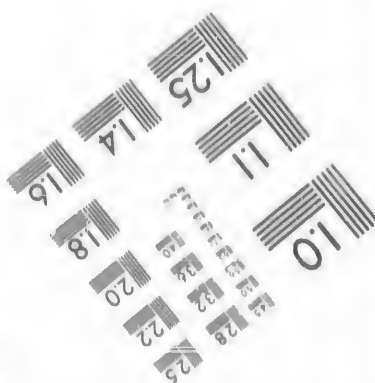
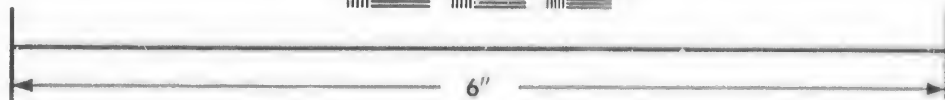
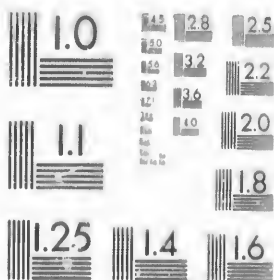


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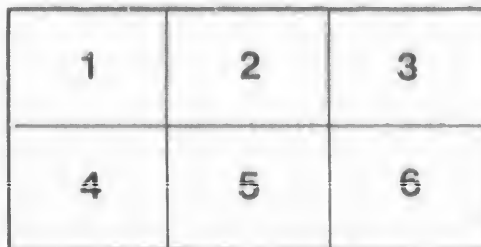
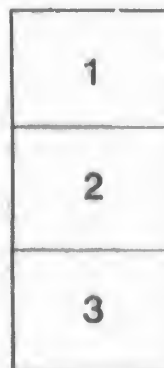
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL CONVOCATION

OF THE

University of Bishop's College

LENNOXVILLE,

**HELD ON FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1861.**

WITH THE

ADDRESSES THEN DELIVERED.

A LIST OF THE DEGREES CONFERRED, &c. &c.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVOCATION.

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1864.

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THE Annual Convocation of the University of Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, was held on Friday, July 1st, having been postponed one day on account of the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, which took place on the day on which the Convocation ought to have been held.

In addition to the ordinary features of attraction, the presence of the Governor General lent an additional interest to the occasion. His Excellency, after proroguing the Houses of Parliament on Thursday, embarked on a special train at Point Levi, accompanied by Lady Monck, the Honorable Misses Monck, the Hon. Col. Monck, and Mrs. Monck, Honrs. Messrs. Galt and McGee, Mr. Godley, Private Secretary, Mrs. Godley, and Capt. Pemberton. The special train arrived at Lennoxville Station at half past ten o'clock p. m. His Excellency was received on the platform by the Chancellor of the University of Bishop's College the Hon. Justice McCord, their Lordships the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Quebec, the Principal Dr. Nicolls, the Vice Principal Dr. Miles, the Rev. G. C. Irving, Rector of the Junior Department, Professors Dowdell and Roax, the Bursar Mr. Chapman, and other College officials, Chas. Brooks, Esq., Mayor of the Township of Ascot, C. Rawson, Esq., and a large number of other gentlemen. The National Anthem having been played by the excellent band belonging to the Village, and the usual salute given by the College Rifle Company, the Mayor stepped forward and presented the following Address :

Municipality of Ascot,  
Lennoxville, June 30, 1864. }

To the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor  
General of British North America, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency:

We, the Mayor and members of the Municipal Council of the Township of Ascot, do, in the name of the inhabitants thereof, tender you a cordial welcome within its limits.

We beg to convey to you, as the Representative of our beloved Queen, an assurance of our loyalty and devotion to Her, and we devoutly thank a kind Providence which permits us to live under Her sway, in this fertile and prosperous section of Her dominions.

We trust that your visit amongst us, and other portions of the Eastern Townships through which you may pass may be made pleasant and agreeable to yourself, Lady Monck and other members of your family, by whom you may be accompanied.

We pray that the Ruler and Governor of all may have you in his care and keeping and give you a safe return to your home.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

CHARLES BROOKS,

For self and fellow Councillors.

His Excellency having made a brief appropriate reply, the following address was presented by the Chancellor of the University:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Principal, Professors and Graduates of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, desire to approach your Excellency, on the occasion of your first visit to this part of the Province, with an expression of our attachment to the Government of Her Majesty, and of warm hearty affection towards her person, and also assurance of our lively satisfaction at the interest displayed by your Excellency in honoring us with your presence.

Your Excellency's regarding the welfare of the educational institutions of the country to be a subject of special and primary importance, and your desire to see for yourself and witness the work which has now been nineteen years in progress here, and which has been in the last seven of them so greatly enlarged and expanded by the addition of the Junior Department, is matter of much rejoicing to the members of the University, and will be further hailed, we feel assured, with satisfaction by all the inhabitants of this youthful but thriving and important section of the Province.

We humbly trust that our institution may recommend itself to your Excellency's approval, and that it may be found worthy of your protection and confidence.

It is the object of our present wishes and continued prayers, that your Excellency may be guided and strengthened by Divine Grace in the execution of the important charge confided by our Most Gracious Sovereign to your hands.

University of Bishop's College, }  
Lennoxville, June 27, 1864. }  
(Signed,)

J. S. McCORD,  
CHANCELLOR,  
On behalf of the University.

Lord MONCK replied as follows:

To the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Principal, Professors and Graduates of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville:  
Gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for your expressions of



loyal attachment to Her Majesty the Queen, and of cordial welcome to myself.

