., a violent shock.
- 1776, February 2, " In Rhode Island.
- 1783, July 29, *New York*.—Rather violent.
- 1785, January 2, *New England*.—At Cambridge, shocks at same time at Baltimore.
- 1786, November 29, *New England*.—At Cambridge.
- 1787, February 25, " "
- 1791, May 16, " At Rast Haddam, Conn., which was visited by a series of slight shocks, continuing through several years.
- " April 18, *New England*.—To Pennsylvania, a severe shock followed by slighter ones.
- " December, *CANADA*.—Severe shocks at St. Paul's Bay, walls cracked, &c.
- 1756, February, *CANADA*.—A violent shock, rocks fell from cliffs at Niagara.
- 1799, March 17, *Philadelphia*.—one shock.
- 1800, November 29, " A severe shock.
- " December 25, *New England*.—Various places.
- 1801, November 12, *Philadelphia*.
- 1804, May 18, *New York*.
- 1810, Nov. *New England*.—Several places a severe shock.
- 1811, December 16. At this date commenced the terrible earthquakes which were felt extensively in the valley of the Mississippi and in various parts of the Eastern and Western States until 1813. The great earthquake of Caraccas occurred in March 1812.
- 1816, September 9, *CANADA*.—A severe shock felt at Montreal.
- " 16, " A second shock less violent.
- 1818, Oct. 11, " Felt near Quebec.
- 1819, August 15, " At St. Andrews.
- " November 10, " At Montreal, slight. Followed by an awful storm with rain impregnated with matter like soot.
- 1821, February, " At Quebec, a slight shock.
- 1823, May 30, " On shore of Lake Erie, slight but water lake rose to height of 9 feet.
- 1824, July 9, *New Brunswick*.—A severe shock.
- 1822, August 23, *New England*.—At New London, Conn.
- 1828, August 20, *CANADA*.
- 1829, January, *New York*.—At Portsmouth.
- 1831, July 14, *CANADA*.—At Murray Bay, Beauport, &c., walls and chimneys were thrown down at the former place.
- 1832, *Nova Scotia*.—Slight.
- 1833, March and April, *CANADA*.—Several shocks at Murray Bay, &c.
- 1837, April 18, *Hartford Conn*.—Very slight.
- 1840, August 9, *New England*.—Especially in Connecticut, several slight shocks.
- " September 10, *CANADA*.—At Hamilton, a violent shock apparently from W. to E.
- " November 11, *Philadelphia*.—A severe shock.
- " 14, *New Haven*.—In Connecticut.
- 1841, January 25, *New York*.—Several shocks W. to E.
- " Spring, *CANADA*.—Said to have been felt at Quebec, but regarded as uncertain.
- 1842, November 8 and 9, *CANADA*.—Montreal, Three Rivers, &c., severe shocks and agitation of the River.
- 1844, " " At Montreal.
- 1847, " " Felt at Montreal.
- 1855, February 8, *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick* and *New England* slight.
- " 19, *New England*.—In Maine.
- 1856, May 1, *CANADA*.—At Ottawa and its vicinity, (See Canadian Nat. Vol. 1).
- 1857, " In the Upper Province.
- 1858, January 15, *CANADA*.—At Niagara, slight.
- " May 10, " At Richmond, slight.
- " June 27, *New England*.—At New Haven, slight.
- 1859, *CANADA*.—At Metis.
- On comparing the above table with the deductions of Mallet and Perry for the entire globe, we perceive the applicability to Canada of the law ascertained by them, that the greatest and most frequent shocks occur a little after the middle and toward the close of each century. Thus in Canada and New England the years from 1658 to 1663, from 1756 to 1766, and from 1791 to 1796, were periods of special seismic activity, and in the present century our most severe shock has been in 1860, and judging from the previous centuries will no doubt be followed by others.
- With respect to seasons of the year, the published catalogues show that January presents the maximum, and May and June the minimum activity for the northern hemisphere, and that the autumn and winter months are those in which earthquakes occur

most frequently. Nearly in accordance with this, in the above list the earthquakes are distributed as follows:—

January	8	July	4	Spring	16
February	4	August	6	Summer	12
March	5	September	4	Autumn	25
April	4	October	7	Winter	30
May	6	November	14		
June	3	December	8		

We have only to add that the present article is to be regarded only as an imperfect and hasty summary, and that we shall gratefully receive and publish, in a supplementary article, any information which our correspondents may supply respecting either the late earthquake or any of its predecessors—*Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



SEPARATION AND ANNEXATION OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council was pleased, on the 26th December last, to annex to the school Municipality of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, in the County of Lévi, the District No. 2 of the School Municipality of Ville d'Aubigny, in the said County, the limits whereof being as follow: on the North-east a line parallel to the North-western line of Escar street, running North-east to the land of Thomas Fraser, Esquire; on the North-west the summit of the Cape; on the South-west the land of France Couture, and on the North-east the land of the said Thomas Fraser.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to erect as a separate School Municipality, under the name of East Abercrombie, that part of the Township of Abercrombie, in the County of Terrebonne, formed by the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranges of the said Township of Abercrombie.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to erect as a separate School Municipality the Parish of St. Romain, in the County of Compton; which shall include the Township of North Winstow as far as River Felton.

APPOINTMENTS:

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to appoint Venerable Archdeacon Samuel Gilson, M. A., a member of the Montreal Protestant Board of Examiners, vice Rev. W. F. Leach, D. C. L., resigned.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council was pleased, on the 26th December last, to make the following appointment, viz:—

County of Drummond.—St. Frédéric: The Rev. John George Magil, to be a School Trustee.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council was pleased, on the 3rd instant, to make the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz:—

County of Charlevoix.—St. Fidèle: Messrs. George Dallaire and Etienne Bilodeau.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council was pleased, on the 29th January, to make the following appointments of School Commissioners:—

County of Terrebonne.—Abercrombie: Messrs. Edouard Rateile, Pierre Simard, Isaac Ratelle, Alexis Beauchamp, and Theodore Nadon.

County of Hochelaga.—Côte des Neiges: Messrs. David Davidson, and James Snowden.

CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Madame Célestin Bélanger alias Victorine Picard, Miss Marie Julie Olympe Gautron dite Larochelle, and Mr. Nicolas Joly, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

N. LACASSE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF TRIMBLE-RIVERS.

Misses Sarah Bouthillette, Albino Bailly, Joséphine Contois, and Mr. Isaac Ringuette, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Model Schools.

Misses Séraphine Bourgoing; Dame Zéphirin Bernard, and Mr. Godfroy Caron, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

J. P. M. DESILETS,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

Messrs. Séverin Dumais, and Edouard Roy, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Model Schools.

Misses Caroline Caron, Marie Marcellino Turcot, Arthémise Desjardins, Marie Céline Marquis, Arthémise Bérubé, and Léocadie Paradis, have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

P. DUMAIS,
Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following works:

From Professor Dawson, Montreal: *Acadian Geology*, 1 vol. 12o; *First Principles of Philosophy*, by B. Silliman, 1 vol. 8o.

From M. H. Pericy, Esq., Superintendent of the New-Brunswick Fisheries: 39 pamphlets on divers subjects.

From J. G. Barthe, Esq., Advocate, Québec: *Le Canada Reconquis par la France*, 1 vol. 8o, by himself.

From M. J. C. Taché, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Québec: *Des Provinces de l'Amérique du Nord et d'une Union Fédérale*, by himself, 1 vol. 12o, 50 copies; *Notice historiographique sur la fête célébrée à Québec, le 16 juin 1859, jour du 200e anniversaire de l'arrivée de Mgr. de Montmorency Laval au Canada*; published by M. J. C. Taché, 1 pamphlet 8o, 142 copies.

From James Hodges, Esq., London: *Construction of the Great Victoria Bridge*, 1 vol. large folio, by himself; *Construction of the Great Victoria Bridge*, 1 vol. large 4o, by himself.

TEACHER WANTED

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

SITUATION WANTED

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

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA) JANUARY, 1861.

Penmanship.

That a fair legible handwriting is an advantage to the writer, as well as the reader, none, we take it for granted, will deny. To know well how to use a pen, in a physical as in a literary sense, all now admit to be of the greatest importance. It is even asserted by some that handwriting may, in many instances, be a good criterion by which to judge of characteristic traits. If this is true it gives additional importance to the subject, and of itself should be a sufficient reason to stimulate both teachers and learners to great exertions. Indeed the acquirement cannot be too highly appreciated, and will, we trust, continue to be looked upon as a prize well worth contending for in our public schools. Our higher educational institutions have not unfrequently been taxed with indifference or neglect in this respect; but there are a great many persons whose manuscript proves this to be erroneous, or at least exaggerated. A collection of calligraphic specimens made by a Canadian amateur, and including the autographs of many of the remarkable men the country has produced, shows a penmanship which is far from being uncouth or obscure; indeed, with few exceptions, it is quite the reverse. So much importance is attached to the subject by the Council of Public Instruction that it has made it one of the conditions without fulfilling which the Prince of Wales' prize, to be competed for in our Normal Schools, cannot be obtained.

