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The gross sum apportioned to all the schools this year is the same as that apportioned last year.

The apportionment is made on the supposition that the amount usually placed on the estimates, for the support of Common Schools, will be voted during the ensuing session of Parliament. But according to an intimation made to me by the Finance Department, that part of it which depends upon the annual vote of Parliament, will not be payable until it is voted by the Legislature—Parliament having been prorogued before the details of the estimates were passed. There is, however, I think, no doubt that the whole sum will be voted on the re-assembling of the Legislature.

I shall endeavour to have part of the apportionment paid at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, about the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and that they, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been duly transmitted to this Department.

It is particularly desirable that the amounts should be applied for not later than the third week in July, as it is inconvenient to delay the payment. There are, however, a number of municipalities which have not yet sent in their accounts of school moneys, now several months over due, and in these cases the payment must necessarily be deferred until the law has been complied with.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,

Toronto, 16th June, 1865.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR 1865.

Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township, in Upper Canada.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Townships for this year, is the population as reported in the census of 1861, which was also adopted last year, and I have no more generally accurate statistics of a later date.

Where Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided among the Common and Roman Catholic Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of Schools during last year, as reported by the Trustees.

Apportionment to Counties, for 1865.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.		
Townships.	Apportionment.	
Charlottenburgh	\$701 00	\$701 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$102 00	
Kenyon	582 00	
Lancaster	478 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	69 00	
Lochiel	511 00	
Do. for Separate Schools.....	97 00	
Total for County, \$2540.	\$269 00	\$2809 00

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.	
Townships.	Apportionment.
Cornwall	\$600 00
Finch	287 00
Osnabrock	676 00
Roxborough.....	380 00
	\$1943 00
3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
Matilda	\$582 00
Mountain	441 00
Williamsburgh	561 00
Winchester	490 00
	\$2074 00

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	
Townships.	Apportionment.
Alfred.....	\$163 00
Caledonia	129 00
Hawkesbury, East	373 00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$184 00
Do. West	262 00
Longueuil.....	193 00
Plantagenet, North	258 00
Do. for Separate School	46 00
Do. South	148 00
	\$180 00
Total for County, \$1706.	\$1628 00

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Cambridge, Clarence, Cumberland, Russell.

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Fitzroy, Gloucester, Goulbourn, Gower, North, Huntley, March, Marlborough, Nepean, Osroode, Torbolton.

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Gower, South, Oxford on Rideau, Wolford.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Burgess South, Crosby North, Elmsley South, Escott Front, Kitley, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Yonge Front, Yonge and Escott Rear.

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess North, Dalhousie, Darling, Drummond, Elmsley North, Lanark, Lavant, Montague, Pakenham, Ramsay, Sherbrooke North, South.

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Admaston, Algona, Alice, Basot and Blithfield, Brougham, Bromley, Brudenell, Raglan, and Radcliffe, Graffau, Horton, McNab, Pembroke, Petawawa, Buchanan and McKay, Rolph and Wylie, Ross, Sebastopol and Griffith, Stafford, Westmeath, Wilberforce.

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Barrie and Clarendon, Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Kennebec, Kingston.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Loughborough, Miller and Canoto, Olden, Oso, Palmerston, Pittsburgh, Portland, Storrington, Wolfe Island.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Amherst Island, Anglesea, Camden East, Denbigh and Abinger, Ernestown, Kaladar, Sheffield.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh North, South, Richmond.

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh.

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Elsieville, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Madoc, Marmora and Lake, Rawdon, Sidney, Tudor, Thurlow, Tyendinaga, Hastings Road.

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Alnwick, Brighton, Cranache, Haldimand, Hamilton, Monaghan South, Murray, Percy, Seymour.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Cartwright, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Hope, Manvers.

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Ennismore, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Monaghan North, Otonabee, Smith, Snowden.

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Emily, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Mariposa, Ops, Somerville, Verulam.

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Scugog Island, Thorah, Uxbridge, Whitby East, West.