I accepted your invitation with much pleasure, and I am happy to mark, by my presence here on this occasion, my sense of the national importance of this University, and the strong interest I take in its welfare and prosperity.

The system established for elementary and public instruction in Canada is a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to all Canadians; but here the whole field of knowledge is thrown open, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have learned your endeavors to place within the reach of the youth of this country a course of education embracing the highest branches of learning, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon the success that has crowned your labors.

Gentlemen, accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me, on the occasion of my visit to Lennoxville.

The Graduates of the University who were present, were then presented to the Governor.

The Boys of the Junior Department, who had illumined the scene from the beginning with numerous torches, now formed in procession, and escorted the Governor and suite by torchlight to Elmwood, the handsome and pleasantly situated residence of C. Rawson, Esq., (one of the Trustees of the College) whose guest His Excellency was during his visit to this part of the country.

"On the 29th June, preparations had been made to give his Lordship a suitable reception. The mechanics of the place turned out in strength, and built a handsome evergreen arch on the street leading to the College. The bridge over the Massawippi, was decked with evergreens and flags and the gate leading into the College grounds decorated in a similar manner. The many handsome private houses and the hotels of the village were ornamented in the same way.

"The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the College was held in the College Hall in the course of the morning, (29th June) under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and then the Convocation immediately after, the Chancellor presiding, when the Convocation proceeded to ballot for conference of degrees, and then adjourned to the afternoon of the 1st July.

"On the following day, Thursday, the Corporation proceeded with its session and then adjourned. After the adjournment the Athletic Sports of the College took place in the grounds on the beautiful banks of the St. Francis, which here meanders through a gently undulating succession of hills and dales, clothed in all the loveliness of early summer. Few localities in Lower Canada are so pleasing or so suggestive of the prospect which may be met with here and there in many a quiet English Vale. The games were kept up with great spirit far into the afternoon, many of the parents of the students and boys being present and of course delighted with the agility, wind, and bottom displayed by their hopeful scions."—*Montreal Gazette*.

On the morning of the 1st July, the Chapel of the College was opened at 7 a. m., for the administration of the Holy Communion. At 9 o'clock morning prayer was said at St. George's Church, and an admirable sermon preached by the Rev'd. Canon Thompson, M. A., which is to be given to the world as a special offering of the Chancellor. These two services have hitherto been held in one; but it was believed that the arrangement adopted on this occasion is likely to be always the most convenient. Both were attended by Lady Monck, the Misses Monck, the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, &c., &c.

Meanwhile his Excellency proceeded to Sherbrooke attended by his host and a numerous suite, and was received by a guard of honor of the Sherbrooke Volunteer Artillery, by the Mayor and Councillors of Sherbrooke, and a large crowd of townspeople, who received him with hearty cheers. Having received from the Mayor an address on behalf of the town, and having visited with his suite, the principal places of interest in the town, he returned to Lennoxville, to view a boat race on the river and some feats of swimming and diving. The diving of three boys of 14 or 15 years of age only, who each brought up immediately a white handkerchief wrapped round a stone, out of some twelve feet of water, elicited much approbation from his Excellency, as well as from the bystanders.

At one o'clock, lunch was served in the College Hall. The accommodation being limited, the invitation had been confined to the Governor's suite, the principal officials of the University, and the parents of the students and boys. This circle of guests comprised about 130 ladies and gentlemen. The Chancellor presided, having on his right the Governor General, the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, Miss Monck, Hon. Messrs. Galt and McGee, and on his left Lady Monck, Miss L. Monck, the Bishop of Quebec, Col. Monck, Mr. Godley, &c., &c.

The healths of the Queen, and of the Prince of Wales were proposed by the Chancellor and received with all the honors. The toast of "Our distinguished guests" was greeted with hearty cheers, and his Excellency responded as follows:

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Lady Monck and myself, I beg to return you our sincere thanks for the kind and hearty manner in which you have received the toast which has just been proposed, and beg to assure you that we will never forget the magnificent reception which you have been pleased to bestow upon us. It has been a source of deep regret to me, from circumstances over which I had no control, that my visit to your beautiful country should have been delayed. What I have seen, however, during our brief visit enables me to establish that your University is the admiration of the country, for the enlarged and liberal manner in which it provides for the mental enjoyments of youth, enjoyments which have also comprised the sensual ones which we have just partaken through your hospitality. (Cheers.)

Grace having been said the company broke up, and proceeded presently to the Convocation. The Montreal Brass Band under

the able leadership of Mr. Lavallee, and the Lennoxville Band, under the leadership of Mr. Schiller, were meanwhile playing an excellent selection of operatic and other airs. The weather was magnificent, and there was a good attendance of visitors gathered from nearly every village and hamlet in the Townships, as well as from the Cities. The attendance however, was not altogether so large as might have been expected, owing to the contradictory notices which had unfortunately been issued: first, a notice of Convocation, with special trains, &c., for the 30th June, and then a notice of probable postponement of the Convocation till the autumn, on account of the Governor's detention at Quebec. This second notice having appeared, but few persons were on the look out for a third, or aware of its having been issued until after the Convocation was over. This was a great misfortune, but it could not have been avoided. The convocation hall of the University was nevertheless rapidly filling, and by three o'clock was full to repletion. A dais had been erected at the upper end of the hall for the Chancellor and principal visitors, and another along the wall to the left for Lady Monck and her daughters and suite. The Chancellor soon after came in and took his seat on the dais, supported on the right by the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, the Vice Chancellor and other dignitaries, and on the left by the Lord Bishop of Quebec and other members of the University, all duly robed. His Excellency the Governor General next made his appearance, attired in the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, accompanied by Messrs. Galt and McGee and his suite, and was conducted by the Principal and Officers of the College to a raised seat at the Chancellor's right hand. The company rose as he entered, the Band outside playing God Save the Queen. The Convocation was then opened by the Chancellor, who proceeded in a Latin oration after the usual formula, to confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, *honoris causa*, on his Excellency, amidst the cheers and hearty applause of the audience.