The following from an English paper, will go far to destroy the erroneous opinion entertained, that great men are generally indifferent to penmanship—an opinion which not unfrequently induces people even to pride themselves on their bad handwriting:—

“Lord Derby’s handwriting is beautiful—equally elegant and legible. Lord Stanley’s is as legible as large pica, but certainly not elegant. Lord Palmerston’s is free, pleasant and by no means obscure. The Duke of Newcastle writes an excellent hand—long well-formed letters and very distinct. Lord John Russell’s penmanship is not unlike the Colonial Minister’s, but on a smaller scale. Other instances might be cited, but it is more the purport of the present paper to say that the East India Company nearly all through the present century have been remarkably fortunate in the calligraphy of their chief servant the Governor General, who has set an example of penmanship to the whole class of writers which ought not to have been thrown away. Lord Wellesley’s handwriting is, perhaps, the best we have ever seen. Sir George Barlow’s was little inferior. Lord Minto wrote a remarkably firm, solid, legible hand. Lord Hastings and Lord Amherst were somewhat stately in their penmanship, but every letter was as clear as type. Lord Wm. Bentinck ran his letters, and sometimes his words, a little too much into each other; but he wrote a good flowing hand that was rarely otherwise than legible. Lord Auckland’s handwriting was peculiarly round and distinct—the very reverse of his successor’s, Lord Ellenborough’s which was pretty and lady-like, and not distinct; but he was always one of the Company’s naughty boys. Lord Dalhousie wrote a beautiful hand—flowing and elegant, but very distinct; and the present Governor General, Lord Canning, need not blush to see his handwriting placed beside that of any of his contemporaries.”

St. Francis Teachers’ Association

The third annual meeting of the Teachers’ Association for the district of St. Francis, was held at Compton, on the 27th December last, Mr. H. Hubbard, School Inspector, in the chair. The officers for 1861 were then elected as follows: H. Hubbard, President; Rev. J. H. Nichols, D. D., and C. C. Colby, Vice-Presidents, and Professor J. H. Graham, A. M., Secretary-Treasurer. The executive committee is composed of Messrs. Hubbard, Graham, Nichols, Pearl and Martin. The morning session was entirely taken up with these proceedings. In the afternoon session the following subject was submitted for consideration: “What measures can be adopted to awaken interest in school and secure application on the part of pupils.” A discussion ensued, which we condense from an account given in the *Sherbrooke Gazette*. The Rev. Mr. Sherrill, of Eaton, spoke of the benefits resulting from frequent visits to the schools by the parents, and a lively interest being manifested by them in the prosperity of the school and the progress of their children.

Mr. Pearl, A. B., Principal of the Danville Academy, spoke of the difficulty there is in awakening an interest on the part of the parents. They were too regardless of the interests of their schools and the progress of the scholars. The great fault lies with the parents in not securing good teachers and properly sustaining them.

Professor Graham, of the St. Francis College, Richmond, said that the teachers must impress their pupils and the parents with a due sense of their school interests, and if they desire the visits of the parents, they must first visit them at their homes, make their visits pleasant and useful, and testify to them a deep interest in the education of their children. Mr. Lee, A. B., Principal of the Stanstead Academy, expressed himself in the same sense. Mr. Sherrill was of opinion that teachers and parents were to blame, and that methods of teaching, more efficient and attractive, should be adopted.

Here an address by Rev. Dr. Nichols, D. D., Principal of Bishop’s College, Lennoxville, on the office, the business and character of the teacher was read, the discussion being suspended for the purpose. On its being resumed—

The Rev. Mr. Pearl, of Waterville, pointed out the dangers of allowing the teacher frequently to visit the parents. If the teacher visited the parents, and the parents the school, great good would doubtless attend the practice, but the thing should be done with right spirit and motives. The teacher should not make these visits merely for his personal comfort and convenience, or find fault with every thing in the school and district; but let him early visit every family, and show a deep interest in the school and in their children; let him counsel with the parents, and enlist them in his plans and methods, and make them feel that he needs their help in benefitting their own children, and he will not find them

indifferent to him or his work. He will secure their interest and co-operation all the better if he too feels and manifests an intelligent interest in their home affairs and labors. This interest he should be able to awaken among the scholars, and give them practical ideas. Their diligence and application will be better secured if his teaching be interesting and diversified. He once saved a good week’s work by promising the scholars, if they would do the right thing for a week, he would show them how to graft pear trees. The reward thus promised being earned was given, and proved of greater importance than it had been expected, as it is owing to those lessons that several families are now possessed of fine orchards.

Mr. Parker of Compton, suggested as a means of ensuring the attendance of children many improvements often spoken of in this journal, as the construction, ornamentation and furnishing of school houses. Mr. Gilman, of Dalswell, would be delighted to hear the subject of the distribution of rewards and prizes discussed as two conflicting opinions were held by different authors, and professors. Rev. Mr. Sherrill summed up, saying that though the several speakers seemed to differ, all they had said tended to the same end. Parents and teachers had each their part to perform, and were dependent one upon the other. Prayers and singing exerted, he thought, a happy influence in school.

In the evening session Mr. Whitney, teacher of music, spoke on the subject of music in schools, and his class from the Eaton school sang several hymns. The President made some observations on the methods to be employed in teaching reading, spelling, and writing. The Rev. C. Pearl, of Waterville, lectured for over an hour, on “The common school and its relation to the higher seminaries in securing the objects of general education.” He was warmly greeted, and received the thanks of the assembly.

Professor Graham introduced as the second general topic of discussion,—“The expediency of the common custom of *boarding round*.” A very earnest and spicy discussion followed, in which the evils and the benefits of this system were pretty thoroughly canvassed.

The morning session of Friday was opened by some remarks on reading from the President, who was followed by other speakers. Professor Graham then delivered a lecture, choosing for his theme, “The qualifications of teachers, and successful management of common schools.” He was loudly cheered, and received a vote of thanks for his eloquent address. Mr. Colby read an essay on the importance of Teachers’ Associations. Divers resolutions were then adopted, some tendering votes of thanks to the Superintendent of Education for the nomination of Mr. Hubbard as School Inspector, and for the protection extended to the associations, by allowing teachers the necessary time to attend their conferences; also to Mr. Hubbard for his exertions in ensuring the success of the present conference, and to other persons for their assistance. Others urge upon teachers the introduction of singing in their schools, and the last recommend the holding of other conferences, and the reading of essays at their public sittings to be held in the different localities of the District; and charge the President and the Secretary to communicate with the Superintendent of Education and the other associations, with a view to extend the system to all parts of the Province and, if possible, form a general association of teachers, which, aided by the excellent normal schools now established, would secure to the profession that standing which it ought to occupy.

Education in Lower Canada.

Our thanks are due to the author of the following article, which appeared in the last number of the *British American Journal*, for his earnest and apposite remarks upon the subject of education.

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

This important document has been lying on our table for some time, and we would assure its respected author that circumstances, not neglect, have prevented an earlier notice of its valuable contents. Education in Lower Canada has ceased to be a question of serious difficulty to the Government, or to those more immediately charged with its conduct. A system of elementary instruction very generally obtains throughout the agricultural districts, and we no more hear of organised, or even casual, resistance to the laws enacted to promote this national good. This happy state of things has enabled the Government to enlarge the means of education, and indeed to place the whole system upon such a footing as must compare favorably with that of any other in the British Empire. Thus, we read in the report before us of a

Council of Public Instruction, which held its first meeting on the 10th January of the last year and in which the different religious bodies, as well as the respective nationalities, were most respectably represented; of Normal, Model, Industrial, and even Infant Schools; of a valuable Museum attached to one of the Model schools; of conferences of teachers in which "important questions have been discussed and excellent lectures delivered;" of parish libraries, to the number of one hundred and thirty one; of School Inspectors, numbering as many as twenty-six, and such other arrangements as appertain to an advanced state of public instruction. We see it stated that "six of the pupils who have left the McGill Normal school are now teachers in Upper Canada, and two from the Jacques Cartier school are teachers in Prince Edwards' Island." Respecting the attendance at the Normal schools the report says, "it is pleasant to observe that nearly all the pupils are from the country; and that nearly all the counties in Lower Canada have furnished their contingent." This is indeed a pleasing fact, and must tend to excellent results, inasmuch as these pupils, when they will have become qualified teachers, will, in most instances, return to their native counties, and be received with a degree of confidence and respect commensurate with their acquirements. Tables of statistics appended to the report show the present number of primary schools to be 3,011, an increase over the year 1858 of 147; the number of scholars 141,533, increase over previous year, 10,593. The statistics of superior education show as the number of pupils of Universities and Superior Schools, 509; of Classical Colleges, 2,756; of Industrial Colleges, 1,962; Academies for boys, 6,568; for girls, 14,278; Normal Schools, 219; total, 26,287; increase over the year 1858, 412.