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Etobicoke, Georgina, Gwillimbury East, North, King, Markham, Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitechurch, York.

22. COUNTY OF PEELE.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, Toronto.

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Adjala, Essa, Flos, Gwillimbury West, Innisfil, Medonte, Mono, Morrison and Muskoka, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, Orillia and Matchedash, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay and Tiny, Tecumseth, Tomarontio, Vespra.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Esquesing, including Georgetown, Nasagaweya, Nelson, Trafalgar.

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Table with 3 columns: Townships, Apportionment, and Amount. Includes Ancaster, Barton, Beverley, Binbrooke, Flamborough East, Flamborough West, Glauford, Saltfleet.

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Brantford	\$823 00
Burford	671 00
Dumfries South	468 00
Oakland	130 00
Onondaga	246 00
Tuscarora	132 00
	\$2470 00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$240 00
Clinton	350 00
Gainsborough	355 00
Grantham	287 00
Do. for Separate School	\$44 00
Grimsby	360 00
Louth	242 00
Niagara	282 00
Total for County, \$2140.	\$44 00 \$2096 00

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	\$320 00
Crowland	174 00
Humberstone	304 00
Do. for Separate School	\$60 00
Peiham	317 00
Stamford	318 00
Do. for Separate School	46 00
Thorold	340 00
Wainfleet	277 00
Willoughby	184 00
	\$106 00 \$2234 00
Total for County, \$2340.	

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	\$150 00
Cayuga North	258 00
do South	112 00
Dunn	114 00
Moulton and Sherbrooke	214 00
Onelda	341 00
Do. for Separate School	\$24 00
Rainham	253 00
Seneca	405 00
Walpole	581 00
Total for County, \$2452.	\$24 00 \$2428 00

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville	\$417 00
Houghton	335 00
Middleton	348 00
Townsend	689 00
Walsingham	582 00
Windham	457 00
Do. for Separate School	\$34 00
Woodhouse	444 00
Total for County, \$3206.	\$34 00 \$3172 00

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	\$230 00
Blenheim	836 00
Dereham	637 00
Nissouri East	418 00
Norwich North	412 00
Do. South	351 00
Oxford North	212 00
Do. East	327 00
Do. West	326 00
Zorra East	540 00
Do. West	442 00
	\$4700 00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries North	\$409 00
Waterloo North	478 00
Do. South	479 00
Wellesley	611 00
Do. for Separate Schools	\$95 00
Wilmot	672 00
Do. for Separate Schools	68 00
Woolwich	630 00
Total for County, \$3550.	\$163 00 \$3387 00

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth	\$143 00
Arthur	297 00
Do. for Separate Schools	\$134 00
Eramosa	432 00
Erin	593 00
Garafraza	487 00
Guelph	370 00
Luther	88 00
Maryborough	376 00
Minto	243 00
Do. for Separate School	53 00
Niehol	253 00
Do. for Separate School	34 00
Peel	536 00
Do. for Separate Schools	74 00
Pilkington	246 00
Do. for Separate School	39 00
Puslinch	564 00
Total for County, \$4098.	\$313 00 \$4619 00

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Artemesia	\$309 00
Bentnick	399 00
Collingwood	179 00
Derby	140 00
Egremont, including Mount Forest	352 00
Euphrasia	176 00
Gleneig	321 00
Do. for Separate Schools	\$46 00
Holland	260 00
Do. for Separate School	18 00
Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke	71 00
Melancthon	146 00
Do. for Separate School	17 00
Normanby	424 00
Do. for Separate Schools	51 00
Osprey	264 00
Proton	120 00
Do. for Separate School	28 00
St. Vincent	359 00
Sullivan	186 00
Do. for Separate School	22 00
Sydenham	336 00
Do. for Separate School	26 00
Total for County, \$4259.	\$208 00 \$4051 00