The degree of D. C. L. *honoris causa* was then conferred on Professor Smallwood, M. D., and the honorary degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Edmund Sewell, and on Dr. J. Sewell, (M. D.) of Quebec, and the *ad eundem* degree of M. A. on the Rev. G. C. Irving, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of the Junior Department and Dean of the College, and Mr. Robert A. Leach, M. A., of McGill University. Messrs. Fessenden and McCord, Bachelors of Arts in the same University, received the *ad eundem* degree of B. A.

The following regular degrees were then conferred in due form: Masters of Arts. George B. Baker, Rev'd. J. Foster, Rev'd. J. B. Davidson, T. L. Ball.

Bachelor of Arts. Robert Caspar Tambs.

The matriculating class was next presented to the Chancellor;

and received into the University. It consists of Messrs. A. Balfour, T. Carr, J. Hepburn, J. King, F. Slack, and G. Zuhleke.

Mr. Tambs then read the following Valedictory address:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Mr. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I assure you that it is with no affected modesty that I rise to discharge a duty, which has been rendered honourable, by the graduates who have gone before me.

However onerous I may find the task, I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which I owe to this University.

To-day, we have reached that point in our educational career, at which the University sees fit to bestow a certain distinction upon us—a distinction of which we may well feel proud.

Although I feel that the mark we have reached, and to which, since we entered the walls of this University, we have looked forward with such anxious hope, is the culminating point in our University career, yet I am far from thinking that at this point our studies should cease; on the contrary, I feel that it is not the business of the University to teach everything, but to impart to her graduates such a foundation in literature and science, as will enable them afterwards by diligence and perseverance, to build and ornament the superstructure for themselves.

We must not suppose, because our "Alma Mater" has conferred upon us the honorable distinction of the Baccalaureate, that therefore the thinking portion of the world will look upon us as having "finished our education"—on the contrary we should regard this badge as but the first round in the ladder of fame—the first step up the hill of science, to reach the top of which will require our most unwearied and persevering efforts.

The great object of the education imparted to us here, is to teach us how to methodise and cultivate the powers and functions of the human mind—to form habits of thought, perseverance, and zeal, not only in the pursuit of knowledge, but also that we may be able to overcome the difficulties which may beset us in our respective callings in after life.

But while we feel that we have only passed the vestibule of learning, we know at the same time that we must shortly enter on the active duties of life.

While, in the interval, we are, as it were, pausing upon our future destiny, and comparatively free from the cares and duties which are incident to an active calling, let us make up our minds that we will, by diligent study, bring to good account the literary foundation which has been laid within these walls.

Individually, the graduates of this University may not be able to do much for her welfare, but *united* they may, and can do a great deal. And this they can best do, first, by showing in themselves, that the education which they have received here is of the highest type; and secondly, in their intercourse with others, by holding her up as a place where religion and education are made to go hand in hand, thus imparting to them the character of Christians, scholars and gentlemen.

This can always be done with that temperate zeal which will be the most convincing proof of the spirit of her teachings.

None of us need ever be ashamed to held up for admiration the object and aim of Bishop's College. The enlightened zeal and unspotted virtues of her founder, will ever prove a shield to defend her from the attacks of ignorance and prejudice.

I would now say a few words to my fellow-students, the undergraduates, who are looking forward with anxiety to the attainment of the same *status* which has to-day been conferred upon us. Let each one remember the great importance of applying himself diligently to the mastering of that course of study which the University lays down for him.

In doing so, he will not only succeed in his own individual improvement, but he will also uphold the standard of education which the University sets up.

Lay hold of the many opportunities which are here afforded you for acquiring a sound and useful education. Be not content with a superficial knowledge of the various subjects which make up the curriculum of your studies. Remember

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

Among the many pleasures which crowd upon us to-day, there is one thing which causes us sincere regret, and that is the parting in a measure, from our professors.

I will not be accused of flattery when I say it is to them we owe every advance which we have made in learning. Their presence forbids my passing any eulogy upon them. Let it suffice to say, they have not only our unlimited confidence in their abilities to discharge the duties of their respective chairs; but that they also have earned for themselves our most affectionate regard for the unwearied assiduity and parental care, which they have ever manifested in the training of our moral and intellectual powers.

I hope the day may never come when the graduates of Bishop's College will cease to look back with pride and pleasure to the many happy days which they have spent within her sacred enclosure upon the banks of the St. Francis.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for your forbearance. What I have said is but a poor index to my feelings.

One word more, and I have done. Let each one of you go away from here with a disposition to advance the interests of Bishop's College. If we cannot have your material aid, let us have your good will. In the words of Horace, *favete linguis*,—favor us with your tongues.

Bishop's College, June 1864.