Highly pleasing as is this report in its general bearing, it still has its dark side. "Wherever there is light there is shade." The concluding words give us the painful fact, "that notwithstanding the great number of schools of all kinds now possessed by the two great cities of Quebec and Montreal a large proportion of the children in both attend no school, and receive no kind of instruction. All the schools now in operation are literally overcrowded, but neither the number nor the dimensions correspond with the wants of the still increasing population." In connection with this statement Mr. Chauveau avers, that while "for some years past Quebec has voted an additional sum, Montreal has hitherto refused this boon." This state of things should no longer be disregarded by our Statesmen and Philanthropists. Ignorance in Cities is much more fatal than in the rural parts; and if it be the question of economy, which is interfering between our city poor and their right to protection from the heathen darkness, which we read of as abounding in some of the old-world cities, surely very little reflection would shew that it is cheaper, besides being incomparably more pleasant, to pay the school master than the policeman; and that a better return can be obtained for money given to Clergymen for teaching in public schools, than for the salaries paid them as Chaplains of Gaols, or as associates of the Sheriff on the demoralising public scaffold.

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

IX.

LOWER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

The following morning the Prince left for Ottawa.

While in Montreal and Quebec His Royal Highness had a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the civilization of the country; for in those old and well developed centres the heterogeneous elements of which society is composed, are all to be found, both distinct from each other, and amalgamated.

Though Montreal is not so old as Quebec its early history is as interesting, and still more stirring. The founding of this city, on the very confines of the country of the Mohawks, whose murderous inroads were the terror of the continent, was an act of great boldness, if not absolute temerity.

On the 17th May 1642, M. de Maisonneuve, the agent of a company formed in France, under rather surprising circumstances, for the purpose of founding a city in the country of the Iroquois, caused a small chapel, the first erected on the Island, to be consecrated by Père Vimont, the superior of the Jesuits then in the colony. The Island itself was, on the 15th August following, —the festival of the Assumption,—dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Hence the name of *Ville-Marie*, by which the town was long designated, and which is ever now occasionally met with in

ecclesiastical documents. In 1663, the Sulpicians of Paris became possessed of this fine domaine, and soon established a house, far wealthier now than the one from which it springs and almost as old. During a long period the small settlement possessed for its protection against the hostile tribes nothing but a feeble palisade and the indomitable courage of its inhabitants. Sixty years later the town was surrounded by a wall, which was not removed until 1808, when it was found to be an impediment to the growth of the city, and quite inadequate to its purpose in a strategical point of view.

The line of these fortifications, as laid down on an old plan made in 1758, extends towards the west to the space now occupied by McGill street; following thence, in a northern direction, nearly the line of Craig street, it terminates in the east,—a little below the citadel, when occupied part of the ground now taken up by Da'housie Square and extending to St. Denis street.

The population of Montreal in 1720, was 3000 souls, and of the whole of Canada not more than 10,000. (1)

In the year 1765 a conflagration destroyed almost the whole town, involving 215 families in a general ruin, and causing a loss of about \$400,000. Public generosity was appealed to both in England and in Canada, and considerable sums were raised by subscription for the relief of the sufferers. That part which the fire had destroyed was rebuilt, and much improved,—a circumstance by no means unusual in such cases,—and Montreal soon rose from her ashes with renewed vigor and prosperity.

In 1775, Montgomery with some troops of the Revolution, occupied it for a few months, and then abandoned it. It was much exposed in 1812; nay, had Salaberry been unsuccessful at Chateauguay, it would in all probability have again fallen into the hands of the enemy. In 1837-8, after two insurrections, it was for some time subjected to martial law; many of its leading citizens were imprisoned through vindictive party spirit, or through the interested zeal of subordinates thirsting for money and honors; and twelve executions for political offences followed.

As a singular example of the vicissitudes of human affairs, it is worthy of notice that all the French Canadians who, since the Union, have filled the post of Prime Minister, and many who held portfolios under them, were either imprisoned, or molested at the time.

In 1849, the Act securing indemnification for losses sustained during the rebellion was assailed by the party in opposition as a direct premium offered to treason. A riot followed during which the building where parliament met was fired by the mob, and entirely destroyed. A splendid library containing about 30,000 volumes was lost; not satisfied with this act of Vandalism the mob kept the town in alarm until the government was at length removed to Toronto.

Montreal was the great mart of the fur trade with the Indians under the French and the English. Here the renowned *bourgeois* of the North-West lived in princely style; while their hardy *royaueurs* carried the trade into the most distant regions of the continent. The town is not now dependent on this trade, which indeed has taken another direction, but by the vigorous energy and activity of its merchants has become the great *entrepot* of the trade between England and Upper Canada, and even of that between the former country and some of the States of the American Union. The obstructions in Lake St. Peter, which prevented vessels of great draught reaching the Port, were removed by dredging; canals were made, and extensive wharves and basins were built to accommodate the shipping; railways were constructed,—one to Portland, securing a direct communication with the sea-board at all seasons,—and this prosperous and enterprising city, stimulated by the healthy development of the country, acquired a commercial importance which has increased ever since. At present it is connected by rail with River du Loup, Quebec, Portland, Sherbrooke, New York, Toronto, Sarnia, Detroit, and Ottawa. In 1859, the value of its exports was \$3,044,000, and its imports amounted to \$15,553,000.

The population is generally estimated at 85,000 to 90,000; about one-half is of French origin, and upwards of two thirds belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The wards St. Lawrence, St. Lewis, St. Mary, and St. Antoine are in a great measure peopled by Franco-Canadians. St. Ann's ward, comprising Griffintown, is principally inhabited by the Irish population, which is also distributed in the St. Lawrence ward, and the St. Mary's, often called the Quebec suburbs. The English, Scotch, and Americans dwell in the West, St. Antoine, and Centre wards. There are also

(1) *Montréal et ses principaux Monuments*.—Published by E. Sénécal, 1860.

French, Italians, Belgians, Swiss, and many Germans of whom about one-half are Roman Catholics; of the other half, some are of Jewish faith and the remainder are Protestants.

The city with its villas, gardens and orchards covers about 2,000 acres. Rows of trees line Beaver Hall, Craig, Sherbrooke, and St. Denis streets, their cool and refreshing shade adding comfort to the dwellings, which in appearance are often very elegant. In the windows of the shops of Notre-Dame and St. James streets may be seen all that the seductive arts of luxury and elegance can display. McGill and St. Paul streets, and the cross streets leading to Notre-Dame, are occupied by the higher branches of trade, to accommodate which splendid buildings have been erected.

Montreal has undergone so great a change during the last twenty years that a citizen returning after an absence extending over such a lapse of time, would hardly know it again. Many of the streets are wider; its wooden houses, destroyed by the great conflagration of 1852, have been replaced by buildings of brick, very handsome edifices meet the eye on all sides; and whole districts have risen as if by enchantment, where fields and orchards stood before. The orchards producing the *fameuse* and *calville* apples, which have earned for Montreal deserved celebrity, are, we fear, greatly reduced in extent; and horticulturists would do well to look to it in time, else this important article of commerce upon which the town has always prided itself, will cease to be a source of profit. It is certainly impossible to witness the improvements taking place every day without feeling great satisfaction, yet one cannot see the relics of a former age, such as the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Hotel-Dieu disappear, without a feeling of interest.

The great Church of Notre-Dame rises majestically over all the surrounding buildings, and from every point where a view of the city can be had it is still a conspicuous object. The old church, that stood upon the same site, was erected in the year 1672. On the 3rd September 1824, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid, and it was opened for public worship on the 18th July 1829. The style is plain Gothic; and its high and not elegant proportions always impress a stranger favorably. Its dimensions are: length 255 feet, front 134 feet, elevation of side walls 61 feet. It has two square towers, rising to a height of 220 feet, which face the Place d'Armes or French Square. The eastern tower contains a chime of eight bells, the western supports the *Gros-bourdon*, an enormous bell weighing 29,400 pounds. The interior of this church wears, from its bareness, a cold and cheerless aspect, which can only be removed by the temporary ornaments used on certain occasions, and the presence of its congregation, a throng of 10 or 12,000 human beings who press through its long aisles and galleries. The works of the great composers are performed by choirs regularly trained for the purpose; and a fine organ, which when finished will be one of the most powerful in America, sends its harmonious peals thrilling through the vast hall.

The building next in size is the Bonsecours Market. Its cost is put down in Mr. Lovell's Directory at \$257,000. The Court House, built in the Ionic order, is still a more costly structure. The Theological College (Priests' Farm), the Banks, the Jesuits' College (on de Bleury street), and the new Hotel-Dieu are all buildings of great dimensions. Christchurch Cathedral is a fine structure; and among the other churches of the city, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. James, the Wesleyan Methodist and the Unitarian, deserve special notice.

With one exception, all these edifices are built of a gray stone found in inexhaustible quarries near the town. The stone employed in the construction of Christchurch Cathedral is of a much darker color; the corners and other salient points, relieved by white Caen stone dressings, form a striking contrast. The roof is of slate, inclining in color to deep violet, and is surmounted by a light traceried ornament running along the apex. The style is a highly ornamented Norman Gothic; nothing is wanting to render the building complete. The spire springs from the intersection of the transepts with the nave, the glittering cross by which it is capped standing 224 feet from the ground. The length of this building is 187 feet, and its breadth 70 feet. St. Peter's Church (Pères Oblats) is built of finely dressed stone, and is supported by flying-buttresses. The interior, containing pretty chapels stuccoed in imitation of marble, is richly ornamented, and its arrangements seem perfect. Fine paintings representing the *Passion*, by Mr. Plamondon, a Canadian artist, form the principal ornaments of the interior of St. Patrick's Church. The architecture of the Unitarian Church is Byzantine.