Mr. Job Babin, having gained the Prince of Wales' Scholarship, was called forward and received the Medal at the hands of the Governor General, and was congratulated by his Excellency as being the first to gain this distinction.

The Chancellor then announced that Mr. R. C. Tambs, had won last autumn the General Nicolls' Mathematical Scholarship, (the year during which it is tenable expiring with the present academic year) and that he had now creditably gained at the late examination, the S. P. G. Jubilee Scholarship, as also the Mountain Jubilee Scholarship: Also that one of the Rev'd. Dr. Mackie's Prize Essays had been awarded to Mr. E. C. Hale.

The Chancellor now called upon the Rev. G. C. Irving, M. A., Dean of the College, and Rector of the Junior Department, to say a few words respecting the progress of the College.

## MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Mr. Chancellor—I rise, in obedience to your injunction to do my best to fulfil the duty which falls annually upon some member of the College, to lay before the Convocation a brief statement of the progress and prospects of the Institution. I very much regret, Sir, that your choice should have fallen upon me, not only from a very sincere distrust of my own powers of oratory, but because I think that one remark which I have to make would have been more in place at a later period of the day, when the prizes are to be distributed to the pupils of the Junior Department. As I am connected with this College almost exclusively as being Rector of the School, I must ask your indulgence if I confine my observations to the Department over which I have the honour to preside.

It may be well, Sir, in the first place, as we are honoured to-day with many visitors to whom our history is unknown, to say a few words as to the origin and progress of this School. It is not, I believe, generally known that it was the original design of the venerated Founder of this University that there should be always in connection with it a Grammar School, to serve as a kind of feeder to the College properly so called. Such a School has existed, though with some interruptions, from the foundation of the College to the present day; but it seems to have experienced the fluctuations which commonly attend the career of any private School, depending for its prosperity entirely upon the ability and character of the Head for the time being. But about seven years ago, the Corporation of the College, wisely, as the event has proved, determined to strengthen and make closer the connection between the College and the School, and arranged that School and College should be henceforth under one management, and gave to the former the name of the “Junior Department” of the College, and provided that the Head Master or Rector, should rank and receive salary as a Professor of the College. The School, which had been for some time discontinued, was placed under the care of the present Bishop of Quebec, as the first Rector. He opened the School with eight pupils in a comparatively small building in the village. That was, as I said, some seven years ago. Since that time, the present large School-building has been erected, and the two Departments more thoroughly united in their working. The eight pupils have grown into, and the semi-private School into, we hope, one of the institutions of the country. It may be well for us to ask what are the causes of this rapid progress; what hopes we may reasonably entertain that our hold of public favour may be as permanent as it has been hitherto satisfactory?

On one—the most obvious and principal—cause of that progress, the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of Quebec will not allow me to speak at length. Nor indeed is it necessary to do so. Any one who knows anything of the history of this School knows well what it owes to its first Rector. And allow me, Sir, here to say once for all, that if I venture here to speak of the success and prosperity of our School, I feel that I can do so without any affectation of modesty, because the results so far are rather those of my predecessor's labours than of my own, and that the very utmost that I can be supposed to claim for myself is that I have not as yet succeeded in spoiling the Bishop of Quebec's work. It is to the energy and ability with which he ruled this Institution that we must, without question, attribute in the first place its sudden rise in popular favour. Another reason of our success lies no doubt in the beautiful and healthful position in which we are placed, which we may well rejoice that to-day's brilliant sun has exhibited to our illustrious visitors in its fairest colours.—We may, I think, feel confident that there will always be many parents who will prefer for their boys our pure air and green fields to the streets of a city, and will value for them an escape from those evil lessons which are, unhappily, only too quickly learned in our large towns.

But, Sir, apart from these considerations, there are two great reasons



sons, as I believe, for which we may safely look for a continuance of the present prosperity of our School. The first of these is, the *soundness* of the education which we here endeavour to give. And, Sir, I do not fear to say that what I mean by a sound education is an education based upon classical training. Of course I do not mean to advocate an *exclusively* classical education, or to underrate the importance of other subjects; but I do maintain that for the work of training a boy's mind there is no instrument that I know of like a thorough teaching of Latin. It may sound a bold thing 'to claim public confidence on such a ground as this; but it is not so bold as it would have been some ten or fifteen years ago. I think that people have a good deal changed their views of education within those years. They seem to have ceased to feel confident that it is a sufficient condemnation of any system merely that it is one which approved itself to the wisest and most learned men of a considerable number of centuries. They seem to be rapidly giving up the false idea that the work of education is merely to store the mind and memory with a certain amount of useful information. In fact our work here is mainly not to inform but to *train*, to draw out and strengthen the power of the boy's mind. And the earliest means of such training is to be found in the cultivation of God's great gift of speech, in teaching the boy the laws of language in the shape in which he is most ready to apprehend them. And here it is that Latin and Greek are so valuable—the former, I was going to say so indispensable. Latin is a far more extensively inflected language than any of those of modern Europe, and consequently presents the great facts of Grammar to a boy's mind, as all knowledge ought to be presented to such a mind—not as an abstract principle, but as a concrete truth; not as a deduction from a general rule, but as the exhibition of a simple fact. It is vain to ask what use will a boy's Latin be to him in after life. He may never open a Latin book after he leaves School, and yet what he has acquired *in learning* Latin may be of the greatest possible use to him. If you want to make a boy a sound French scholar, or a sound German scholar—aye, or I may add a sound English scholar—the surest and speediest way is to begin by making him a fair Latin scholar. I could tell you, Sir, to convince you that I am speaking not merely from theory, but from experience, of cases where in examining a class in purely English subjects I could tell at once which of the boys stood high in Latin. It is, therefore, I conceive, a very great mistake to prevent a boy from pursuing classical studies, merely because he is intending to engage in commerce in after-life; and it has been to me a source of great satisfaction that amongst us this mistake is so seldom made, and that the parents of many lads who have joined us without any previous classical training have been induced to allow their sons to begin Latin as the surest mode of acquiring a sound knowledge of Grammar.

But Sir, there is another and a higher reason why we may look for public confidence and support. It is a good thing to cultivate our boys' bodily health, and to train their minds, but it is a far better thing to educate their hearts. It is our privilege here, Sir, not to have divorced education from religion and from religion expressed in the form of a definite creed. Here again times have changed, and it is not now the hardy thing it once would have been to challenge public confidence on such a ground as this. Fifteen years ago the cry was all for a system of secular education, entirely separated from religious teaching, or with only such a religious teaching as should exclude all distinctive peculiarities. Now I believe the class is daily growing larger of those who would send their sons to a school avowedly in strict connection with a denomination not their own, rather than to one from which religious teaching is excluded, or where religion, in order to accommodate it to the prejudices of all, has been made a mere religion of negations. In this place at any rate our course is clear. The best lessons which our boys are taught are not those which are given in this room, but which we are enabled to teach

them in the Chapel yonder. To the youth of our own communion, who form the great majority of our pupils, we are able to speak in no doubtful terms: to remind them of their privileges and their duties as admitted members of Christ's Church; to induce them in Confirmation to acknowledge their obligation to fulfil the vows of their Baptism, to urge them to seek in the Holy Communion the strength that they need to carry them through the battle of life. And, Sir, it has been my happiness, in more than one instance, to see God's grace visibly poured out upon the use of the means which He has appointed and to find the minds of boys at the most critical period of their lives turned to far more serious thoughts of their Christian responsibilities than they had ever seemed to entertain before. And with regard to all our pupils, without anything like proselytism, while we carefully abstain from trying to interfere with the dogmatic convictions of those who are not members of our Church, we may yet appeal to the highest authority of all to enforce our exhortations to duty and morality—the highest authority, and I believe the only one that will never fail us. Doubtless there are lower motives to what is right which we may and must urge upon our boys. I may tell them that falsehood is mean and cowardly and ungentlemanly: I may tell them that overbearing, oppressive, or selfish behaviour, will lose them the love of their fellows, and that to lose that is a sure way to spoil the happiness of a man's life: I may tell them that to act as if they were not bound by moral restraints is the way to bring themselves to ruin of body and soul alike. But, Sir, these motives will not serve them *always*. The rule of human honour will break down under exceptional circumstances: the rules of human prudence will be forgotten under the stress of extraordinary temptation. If I am to teach them to be *always* true, it must be by pointing them to Him who is—the Truth: if I am to teach them to try to be *always* unselfish, it must be by speaking to them of Him who is Love: if I am to teach them to be *always* pure—in thought, in word, in deed—it must be by reminding them that they belong to Him whose nature is the very rule of purity. And Sir, I believe that it is because our boys have been taught thus in time past that I am able to say to-day, that while we cannot flatter ourselves that we are free from faults, there is no body of boys or men of whom that could be said, while we are conscious that there is much among us which needs improvement, and where is the society of which you must not say the same, yet we have among us a general tone for which we may be most thankful: that our boys have among them a real spirit of manly independence, without a trace of insubordination: a spirit of obedience to law without any mixture of servility: that above all I can in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of one thousand, accept without question any statement which any of them may make, and that we may feel that we have a number of boys of whom we may well be proud, and who are at least not inferior in character and in bearing to any other similar body on this Continent.

It remains, Sir, that I should express my sense of obligation to those whose help I have had during the past year: to the Sub-Rector and other Masters of the School for the diligent and zealous way in which they have worked with me my best thanks are due. A few more words must be said as to what I owe to the authorities of the Senior Department. I have to thank them for much in addition to the help that they have given in the teaching and examination of the School. Every one who is acquainted with the working of this College knows that the two Departments are placed in positions which may very easily become antagonistic: that it requires a great deal of mutual forbearance to prevent their becoming so. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my sense that a good understanding has been preserved between us, mainly by the kindly feeling exhibited by the Principal and Professors of the College. And while I gratefully acknowledge my obligation to all, I cannot help expressing more particu-



larly my sense of what I owe to the Principal, to whose undeviating kindness and consideration I am more indebted than I well know how to express.

And now, Sir, I will detain you no longer, for you are expecting to listen to oratory of a very different stamp from mine. I will only add that I earnestly hope that when we meet next year, if God shall spare us to meet again, we may have a good account to give of the progress of our College, and that it may be under auspices as favourable as those under which we now meet.

The Chancellor then said, referring to Mr. McGee, who sat on his left with the Governor's suite, Would a well known friend of letters now say a word or two of encouragement to the pupils?

[The following addresses, as well as parts of what precedes, are taken principally from the *Montreal Gazette*.]