There are six nunneries in the city, some maintaining several

establishments. The Hotel-Dieu, established in 1614, by Mmo. de Bullion, and Mlle. Manse, is the most ancient. The Canadian order of nuns known as the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame* was founded, in 1653, by Marguerite Bourgeois. In 1747, Madame Youville who at that time was at the head of the *Seurs Grises*, undertook the management of the hospital established under the name of *Hopital-Général*, by M. Charon, in 1692. The other convents have been but recently established.

Montreal possesses a great number of institutions of learning, including excellent public schools and many other establishments supported by private enterprise. The total number of children attending in 1859, was 14,364; of these 3002 frequented the schools of the *Christian Brothers*, whose principal edifice is among the finest of the kind in the city. The nuns of the *Congrégation* also teach 3187 pupils.

The McGill University, founded by the liberality of the wealthy citizen whose name it bears, and who by will left the greater portion of his fortune for this object, has lately received great extensions. In addition to the two fine buildings situated at the foot of the Mountain and close to the reservoir of the Aqueduct, it holds in the immediate vicinity of Beaver Hall, an edifice devoted to its preparatory or high school. Besides the Faculties of Law and Medicine of this University, there are also in operation a school of Medicine and a school of Law. The classical Colleges of *Montreal* and *St. Mary's* are two of the most important institutions of the country; and to the select Ladies' Boarding-Schools of *Villa-Maria* and *Mont St. Joseph* may be added those of the *Daughters of Jesus (et Marie)*, at Longueuil, and of the *Dames du Sacré-Cœur*, situated at *Sault-aux-Récollets*,—the last is decidedly the handsomest building of the sort in Canada.

There is also a college endowed by Thomas Molson, Esq., two Normal Schools, one for Roman Catholics, the other for Protestants, and a school of Art under the control of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Several literary and scientific institutions labor to promote the progress and diffusion of knowledge and science. The Society of Arts is engaged in forming a gallery of paintings and sculptures; the Natural History Society has erected a fine hall which contains its Museum, and the Historical Society recently formed, is in possession of a valuable library, and has already published three numbers of interesting *Mémoires*. The Mechanics' Institute, Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, Mercantile Library Association, l'Institut Canadien and l'Institut Canadien-Français, are installed in commodious buildings. The two first have very large public halls, besides libraries and good reading-rooms, where European, American, and Canadian newspapers and periodicals are received regularly. There are also several theatres and concert halls. As literature and the arts are well appreciated by the citizens, concerts and lectures are given almost every night of the season, and are well attended.

The Advocates' Library, the libraries of the Séminaire de St. Sulpice, Department of Public Instruction, McGill University, St. Mary's College, Geological Survey, Historical Society, and of the institutions already named are worthy of older communities. There are at least 24 newspapers and periodicals published here, including half a dozen dailies,—some of these issuing besides tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly editions.

The zeal manifested for learning is very creditable, and the more surprising when it is borne in mind that this is a trading and manufacturing town, whose merchants are intent upon developing its resources, and where very considerable fortunes have been amassed by the commercial classes. The district lying in the vicinity of the Lachine Canal is occupied in great part by manufactories, extensive work-shops and mills, using the water-power afforded by the canal, and giving employment to 10,000 people. There are in other parts of the city many establishments for carrying on divers branches of industry; such as a large sugar refinery owned by Mr. Redpath, Cantin's manne-works, Messrs. Rodier and Paige's thrashing machine manufactories, M. Hibbard's India Rubber factory, Mr. Palgrave's type foundry, Mr. Reddon's iron works, and several distilleries, the most extensive owned by the Messrs. Molsons.

The length of the programme of public ceremonies and amusements which engaged the attention of the Prince, did not permit him to visit any of these places, nor even any of the numerous benevolent and educational institutions that reflect so much honor upon the first commercial city of British North America.

His Royal Highness took his departure on the last day of August during a heavy rain, which however did not deter a great crowd from escorting him to the railway station.

At St. Ann's, noted for its lofty tubular bridge of iron which calls forth the admiration of the traveller, the Prince found in

waiting a snug steamer, which bears his name. A pretty church has been built here; and the old *Chapelle des Voyageurs*, sung by Moore in his well known lines, may still be seen. As the Prince proceeded, each little village upon the shores of the river made some sign in token of its joy, and His Royal Highness had another opportunity of witnessing the effervescent loyalty of the whole population.

As the steamer passed by Montebello, the residence of the Hon. I. J. Papineau, a brisk fusillade was heard, accompanied by a loud cheer; and a canoe bearing a magnificent bouquet, that Mr. Papineau's family tendered the young Prince, boarded the vessel. That gentleman who, as a political leader, occupies so conspicuous a place in the history of his country, is now withdrawn from public life, and finds in his retired home that peace of mind and tranquillity so necessary to his advanced years. Some days after this incident a letter, graciously worded, acknowledged the compliment.

At Carillon and Grenville, the terminus of a short line of railroad constructed for the convenience of traffic which the rapids here entirely obstructed, the Prince met with a most cordial reception.

As the *Phoenix* approached the mouth of the Gaueau River with the royal party on board, it was suddenly surrounded by 150 bark canoes, whose crews consisted of about twelve hundred lumberers, many of whom were Indians, painted and costumed after their picturesque fashion. They formed into lines, representing two sides of a triangle, the steamer's position corresponding to the point, and so convoyed the Prince to Ottawa,—their loud songs awakening the deep echoes of the forest on the way.

X.

UPPER CANADA.

His Royal Highness arrived in the future capital of Canada in the evening, a little after six o'clock. At his reception here the same animated scene, so often described, was again enacted; nor can it be said that a lack of bunting or triumphal arches existed. Though the historiographers of the occasion abstain from drawing a parallel between the artillery of Ottawa and that of other localities, they cannot be so indulgent where the lungs of the citizens are concerned, and we are told accordingly that the cheering which hailed the Prince on his arrival, and on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Parliament building carried off the palm from every city in British America.

The Mayor, Alexander Workman, Esq., presented an address in which these lines occur:—

We feel proud in having the opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the act of your august mother, our most gracious Queen and ruler, in selecting this city as the future capital of Canada; and your presence upon this occasion is viewed as a further indication of the great condescension and interest manifested by our beloved Sovereign in the welfare of her Canadian subjects in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

To which the Prince made the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for this address, and request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent the expression of my gratitude for the very kind language in which it is couched, and the warm reception with which they have greeted me.

In this city, at your request, I am about to lay the first stone of a building in which, before long, the deliberations of the Parliament of Canada will be held; and from which will emanate the laws which are to govern the great and free people of these Provinces, extend the civilizing influence of British Institutions, and strengthen the power of the great Empire of which this Colony forms an integral and most important portion.

I do not doubt, that, with its increase of population and influence, this city will prove itself worthy of the country of which it is now the Capital, and will justify the selection which your Sovereign made, at the request of her Canadian subjects.

It has been most gratifying to me to witness the demonstrations which have met me on every occasion during my progress through this magnificent country, and which evince the feelings towards your Queen entertained alike by all races, all creeds, and all parties.

As His Royal Highness concluded, the rain which during the tour had too often proved an unwelcomed attendant, again made its appearance and soon dispensed the largo assembly.

The next morning, the weather being delightful, His Royal Highness and suite proceeded to Barrack Hill, and laid the corner-stone of the building intended for the reception of the Canadian Parliament. The ceremony was opened by prayer, and a short address delivered by Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council.

This stone bears the following inscription:—

Quod felix faustumque est
Hanc lapidem Edificii
Quod Comitibus Provincie habendis
inserviret

Ponero dignatus est
Albertus Eduardus, Princeps Wallie,
Anno Domini, MDCCCLX, die prima Septembris,
Anno Regni, Victoriae Regine, XXIV.

(To be continued.)

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

(Continued from our last.)

It may be recollected, that in former Reports I have insisted on the importance of appointing, as far as possible, none but ex-teachers to be School Inspectors. Setting aside the prominence and respectability thus accorded to the profession generally, teachers are perhaps the only class of persons who can, for the slender endowment attached to it, undertake the duties of the office; and in them we may naturally look for a greater measure of zeal and fitness, superior special qualifications, and certainly more experience. It gives me pleasure therefore to be able to observe, that nearly all the appointments, made since I took office, have been in accordance with this suggestion. At the outset, it might have been difficult, on many accounts, to adhere to this principle. It was especially important, having to contend with popular opposition to a system of taxation, that those administering the law should make choice of men possessing some local influence, and by the same means reward those friends of education who had struggled and made personal sacrifices for the establishment of the system. In the face of this obligation, the Government did nevertheless admit the claim of teachers to the post, by appointing four belonging to that body among the first inspectors chosen. Since 1855, out of nine appointments which have been made either to replace inspectors, who have deceased or been dismissed, or to take charge of newly-formed inspectorships, seven have been in favor of teachers. Thus, of the twenty-six inspectors now incumbent, eleven have been teachers. Circumstances may yet arise requiring others than members of the scholastic profession to be appointed to the office of inspectors; still it is satisfactory to all who devote themselves to the education of youth to reflect, that the claims of the profession have been recognized, and that, as we have shewn, the road to promotion of various kinds lies open before them.