The Honorable Mr. McGee thereupon came forward and said :

Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must confess that when I accepted the kind invitation of the Chancellor of Bishop's College, and when yesterday I left Quebec, I had hoped that for a season at least I had left the duties of a public speaker altogether behind me. (Laughter.) Besides, Mr. Chancellor, though not wholly unaccustomed to being called to my feet at a moment's notice elsewhere,—this is an occasion and a presence in which I should shrink from any thing like unconsidered speaking. It may, perhaps be doubted, if it is ever admissible for a man to speak without some degree of preparation—unless, indeed, he is forced to speak, as he may be forced to strike, in sheer self-defence. (Cheers.) You have put me, Sir, in that attitude, but I beg you to consider at what a disadvantage. You ought to consider whether or not I had my oratorical wardrobe with me! (Laughter.) You ought to have considered that my thesis might be in my trunk in the Town of Sherbrooke. (Laughter.)

You will permit me, however, now that I have broken the ice, (a most refreshing metaphor in this sort of weather, (laughter),) to enlarge for a moment two ideas which were referred to by His Excellency in another place, and which have been fructifying in my mind ever since. They led to two trains of thought, one of which included the consideration of the material inheritance of the young men of Canada. When I am told that this College has not yet completed its twentieth year; when I consider that it is almost within the shadow of the pines which bowed to the same blasts that impelled Cabot and Cartier on their courses,—when I reflect a moment on the riches which abound above the soil, in the soil and under the soil of Canada, I cannot but think the merely material prospects of the young men of this country are to be envied. (Cheers.) And when I consider, on the other hand, our mental inheritance,—the conquering English speech, in which a man may travel round the world, and find himself on no shore a stranger,—when I think of the lived and hoarded wisdom of antiquity, made common to us all by the two magicians, the movable types and steam press; when I remember that although much has been lost, a priceless amount has been saved from the wreck of ancient schools and societies, I must again congratulate the fortunate youth of these provinces on their ample mental inheritance.

One thing, also, ought not to be omitted; It is the glorious associations connected with our own home history. Patriotism will increase in Canada as its history is read. No province of any ancient or modern power—not even Gaul when it was a Province of Rome—has had nobler Imperial names interwoven in its local events. Under the French Kings Canada was the theatre of action for a whole series of men of first rate reputations. Under our English Sovereigns—from

the days of Wolfe to those of the late lamented Lord Elgin, (to speak only of the dead,) your great names are interwoven with some of the best and highest passages in the annals of the Empire. (Cheers.) We have not, therefore, a history simply Provincial, interesting only to the Provincials themselves; but a history which forms an inseparable and conspicuous part in the annals of the best ages of the two first empires in the world, France and England. (Cheers.)

I congratulate you, young gentlemen, natives of Canada, on that fact, and I trust that many years hence, at other Convocations, when other dignitaries preside, and another age graduates, you may be enabled to tell your successors how, even within your own time, a great step was taken towards the consolidation and advancement of British North America, in the good days when Lord Monck was Governor General of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor next called upon Mr. Galt, whose well-known face he was again happy to recognize at Convocation, to address the meeting, and the honorable gentleman, who was attired in his robes as a member of Convocation, rose to reply. He was greeted with reiterated cheers and seems to be a great favorite of the Township people.

Mr. Galt said he had great pleasure in again being present at a Convocation of the University. It was gratifying to have at last got through the difficulties which impeded the first struggles of the Institution, but no longer marred its efforts at usefulness. (Cheers.) It was now admitted to be one of the best establishments for the education of the young in the country, and its prospects, far from diminishing, were evidently bright and encouraging. For his part he regretted that the Institution was not in existence in his youth. In this the present generation was fortunate, and he trusted would not fail to reap the benefits which could be obtained from attendance at the University. (Cheers.) His worthy friend the Chancellor had alluded to the part he had already taken in meetings of Convocation. He would say in response that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing him preside at many more of these assemblies, and that the present generation and the generations to come would ever support and cherish the University. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor General then rose and said, being greeted with enthusiastic cheers:

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I know of few things so well calculated to give a large amount of satisfaction as the contemplation of scenes like the present, which carry one back to his own early school days, to his youthful contests for the supremacy in the race for distinction, when the academic struggles gave toil and study a zest which struggle for the lead in the race always gives. (Applause.) I feel deeply grateful at being permitted to take a part in your important ceremonies, and feel that the pleasure is all the greater inasmuch as the present proceedings and your University are modelled after the proceedings and constitution of the old colleges of England, which, like yours, were founded by private benevolence, have weathered religious, political and social revolutions, looking down upon the mercantile and commercial prosperity which have made us so rich and powerful, upon the equality at home, the influence abroad, the many qualities, in fact, which make the England of this day the admiration of the civilized world. (Cheers.) Your proceedings, I may say, are an omen of the great future of this favorite land. Such Institutions must inculcate habits of thought which will be reproduced in the Institutions of England, and insensibly lead the youth of both Continents to entertain feelings which it is the first and highest interest of both to develop. (Cheers.) A similar mental chain will gradually be evoked from the pursuit of similar studies,

and when they have had their due effect, no power will be able to break the links which bind you to the Mother Country. (Cheers.)