The conferences are likewise an excellent means of elevating the standard of the profession, of perfecting teachers in the details of their occupation, of imparting to them the advantages of the Normal Schools where the meetings are held, and of raising, in their own estimation, the members of a profession long unjustly held as inferior in the social scale. Notwithstanding the difficulties presented by the expenses of travelling (to men whose resources are generally limited,) and the scant liberality of some School Commissioners who thought fit to refuse leave of absence as a waste of time, the conferences have been attended with an increasing degree of success. Important questions have been discussed, excellent lectures delivered, either by the Professors of the Normal Schools, or by the Teachers themselves who have thus given proof of their ability and their industry; and reports of these conferences, having been published in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*, have been occasionally reprinted in other countries. Besides the three Teachers' Associations which have been formed under the auspices of the department, in connection with the Normal Schools, a local association has been likewise established in the Eastern Townships, the proceedings of which are also published in the two journals above mentioned. The sectional conferences intended to be established, under the by-laws of the associations depending on the Jacques-Cartier and Laval Normal Schools, have not been successful; this I regret, as I hoped at a future period to establish in those sectional divisions libraries of works relating to education which would have been highly serviceable to the teachers. The library belonging to the late Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec has been added to that of the Laval Normal School, and is for the use of those members of the association who attend the conferences held at that school. The two combined

libraries contain nearly 2000 volumes of well chosen works. The library belonging to the department of Public Education, and new consisting of more than 5000 volumes, is in like manner for the use of those teachers who attend the conferences held at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.

I have some pleasure in stating that the two journals published by the department, have in the present year, obtained a great number of new subscribers, particularly among the teachers, who appear to appreciate the advantage of having access to lectures especially designed for their enlightenment, together with a summary of literary and scientific intelligence, and generally of all matters particularly relating to their profession, for a sum which is, in fact, merely nominal. The expenses of the two journals, for the year 1859, have exceeded the receipts by \$839; but twice that sum is due for subscriptions, and a considerable portion of the debt was incurred for the binding of a certain number of complete sets of the journals, for sale to subscribers, and for distribution as prizes to the pupils in the schools. (1) The whole amount expended in the publication of both journals is \$3,214, besides a balance due for the preceding year of \$154. Subscriptions, this year have reached \$728. The Government grant is only \$1800; while the grant for one single journal in Upper Canada is \$1800.

The most formidable obstacle to the gradual increase of teachers' salaries, and therefore to the improvement of their material and social condition, is acknowledged by all to be the preference given,

in many places, to teachers, both male and female, who hold no diploma, or to those, who although holding diplomas, are but ill qualified, and therefore put up with small salaries. The department have hitherto of necessity shown great indulgence to poor and remote localities, in the matter of selecting teachers who have no diplomas, but the results of such forbearance are such, that in many places, teachers are engaged irrespectively of their ability, and solely with an eye to the lowness of the salary which the commissioners will give. The only remedy in the power of the Executive, in such cases, is to refuse to Municipalities who are guilty of such proceedings, their share of the annual grant, and I am assured that the Government are prepared to go that painful length.

There is the less excuse for engaging lay-teachers unprovided with diplomas, at the present time, that, besides the members of the numerous religious bodies who take part in education throughout Lower Canada, 3,348 diplomas have been accorded either by the Normal Schools, or by the Boards of Examiners, as will appear by the following table. Of these, 274 only bear date prior to 1852, so that we may reasonably suppose the great majority of the holders to be still alive, and disposed to engage in teaching. In fact it is within my knowledge, that, besides many pupils who have Normal School diplomas, and who have no engagement as teachers, there are many skilled teachers, male and female, who hold diplomas, but have no employment, being unwilling to engage at the low salaries offered them.

TABLE OF DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN LOWER CANADA.

DISTRICT.	Diplomas granted by the Board of Examiners.									Diplomas granted by the Superintendent of Schools to Pupils of the Normal Schools.											GENERAL TOTALS.	
	Academy.			Model School.			Elementary.			Total.	Jacques Cartier Normal School.		McGill Normal School.		Laval Normal School.		Total by Normal Schools.					
	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.		Model School.	Elementary School.	Model School.	Elementary School.	Model School.	Elementary School.						
	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	Total.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.	M. Teachers.	F. Teachers.					
Montreal, (Catholics).....	1	1	2	71	12	83	416	925	1341	1418	18	22	40	3	29	32	25	17	42	209	1463	
Montreal, (Protestants).....	5	5	10	4	6	10	176	130	306	360	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Quebec, (Catholics).....	8	8	16	36	10	46	176	130	306	650	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Quebec, (Protestants).....	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	13	26	22	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Three Rivers.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	13	26	22	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Kamouraska.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	13	26	22	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Sherbrooke.....	3	3	6	4	11	15	18	163	181	199	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Stanstead.....	1	1	2	5	5	10	11	121	132	137	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Ottawa.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	94	109	67	3	29	32	8	62	70	17	6	23	209	1396	
Totals.....	23	1	24	143	68	211	781	2133	2914	3139	18	22	40	3	29	32	25	17	5	20	209	3345

The main cause of the evil will be removed, I trust, by greater strictness on the part of the Government, the subordinate source by the examiners exercising more severity in their examinations, and by a minute observance of the regulations about to be imposed by the Council of Public Instruction. It has been a painful duty, that I have felt myself bound repeatedly to denounce an evil fraught, in my opinion, with fatal consequences; and as the Catholic Board of Examiners at Quebec have thought fit to enter their protest against the remarks on this head, contained in my former reports, in terms which demand my attention, I deem it incumbent on me to make the correspondence public.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, December 14, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information,

by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. N. Lacasse, relative to your censure contained in your Report for 1858, of the Boards of Examiners of Teachers for Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Et. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, S. E.,
Montreal.

Quebec, December 12th, 1859.

Honorable Charles Alloyd,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—I am requested by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Teachers of Quebec to transmit to you, for the information of His

(1) A large part of the arrears mentioned has been since collected; and it is hoped that, by the end of the year, the debt will be considerably diminished.

Excellency the Governor General, the following resolution, adopted by the said Board at a special meeting holden on the 9th instant.

Resolved.—That this Board have observed with regret the censure of the Board of Examiners, expressed in general terms, by the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada in his Report for the year 1858.

That in so far as it relates to them this Board feel it to be due to themselves formally to declare that the censure is ill-founded, as likewise is that contained in the Report of the said Superintendent for 1857.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) NAPOLEON LACASSE,

Secretary.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The last number of the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* of Paris, contains an interesting article on the state of public instruction in Lower Canada. Our best thanks are due to the author for the kind mention made of the Educational Department.

—The Prince of Wales has made a donation of £50 towards the funds of a debating society in Oxford, of which he is a member, as an indication of his character and tastes, the appropriation of the money is encouraging. If the Prince is ever to shine as a speaker, the present is the time for cultivating the faculty, and a debating society in Oxford the exact place for bringing out his powers. An assemblage of this kind, says the *European Times*, is a mental gymnasium, where the intellectual muscles are developed by exercise, and where mind is held to be higher than rank. Even a Queen's son must work hard in such an arena to hold his own. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the Prince, before he proceeded on his western tour, did not avail himself of the facilities for public speaking which this Oxford debating club afforded. Had he done so, he would have left a still more favorable impression on the multitudes with which he came in contact, and perhaps it is the consciousness of his short-comings in this respect that has induced him to open his purse with a view to exertion hereafter in a field in which he desires to excel. The cup given by the Prince of Wales, to be shot for by the members of the Oxford University Rifle Corps, has been gained by Mr. T. Lee Warner, scholar of Trinity College. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, being pleased to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the vice-Chancellor gives notice that the prize will be given this year to such resident undergraduates as shall compose the best poem on "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." N.B.—The exercises are to be sent in to the vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1861, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length.

—**HASTINGDON ACADEMY.**—A highly satisfactory examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Thursday and Friday the 20th and 21st December, previous to the Christmas holidays. The junior classes were examined the first day; and by their intelligent, and prompt answers reflected much credit on their teacher Mr. Whyte. On the following day the examination of the more advanced classes under the direction of the Principal Mr. Borthwick and the French Assistant Mr. Alf. Esult proved that great progress had been made in the various branches taught by these gentlemen. Very appropriate addresses were presented by the pupils, and at the close of the examination the Chairman of the Directors congratulated the teachers on their success.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

—**THE ACTON COPPER MINES.**—One of the Editors of the *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist* gives in a recent number an interesting account of a visit made by him to the Acton mines. We select some extracts. Having described in general terms the country through which the Grand Trunk Railway passes from Montreal to the village of Acton, a station about seventy miles from Montreal, he says:—

"Once it was a poor and little frequented place, but now, thanks to the copper mines, it is full of vigorous life. There is no beauty about it at all. The country around it has not to any great extent been

cleared. Patches of cultivated and pasture land here and there nestle in the woods. Stumps and scrubby brush are on all sides conspicuous features. The soil is not good; for the most part it is barren sand and scarcely worth the labour of cultivation. In some seasons it will afford good pasturage, for which purpose it is most likely to be henceforth devoted.