Your University is framed, I am happy to say, on the model of the great scholastic institutions of England, and like them, was founded by the generosity of private donors, for the education of a particular creed. The elasticity of your rules, however, enables you to take in all, and in this you again resemble them. With regard to the value of classical education, I feel diffident in giving an opinion, particularly in such a presence; but fortified by the opinions of the most eminent men of the past and present, and the labors of the Commission recently appointed to examine into the merits of such an education, I join in congratulating you on the system adopted as a base of studies. Undue prominence may have been given to the study of the Classics, but the abuse of a principle is no evidence of its unsoundness. (Cheers.) I am not going into an elaborate review of the principles which should guide education in the abstract, which would be impertinence in such a presence, but it seems to me that several points have been overlooked in the discussion regarding the value of a classical education. Many say, What is the use of learning the dead languages, to what practical purpose can they be applied? Now I contend that it is impossible to understand our own language, to know the meaning of the many quotations and allusions which have gradually crept into it, unless reference be made to the authorities whence they were taken. (Cheers.) I am certain, too, that no man who has received a Public School and University education, can forget what he has learned there, or the part which the Classical Languages take in modelling what my honorable friend Mr. McGee has very appropriately termed the conquering English language, or the elevation of mind and character which must follow from its perusal. The very habits of study inculcated train and discipline the memory, and make other studies easy of understanding. Where, too, can we find better examples of oratory, of composition, or of poetry, than those bequeathed to us by the ancients? Their works, composed two thousand years ago, are still unsurpassed as examples of mental powers of thought and grace. No man can arise from the perusal of a page of Demosthenes or Virgil without feeling elevated by the contact with these representatives of Greece and Rome. The scholars of the present day have magnificent opportunities for the study of the Classics, and I trust none will forget the admirable advice given by the gentleman who read the Valedictory,—not to abandon their study in after life, as it is difficult to say when a knowledge of them will not be required. (Cheers.) They should remember, too, that the day will come when the triumph of battles, the gains of commerce, and the applause of senates, will prove as worthless as they are transitory; that the time will come for which the higher, sacred education which they have received has prepared them—a day in which the theatre will be the wreck of a dissolving world, the applause, the commendations of the Divine Being, and the reward an immortal golden crown. (Cheers and enthusiastic applause.)

#### THE COLLEGE MUSEUM.

The proceedings of Convocation being brought to a close, the Governor and Lady Monck were conducted to that part of the old College building, where temporary accommodation has been provided for philosophical apparatus, and for the collection of specimens of natural objects and articles of manufacturing industry, intended to form the nucleus of a museum. While here, their Excellencies examined minutely some very fine specimens of copper ore, antimony, lead and gold, procured from different places in the Eastern Townships, where mining operations and explorations

have been carried on. Numerous and very rich ores had been recently added to the Museum, through the kindness of gentlemen interested in the development of the mineral resources of the townships. Those contributed by Mr. Pierce, of the Acton Mining Company, by Mr. Clark from the Belvidere and Sherbrooke Mines, by Mr. Brooks from the Carbuncle Mine in Orford, by Mr. Woodward and by Mr. Stanley of the Ascot Mining and Smelting Works, as well as the specimens from the Ascot Mine and the Marrington Mine in Ascot, and from mines opened in the Townships of Ham, and Wickham were particularly admired.

The gold was furnished in quantity by Mr. Hunter of Stanstead, and consisted of specimens procured in the Township of Ascot; one beautiful sample, containing about five ounces and three quarters of the precious metal, exhibited as the work of six men in three days.

The attention of their Excellencies was also attracted to the cabinet of Foreign Minerals and fossils, presented some years ago by Sir Wm. Logan, and to the case that contains a valuable donation to the Museum, by the venerated Founder of the College, the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec, containing various articles of Indian and Oriental workmanship, and a number of rare and curious objects.

In the miscellaneous part of the collection, there were specimens of encaustic Tile manufacture, as carried on in England, ornamental and stained glass, gutta serena, india rubber, silk, leather, cotton, flax, wool, mohair, &c., both raw and in different stages of manufacture, and samples of various kinds of local and foreign woods, fibres, leaves, seeds, and vegetable extracts. These were collected by Prof. Miles, Curator of the Museum in England in 1862. There were but few examples of birds, and animals, the most noticeable being a head and horns of the Caribou, presented by Col. Rhodes, and prepared by Couper of Quebec, a stuffed Otter, Loon, and a very beautiful pair of Snowy Owls, given to the College Museum by Mr. J. S. Hall, of Montreal. These birds being male and female, were shot near Montreal in December last, and were stuffed and mounted in a perfect manner by Mr. Hunter of that city.

Although the entire collection is not extensive, their Excellencies were pleased to express themselves approvingly, and appeared much gratified, it being explained that among the objects kept in view, in the arrangement and extension of the Museum, were, first, the purpose of illustrating (in conjunction with other appliances) the teaching of the natural sciences, and Natural History in both departments of the College, and secondly to found a repository for the preservation and public exhibition of the natural and industrial products of the country, and of the works of art and industry of other countries, destined to contribute to the future education of our own people in knowledge and taste.

In the evening, the Visitors present at the *Conversazione* adjourned to the School Room, to witness the distribution of the Prizes. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, Metropolitan and President of the Corporation performed this agreeable task, accompanying each prize with appropriate words of commendation and encouragement. The prize list is as follows :

#### I. FORM PRIZES.

These prizes are given to those boys in each form who obtain the highest number of marks for all the regular subjects of study, taking together the results of the examination and the work of the term.

Form VI. 1st prize, Hepburn ; 2nd, King.

" V. 1st prize, Brooks I ; 2nd, Robarts ; extra, Fraser.

" IV. 1st prize, Lyon I ; 2nd, Poston I ; extra, Heaton.

" III. 1st prize, Baker ; 2nd, Skead I.

" II. 1st prize, Veit ; 2nd, Willett.

" I. 1st prize, Matthewson ; 2nd, Barrass.

#### EXTRA PRIZES.

Chancellor's Prize, French Conversation, Slack 1 ; French Declamation, King 2.

Principal's Prize, Greek Grammar, Brooks 1.

Rector's Prize, Latin Grammar, Brooks 1.

Rector's Prizes for Greek, Form VI, Hepburn ; Form V, Brooks 1 ; Form IV, not adjudged.

Vice-Principal's Prizes, Natural Philosophy, Forms V and VI, Brooks 1 ; Slack 1 ; equal ; Form IV, Yule, Wood, equal ; Form III, Rhodes 1.

Sub-Rector's Prizes, English Theme, Slack 1 ; Woodward 1 ; equal ; Maps, Vansittart.

Professor Ronx's Prizes, Forms V and VI, Hepburn ; Form III and IV, Baker ; Form I and II, Matthewson.

Mr. Slack's prize, Latin Grammar, Form III, Lawford ; Form Upper II, Skead 1.

Mr. Hyndman's prize, Latin Grammar, Form Lower II, King 3 ; Form I, Matthewson.

Book-Keeping Prize, Kinnear 1.

After the distribution of the prizes, the Company returned to the Dining Hall, where the Ladies were entertained with Music, Vocal and Instrumental, from J. Pearce, Esq., (Mus. B. Oxon :) J. B. Hyndman, Esq., and others, while nearly all the gentlemen of Townships who were in the room were presented to his Excellency.

At Eleven o'clock, the Visitors dispersed, having enjoyed an agreeable day throughout, and expressing themselves much pleased with the whole of the proceedings.



# APPENDIX.

## JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

CLASS LIST—JUNE 30, 1863.

This list gives the names of the first three boys in each subject.

SCRIPTURE.—Form VI. Hepburn, Brooks 1, King 2. Form V. Fraser, Woodward 1, Kittson. Form IV. Molson, Yule, Woodward 2, Meredith 1 Baker, Skead 1. Form II. Veit, Willett, Shaw 1. Form I. Matthewson, Cummins 1, Barrass.

GREEK.—Form VI. Hepburn, King 2, Slack 2. Form V. Brooks 1, Forlong, Roberts. Form IV. Heaton, Fraser, Lyon 1. Form III. Baker, Lawford, Nicolls 1.

LATIN.—Form VI. Zuhleke, Balfour 1, Slack 2. Form V. Brooks 1. Fraser, Roberts. Form IV. Heaton, Lyon 1, Poston 1. Form III. Lawford, Meredith 1, Morris. Form II. (Division 1.) Skead 1; Pye, Veit. Form II. (Division 2.) Horner, King 3; Nicolls 2. Form I. Matthewson, Skead 3, Barrass.

FRENCH.—Form VI. Hepburn, Slack 1, Kittson. Form V. Roberts, Anderson 1, Fraser. Form IV. (Division 1.) Poston 1, Lyon 1, Hunt 2. (Division 2.) Horner, Heaton, Woodward 2. Form III. Clemow, Hall 3, Curtis. Form II. (Division 1.) Veit, Willet, Pye. (Division 2.) Hunt 3, Shaw, 2, Cummins, 2. Form I. (Division 1.) Matthewson, Cummins 1, Rhodes 3. (Division 2.) Morgan and Skead 3, equal; Tuzo.

ENGLISH. Form VI. Hepburn, Slack 1, Woodward 1. Form V. Brooks 1, Robarts, Fraser. Form IV. Lyon, 1 Woodward 2, Douglas 1. Form III. Baker, King 3, Skead 1. Form II. Garret, LeMessurier 1, Sache. Form I. Barvass, Matthewson, Stephens 2.

HISTORY. Form VI. Hepburn, King 2, Kinnear 1. Form V. Robarts, Fraser, Anderson 1. Form Upper IV. Tylee, Lyon 1, Yule. Lower IV. Meredith 1, McLeod, Rhodes, 2. Form III. Lyon, Baker, Skead 1. Form II. Paddon 1, Veit, Cummins 2. Form I. Mathewson, Paddon 2. Cummins 1.

GEOGRAPHY. Form VI. and V. reckoned with History.

Form Upper IV. Vansittart, Lyon 1, Poston 1. Lower IV. Ward, Meredith 1, McLeod. Form III. Baker, Curtis, Cheney. Form II. Veit, Willet, Douglas 2. Form I, Matthewson Morgan, Rhodes 4.

EUCLID—VI. Hepburn, King 2, Slack 2. Form Upper V. Slack, Brooks 1, Kinnear 1, Woodward 1. Form Lower V. White, Skead 1, Robarts. Form Upper IV. Archibald, Baker, Woodward 1. Form Lower IV—Poston 1, Young, Bowen.

ARITHMETIC.—Form IV. Bell, King 2, Woodward 2. Form III. Rhodes 2, McGinniss, Horner. Form II. Division 1. Garret, Slack 3, Coffin. Division 2. Skead 3, Nicolls 2, Skead 2. Form I, Cummins 1, Rhodes 3, Matthewson.

READING AND ELOCUTION.—Form IV. Jones, Poston 1, Rhodes 1. Form III. Ward, Lyon 2, Cheney. I and II not classed.

WRITING.—Form IV. McGinniss, Poston 1, Rhodes 1. Form III. King 3, McLeod, Horner. Form II. Pye, Sache, Stevenson 1. Form I. Windram, Stephens 2, Paddon 2.

BOOKKEEPING.—Kinnear 1, Whitlaw, Wood 2.