"The old houses of the hamlet are rapidly being put out of countenance by new and more pretentious erections. Large buildings are springing up on every side for stores, work-shops and dwelling-houses. Already wealth is beginning to flow into this hitherto obscure and neglected place. Its population within the last few months must have increased seven-fold at least. Signs of prosperity are everywhere manifest. The barren fields which formerly might have been purchased for an old song are now transformed into town-building lots, and rising enormously in value. According to the course of things in this country the village bids fair to become, ere long, a town and the town, in due course, to be raised to the rank of an incorporated city.

"The mines are about half a mile distant to the west from the village. The road at first passes over low and swampy ground, part of which has been cleared. A little way on the road becomes dry and sandy. About half way there is a considerable ridge of sand which lies in a direction to the west of south. Hemlock is the prevailing timber; sphagnum abounds in the swamps, in which also there is an undergrowth of curious shrubs and plants. The region is by no means picturesque but rather the very reverse. A lover of beautiful scenery would never think of seeking it here. A botanist would scarcely think the labour of forcing his way through swamps, fallen rotten timber, and prickly branches, repaid even by the pretty and interesting plants he would pick up. With compass in hand we attempted to explore the surrounding waste, and, except for the novelty of the thing, it was rather weary work. We satisfied ourselves of this, however, that the mound of sand runs through the bush in a line parallel to the limestone rocky ridge, about half a mile to the west, on the flank of which the mines are found, and may have been formed, in the process of the elevation of the continent, on the shores of an ancient estuary.

"To a geologist this region is, however, very inviting. The traces of copper which the surface affords are sufficient stimulants to invite elaborate research. The elevations of the strata with their curious contortions are themselves interesting. The prospect of finding a fossil among such altered rock-masses by which the position of the formation in the great Silurian series might with accuracy be determined, would of itself be an inducement for the expenditure of much time and labour. As we approach the mines we are reminded by the traffic of vehicles laden with kegs heavy with precious ore that we are in the precincts of a place of unusual industry. The sound of the hammer too rings pleasantly upon the ear, and the deep hollow noise of constant blasts awaken interest in the scene. As we reach the termination of the road between the village and the mines a sight of much interest opens up to our view. An open space of about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, entirely cleared of timber, lies before us. It is covered with temporary wooden buildings and heaps of broken rocks. Along its whole length it is cut up by trenches and shafts and deep quarries. In the back ground there rises a ridge of rock to the height of about 100 feet strewn with broken masses of stones and crowned with a scanty growth of bush.

"But instead of describing these mines any further ourselves, we shall take advantage of an exceedingly lucid and succinct account of the locality contained in the "Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1858." We had the pleasure of tracing for ourselves the topographical descriptions which it contains and verifying their remarkable accuracy."

This account of the mines given by Sir William Logan in his usual scientific and masterly manner, we are constrained for want of room to omit, with the exception however of the following remarks:—

"In so far as the facts ascertained by the present condition of the excavation enable an opinion to be formed, it appears to me probable that the copper ore mingled with silicious matter constitutes the paste of a breccia or conglomerate, the fragments of which have been accumulated in a depression in the surface of the argillaceous and silico-magnesian sediments forming the slates and their associated harder masses, while the sulphurets of copper have been deposited from springs bringing the metal in solution from some more ancient formation. The whole conditions of the case appear to bear a striking resemblance to those of the copper deposits of the Urals as described by Sir Roderick Murchison, except that in Russia the ores are carbonates instead of sulphurets.

"However this may be, there is no doubt the mass of ore is a very important one; already, after but nine weeks' work, not far from three hundred tons have been housed, supposed to contain about thirty per cent. of pure metal. The value of this quantity would be about \$45,000, while exclusive of lordship, the mining expenses, and those necessary to carry the ore to a market, will be comparatively small. The quantity of ore excavated appears to have produced but a moderate impression on the total mass in sight."

The Editor adds some further details from certain geological notes furnished by the proprietors of the mines, and thus concludes:—

"Since the above notes were written considerable progress has been

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant.			Grant for building.			Total of the grant for 1856.			Annual grant for 1857.			Annual grant for 1858.			Annual grant for 1859.			Annual grant for 1860.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Nicolet	252	500	0	0	80	0	0	580	0	0	500	0	0	1950	00	1901	25	1901	25			
St. Hyacinthe.....	264	500	0	0	400	0	0	900	0	0	500	0	0	1950	00	1901	25	1901	25			
Ste. Thérèse	172	400	0	0	120	0	0	520	0	0	500	0	0	1560	00	1521	00	1521	00			
Ste. Anne.....	264	500	0	0	365	0	0	865	0	0	500	0	0	1950	00	1901	25	1901	25			
L'Assomption.....	157	400	0	0	120	0	0	520	0	0	400	0	0	1560	00	1521	00	1521	00			
Ste. Marie.....	266	400	0	0	200	0	0	600	0	0	400	0	0	1560	00	1521	00	1521	00			
High School of McGill College... do do of Quebec, for the education of 30 pupils named by the government....	283 120	282	0	0				282	0	0	282	0	0	1128	00	1128	00	1128	00			
To the same.....								50	0	0				200	00	195	00	195	00			
St. Francis, Richmond.....	108	300	0	0				300	0	0	300	0	0	1170	00	1140	75	1140	75			
Three Rivers.....	20																	400	00			
Total.....																			14258	50		

LIST No. 3.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant.			Grant for building.			Total of the grant for 1856.			Annual grant for 1857.			Annual grant for 1858.			Annual grant for 1859.			Annual grant for 1860.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Joliette.....	324	250	0	0			250	0	0	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63				
Masson.....	275	250	0	0	60	0	0	310	0	0	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63			
Notre-Dame de Lévi.....	185	250	0	0	120	0	0	370	0	0	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63			
St. Michel.....	140	250	0	0	60	0	0	310	0	0	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63			
Laval.....	36	100	0	0	60	0	0	160	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25			
Rigaud.....	115	250	0	0	40	0	0	290	0	0	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63			
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	173	100	0	0	40	0	0	140	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	480	25			
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	101	100	0	0	80	0	0	180	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25			
Rimouski.....	66	100	0	0			100	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25				
Lachute.....	187	100	0	0			100	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25				
Verchères.....	170	100	0	0			100	0	0	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25				
Varenes.....	120	75	0	0			75	0	0	75	0	0	292	50	285	19	285	19				
Sherbrooke.....	62	75	0	0			75	0	0	75	0	0	292	50	285	19	285	19				
Longueuil.....	379	40	0	0	75	0	0	40	0	0	75	0	0	292	50	285	29	385	29			
Total.....																			8090	32		

LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1856.			Annual grant for 1857.			Annual grant for 1858.		Annual grant for 1859.		Annual grant for 1860.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Sto. Anne de Lapéroue.....	153	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Ambroise de Kildaro.....	78	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
L'Assomption.....	210	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Aimé.....	160	33	15	0	33	15	0	131	62	128	33	128	33
Baie St. Paul.....	90	33	15	0	33	15	0	131	62	128	33	128	33
Botail.....	96	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Boucherville.....	96	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Les Cèdres.....	63	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Chambly.....	126	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Césaire.....	168	27	0	0	37	10	0	146	25	142	59	142	59
Ste. Croix.....	78	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Cowansville.....	66	15	0	0	15	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Charles, Industrie.....	252	45	0	0	60	0	0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Châteauguay.....	117	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Clément.....	236	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Cyprien.....	168							100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Denis.....	132	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Ste. Elizabeth.....	118	67	10	0	60	0	0	234	00	228	15	228	15
St. Eustache.....	116	27	0	0	27	0	0	105	30	102	67	102	67
St. Grégoire.....	167	67	10	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Geneviève.....	75	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	93				25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Filairo.....	84	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Hugues.....	80	127	10	0	90	0	0	351	00	342	23	342	23
St. Hyacinthe, Congrégation.....	202	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Hyacinthe, N.-D. de la Providence.....	186	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
L'Islet.....	75	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
Ile Verte.....	150							195	00	150	00	150	00
St. Jean Dorchester.....	360	45	0	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Jacques P' Achigan.....	163	40	0	0	60	0	0	234	00	228	15	228	15
St. Joseph de Lévi.....	210	147	10	0	90	0	0	351	00	342	23	342	23
Kacoua.....	70							195	00	190	13	190	13
Kamouraska.....	108	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Laprairie.....	132	45	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Longueuil.....	419	67	10	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Lin.....	145	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Laurent.....	134	40	0	0	60	0	0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Longue Pointe.....	48	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
To the same, for the board of 12 deaf and dumb.....		120	0	0	120	0	0	468	00	480	00	480	00
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	117	53	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	134	60	0	0	50	0	0	195	00	190	13	190	13
St. Martin, Laval.....	90							100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	75	67	10	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
St. Nicolas.....	21				25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	62	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Pointe Claire.....	30	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	102				60	0	0	234	00	228	15	228	15
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portnouf.....	78				60	0	0	228	00	228	15	228	15
Rivière Ouelle.....	73				25	0	0	100	00	146	25	146	25
Rimouski.....	64	67	10	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Scholastique.....	151	30	0	0	30	0	0	117	00	114	08	114	08
Sherbrooke.....	156				90	0	0	351	00	342	23	342	23
Sorel.....	308	45	0	0	60	0	0	228	00	228	15	228	15
Sto. Thérèse.....	136	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	65	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Timothée.....	140	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	152	10	152	10
St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	214	67	10	0	67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Varennas.....	96	40	0	0	40	0	0	156	00	191	00	191	00
Yamachiche.....	90	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
St. Benoit, Youville.....	26	45	0	0	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12
Waterloo.....	208				25	0	0	100	00	100	00	100	00
Three-Rivers.....	66				67	10	0	263	25	256	67	256	67
Ste. Famille.....	167	45	0	0	45	0	0			219	85	219	85
Terrebonne.....	66	25	0	0	25	0	0	100	00	80	00	100	00
Trois Pistoles, No. 1.....	66									150	00	150	00
Total.....												11277	59

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1857.			Annual grant for 1858.			Annual grant for 1859.			Annual grant for 1860.		
		£.	s.	d.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.		
St. Andrews' school, Quebec.....	95	100	0	0	300	00	380	25	380	25	380	25	
British and Canadian School Society, Montreal.....	100	200	0	0	780	00	760	50	760	50	760	50	
Colonial Church and School Society, Sherbrooke.....	105	50	0	0	195	00	190	13	190	13	190	13	
British and Canadian School Society, Quebec.....	217	200	0	0	780	00	390	00	760	50	760	50	
National School, Quebec.....	149	111	2	3	433	33	422	50	422	50	422	50	
Point St. Charles.....	112								281	26	281	26	
Society of Education, Quebec.....	597	280	0	0	1092	00	1064	70	1064	70	1064	70	
do do Three-Rivers.....	305	125	0	0	375	00	572	92	572	92	572	92	
American Presbyterian School Society, Montreal.....	123				390	00	380	25	380	25	380	25	
Colonial Church and School Society, Montreal.....	1138	200	0	0	780	00	760	50	760	50	760	50	
Lorette, Girls' school.....		37	10	0	146	25	142	60	142	60	142	60	
do Boys' do.....		37	10	0	146	25	142	60	142	60	142	60	
Stanford.....	25	15	0	0	60	00	60	00	60	00	60	00	
Caughnawaga, Indians' school.....	26	50	0	0	195	00	190	13	190	13	190	13	
St. François, do do.....	30	50	0	0	195	00	190	13	190	13	190	13	
Quebec, Upper Town, Infant School.....		55	11	0	216	45	211	04	211	04	211	04	
Quebec, Lower Town, Infant School.....	60	50	0	0	195	00	190	13	190	13	190	13	
St. Jacques, Montreal.....	773	250	0	0	975	00	950	63	950	63	950	63	
To the Cath. Com. of the City of Quebec for their Model schools.....	352	100	0	0	390	00	380	25	380	25	380	25	
Deschambeault.....	97	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12	171	12	
St. Constant.....	101	33	15	0	131	62	128	33	128	33	128	33	
St. Jacques le Mineur.....	126	33	15	0	131	62	128	33	128	33	128	33	
Pointe Claire.....	35	45	0	0	175	50	171	12	171	12	171	12	
Lachine.....	140	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Côte des Neiges.....	65	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	38	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Edouard.....	126	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Ste. Philomène.....	64	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. François du Lac.....	80	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Laprairie.....	68	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Roxton.....	64	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	150	00	
Lacolle.....	66	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Côteau St. Louis.....	55	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Pointe du Lac.....	136	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Rivière du Loup.....	81	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Ste. Anne de Lapérade.....	122	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Romuald de Lévi.....	95	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe.....	122	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Grégoire.....	56	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Roch, Quebec.....	30	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Henri, Hochelaga.....	145	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Beaumont.....	114	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Magog.....	54	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
West Brome.....	46	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
Cap Santé.....	25	20	0	0	80	00	80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. André, Kamouraska.....	74						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Anne des Plaines.....	67						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Césaire.....	145						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Joachim, Two Mountains.....	85						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Boucherville.....	115						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Lachine, Diss.....	66						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Malbaie.....	30						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Hermas.....	100						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Ste. Rose.....	50						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	103						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Hyacinthe.....	60						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Chicoutimi.....	42						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Sévère.....	77						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Roch l'Achigan.....	74						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Pierre Rivière du Sud.....	40						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Bury.....	40						30	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Philippe.....	65						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Châteauguay.....	82						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Hilaire.....	47						80	00	80	00	80	00	
Ste. Scholastique.....	87						80	00	80	00	80	00	
St. Joseph de Lévi.....	137						80	00	80	00	80	00	

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS (continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1857.		Annual grant for 1858.		Annual grant for 1859.		Annual grant for 1860.	
		\$.	cts.	\$.	cts.	\$.	cts.	\$.	cts.
St. Michel Archange.....	124			80	00	80	00	80	00
Sault aux Récollets.....	60			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Thomas, Joliette.....	62			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Jean Deschaillons.....	74			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Gervais.....	40			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Nicolas, Lévi.....	40			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Placide.....	62			80	00	80	00	80	00
Albion House, New Carlisle.....	12			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Isidore.....	86			80	00	80	00	80	00
St. Henri de Lauzon.....	61			80	00	80	00	80	00
Grande Baie.....	109							80	00
Sommerset.....	49							171	12
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan.....	96							80	00
St. Valentin.....	93							60	00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	58					60	00	60	00
Chambly.....	98			60	00	60	00	60	00
Côteau du Lac.....	43			60	00	60	00	60	00
Ste. Martine.....	138			60	00	60	00	60	00
Bécancour.....	159			60	00	60	00	60	00
St. Hubert.....	77			60	00	60	00	60	00
St. Jérôme.....	157			60	00	60	00	60	00
Nicolet.....	80			60	00	60	00	60	00
Ste. Gertrude.....	28			60	00	60	00	60	00
St. Charles, Bellechasse.....	65					80	00	80	00
St. George, Cacouna.....	86					60	00	60	00
St. Jean, Port Joli.....	21					60	00	60	00
Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf.....	56					80	00	80	00
Ste. Cécile, Beauharnais.....	94					80	00	80	00
Eboulements.....	69					80	00	80	00
Protestant Model school, Quebec suburb, Montreal.....	115					80	00	80	00
St. Pierre les Becquets.....	80					60	00	60	00
St. Laurent, Montmcrency.....	85					80	00	80	00
Rawdon.....	90					80	00	80	00
St. Christophe.....	110					80	00	80	00
St. Gervais.....	60					80	00	80	00
Notre-Damo de la Victorie, Lévi.....	150					80	00	80	00
Rigaud.....	100					80	00	80	00
Sœurs de Charité, St. Vincent de Paul						80	00	80	00
Ecole de la Visitation, faubourg Ste. Marie	800					80	00	80	00
Total.....								14,893	69

APPORTIONMENT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES, FOR 1860.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid, and establishing the amount thereof.	Amount of the usual annual grant.		Amount of assessment levied.		Amount of supplementary aid demanded.		Supplementary aid granted.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Arthabaska	Aston	New and poor settlement.								
"	Horton	" "	29	86						37 00
"	Chester West	" " Built 3 school houses, \$400.	81	84	160	00	80	00		32 00
"	Chester East	" " " 2 " " , \$300.	41	82	204	00	80	00		32 00
"	Tingwick	New and poor settlement.								37 00
"	Tingwick, diss.	" "	136	62	115	66	20	00		32 00
"	St. Christophe	" " Built and repaired school houses, \$300.	126	96	144	00	80	00		32 00
"	Bulstrode	New and poor. Built a school house, \$250.	42	62	75	00	80	00		37 00
"	St. Norbert	New. Repaired its school houses, \$180.	166	86	239	00	80	00		37 00
"	Warwick	New. Built a school house and repaired others.			200	00	80	00		32 00
"	Warwick, diss.	Built two school houses, \$395.	89	26	45	00	80	00		32 00
"	Stanford	Levied a high assessment and built a school house, \$200.	197	32	600	00	80	00		32 00
Bonaventure.	Ristigouche	Poor. Built a school house, \$130.	115	78	160	00	120	00		32 00
"	Maria	Poor. Repaired its school houses, \$85.	187	71	220	00	60	00		32 00
"	Mann	Poor.	79	40	80	00	80	00		32 00
"	Port Daniel	Poor.	115	08	128	00	80	00		32 00
"	Carleton	Poor.	119	11	203	00	80	00		32 00
"	Ristigouche	Poor Indians.	50	00						50 00
Bellechasse	St. Raphaël	Supports 5 schools, and poor.	236	76	252	00	80	00		37 00
Berthier	St. Norbert	Poor new parish. Built 3 school houses, \$725.	148	13	257	00	80	00		37 00
Beauce	Aylmer	New and very poor.	36	85	181	00	80	00		37 00
"	Lambton	" "	83	51	199	00	80	00		32 00
"	Forsyth	" "	54	53	80	00	50	00		32 00
"	St. Victor	" "	117	56	240	00	50	00		32 00
"	St. Frédéric	" "	163	96	228	00	80	00		32 00
"	Aubert Gallion	Poor. Taxed for building church, etc.	193	98	200	00	100	00		32 00
Bagot	St. Bonaventure	New and poor parish. Built a school house.	40	43	102	25	80	00		32 00
"	Acton	New settlement. Laying themselves under heavy contributions.	59	40	700	00	80	00		32 00
Brome	Bolton, diss.	Newly settled and poor.	58	00	147	00	100	00		32 00
Compton	Clifton	New. Population greatly increased since census.	53	15	120	00	50	00		32 00
"	Lingwick	" " Built a house and repaired 2 others, \$140.	112	41	267	45	60	00		32 00
"	South Winslow	New. Population greatly increased since census.	100	63	250	00	80	00		32 00
"	Hereford	" " " "	50	36	90	00	80	00		32 00
"	Newport	" " Levied \$120 to repair school houses.	47	63	210	00	80	00		37 00
Chicoutimi	Bagoville	New and very poor.	195	88	222	00	40	00		32 00
"	Chicoutimi	" "	143	44	168	00	80	00		32 00
"	Vill. Chicoutimi	New. Contributions heavy; established a Model school.	49	96	120	00	80	00		32 00
"	Bagot	Poor. Built a house, \$400.	143	58	150	00	60	00		32 00
"	St. Joseph	New and poor.	4	94	148	00	80	00		37 00
"	St. Jean	" "	74	82	78	00	60	00		37 00
"	Harvoy	" "	29	71	166	00	80	00		37 00
"	Laterrière	" " Built a school house and repaired others, \$200.	75	51	203	94	80	00		37 00
"	Quatchouan	Not settled when last census was taken.			60	00	80	00		37 00
"	Labarre	" " " "			50	00	80	00		80 00
Chambly	Chambly, diss.	Population small.	60	00	184	00	40	00		16 00
Champlain	St. Maurice, diss.	" " Built a house.	26	00	88	00	60	00		16 00
"	St. Narcisse	Shows much zeal. Built 2 houses.	111	50	176	00	100	00		37 00
"	St. Maurice	" " " " \$300.	174	00	236	00				32 00
"	Batiscan	Population small and poor.	133	00	166	00	133	00		32 00
"	St. Prosper	" " Built a school house, \$120.	120	00	152	00	80	00		32 00
Charlevoix	Settrington	New and poor settlement.	39	01	89	77	60	00		37 00
"	St. Agnès	Poor and contributions heavy. Repairs, \$50.	177	86	200	00	60	00		32 00
"	St. Urbain	" " " " 40.	101	61	140	00	80	00		32 00
"	St. Irénée	" " " " 40.	121	01	208	00	60	00		32 00
"	St. Fidèle	" " " " 60.	130	10	161	25	60	00		32 00
"	Petite Rivière	" " " " 80.	80	23	120	00	60	00		32 00
Châteauguay	St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 1, diss.	Population small.	10	00	60	00				14 00
2 Mountains	St. Columban	New and poor settlement.	123	70	140	00	80	00		37 00
"	St. Placide	Poor and laying themselves under heavy contributions.	171	20	424	00	80	00		32 00
Dorchester	Cranbourne	New and poor.	39	81	65	00	50	00		32 00
"	St. Edouard	" " Built a large school house.	156	32	170	00	40	00		37 00
Drammond	Durham, No. 1, d.	Population small and poor. Are building a school house.	13	75	120	00	60	00		32 00
"	Wickham	Laying themselves under heavy contributions. Built a school house.	80	08	650	00	80	00		37 00
"	Durham, No. 2	" " " " \$248.	77	96	142	00	100	00		32 00

APPORTIONMENT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES, FOR 1860 (continued.)

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting supplementary aid, and establishing the amount thereof.	Amount of the usual annual grant.		Amount of assessment levied.		Amount of supplementary aid demanded.		Supplementary aid granted.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Drummond..	St. Germain. . . .	Laying themselves under heavy contrib. Built a sch. house, \$100.	127	56	397	00	45	00	37	00
"	Wendover	A new settlement.							37	00
Gaspé.....	Newport	Poor and thinly peopled.	48	46	60	00	80	00	32	00
"	Pabos	" "	83	24	256	00	80	00	32	00
"	Cap Chatte.	Thinly peopled and very poor.	23	41	28	00	40	00	20	00
"	Ste. Anne d. Mo.	Population scattered.	111	12	200	00			40	00
"	Grande Rivière..	School Law works well. Contributions heavy.	96	06	212	00	80	00	80	00
"	Percé.	Poor. Population scattered.	248	06	832	00	80	00	32	00
"	Bay North.	Poor and thinly peopled.	40	00	80	00	80	00	32	00
Hochelaga..	Côteau St. Louis.	Receives a small grant, and population much increased.	138	56	600	00	80	00	32	00
Huntingdon..	Huntingdon	" " " "			500	00	100	00	32	00
"	" diss..	" " " "			80	00	80	00	32	00
Iberville	Ste. Brigitte.	New parish, and poor.	188	56	388	35	80	00	37	00
L'Islet.	St. Cyrille	Very poor.	62	58	136	00	60	00	32	00
Joliette	St. Alphonse	New settlement, and poor	156	90	314	00	80	00	32	00
"	St. Ambroise diss.	Population small.	34	40	91	00	20	00	20	00
Kamouraska.	St. Alexandre	Poor, supports 7 schools.	159	56	204	00	80	00	37	00
"	St. Modeste, Ixw.	New settlement, and very poor.	31	66	100	00	50	00	37	00
"	Mont Carmel.	Thinly peopled, and poor.	83	51	90	00	60	00	32	00
"	St. Onésime.	" "			241	50	80	00	37	00
Lévi.	St. Lambert.	New, and poor.	125	65	152	00	80	00	32	00
Lotbinière ..	Ste. Agathe	" " Supports 3 schools.	72	86	120	00	80	00	32	00
"	St. Flavien.	" " " "	79	25	109	00	80	00	32	00
Montmaguy . .	Berthier	Thinly peopled. Support 3 good schools.	169	95	331	20	120	00	32	00
"	Ile aux Grues	Thinly peopled, and poor.	86	77	98	00	80	00	32	00
Megantic	St. Ferdinand.	New. Commissioners meet with great difficulties.	233	40	780	00	80	00	37	00
"	Ste. Sophie.	New, and poor.	169	05	365	20	80	00	37	00
"	Ste. Julie	" "	119	63	368	00	80	00	37	00
Montmorency	St. Féréol.	Very poor.	93	00	100	00	80	00	32	00
Missisquoi . .	Stanbridge, diss.	Are scattered among a population of a different faith.	145	00	232	00	100	00	37	00
Maskinongé..	St. Paulin.	Grant insufficient, 4 schools.	110	06	162	00	60	00	32	00
"	Peterborough.	New, and poor.	50	00	81	31	60	00	37	00
Montcalm. . . .	Chertsey.	" "	57	36	120	00	50	00	37	00
"	Kilkenny	" "	166	33	221	00	80	00	37	00
Nicolet	Ste. Gertrude.	Poor.	153	83	255	15	60	00	32	00
"	Ste. Monique, 2.	Thinly peopled, and poor.	56	25	92	00	40	00	32	00
Ottawa	Eardley.	Poor. Built a house, \$187.	100	91	220	00	100	00	37	00
Portneuf. . . .	Ecureuils	Population small.	79	40	173	20	80	00	32	00
Quebec	St. Dunstan.	New, and poor.			44	00	40	00	32	00
"	" diss.	" " Building, \$80.			54	66	80	00	40	00
Rimouski	St. Fabien.	Poor.	137	58	250	60	40	00	32	00
"	Métis.	Thinly peopled and poor, 3 schools.	32	45	80	50	40	00	32	00
"	Matane	Poor. Repairs to school houses, \$140.	166	20	340	00	60	00	32	00
"	St. Octave	Poor. Built a house, \$186.	101	25	336	00	50	00	37	00
Richelieu	St. Marcel.	New. Population greatly increased since last census.	152	55	240	00	100	00	32	00
Richmond. . . .	Melbourne	For certain poor parts of the municipality.	252	55	617	00			32	00
"	Cleveland, diss.	Population small, and poor.	20	00	37	00			20	00
Saguenay	Escoumains	Poor.	99	40	80	00			32	00
Stanstead	Barford	Population small. Built a school house, \$300.	59	80	120	00	100	00	32	00
Shefford	Stukely	Part of the municipality very poor.	305	06	392	00			32	00
"	Granby, diss.	Includes newly settled lands.	114	00	162	00			32	00
St. Maurice. . . .	Shawinigan.	New, and poor.	88	08	120	25	80	00	32	00
"	St. Sévère.	Poor.	136	41	176	00	60	00	32	00
"	Gatineau	Poor. Supports 6 schools.	210	48	240	00			32	00
Temiscouata. . .	N.-D. du Portage.	New, and poor settlement.	131	21	224	73	120	00	37	00
"	St. Eloi	Poor, and suffered from the fire of last summer.	162	31	162	03	100	00	32	00
Terrebonne. . . .	Ste. Adèle.	New, and poor.	78	55	176	00	80	00	37	00
Wolfc.	Wotton	" "	92	45	103	92	60	00	32	00
Total.									4120 00	