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	\$452 00
Downie	433 00
Easthope North	375 00
Do. South	278 00
Ellice	273 00
Do. for Separate School	\$40 00
Elma	287 00
Fullarton	346 00
Hibbert	341 00
Logan	271 00
Mornington	364 00
Wallace	288 00
Total for County, \$3748.	\$40 00 \$3708 00

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	\$314 00
Colborne	224 00
Goderich	429 00
Grey	285 00
Hay	366 00
Howick	270 00
Hullett	293 00
Do. for Separate School	\$31 00
McKillop	255 00
Do. for Separate School	36 00
Morris	279 00
Stanley and Bayfield	410 00
Stephen	314 00
Do. for Separate School	25 00
Tuckersmith	337 00
Turnberry	151 00
Wawanosh	378 00
Usborne	386 00
Total for County, \$4843.	\$92 00 \$4751 00

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	\$6 00
Amabel	21 00
Arran	306 00
Brant	375 00
Bruce	270 00
Carrick	379 00
Culross	248 00
Do. for Separate School	\$23 00
Elderslie	212 00
Greenock	194 00
Do. for Separate School	27 00
Huron	291 00
Kincardine	348 00
Kinloss	221 00
Saugeen	182 00
Total for County, \$3103.	\$50 00 \$3053 00

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	\$301 00
Biddulph	346 00
Do. for Separate Schools	\$62 00
Carradoc	453 00
Delaware	215 00
Dorchester, North	483 00
Ekfrid	308 00
Lobo	426 00
London	1159 00
McGillivray	452 00
Do. for Separate School	18 00
Metcalfe	209 00
Moss	363 00
Nissouri, West	377 00
Westminster	742 00
Do. for Separate School	11 00
Williams, East	297 00
Do. West	228 00
Do. for Separate School	38 00
Total for County, \$6488.	\$129 00 \$6359 00

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Aldbrough	\$279 00
Bayham	616 00
Dorchester, South	264 00
Dunwich	346 00
Malahide	638 00
Southold	656 00
Yarmouth	739 00
	\$3538 00

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden and Gore	\$329 00
Chatham and Gore	430 00
Dover, East and West	318 00
Harwich	543 00
Do. for Separate School	\$3 00
Howard	468 00
Do. for Separate School	9 00
Orford	362 00
Raleigh	306 00
Do. for Separate Schools	88 00
Romney	56 00
Tilbury, East	152 00
Zone	139 00
Total for County, \$3203.	\$100 00 \$3103 00

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	\$371 00
Brooke	192 00
Dawn	87 00
Enniskillen, including Oil Springs	128 00
Euphemia	253 00
Moore	327 00
Do. for Separate School	\$17 00
Plympton	394 00
Sarnia	187 00
Sombra	138 00
Do. for Separate School	29 00
Warwick	406 00
Total for County, \$2579 00.	\$46 00 \$2533 00

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$173 00
Do. for Separate School	\$7 00
Colchester	316 00
Gosfield	282 00
Maidstone	184 00
Do. for Separate School	14 00
Malden	187 00
Mersea	267 00
Rochester	161 00
Sandwich East	375 00
Sandwich West	217 00
Tilbury, West	142 00
Total for County, \$2315.	\$21 00 \$2294 00

Apportionment to Cities, Towns, and Villages, for 1865.

Cities—	Common Schools.	E. C. Sep. Schools.	Total.
Toronto	\$3453 00	\$1924 00	\$5377 00
Hamilton	1908 00	383 00	2291 00
Kingston	1180 00	469 00	1649 00
London	1217 00	188 00	1385 00
Ottawa	838 00	922 00	1760 00
	\$8596 00	\$3866 00	\$12462 00

Towns—	Common Schools.	E. C. Sep. Schools.	Total.
Amherstburgh	\$175 00	\$101 00	\$376 00
Barrie	175 00	80 00	255 00
Belleville	675 00	178 00	853 00
Berlin	234 00	.....	234 00
Howmanville	326 00	.....	326 00
Brantford	640 00	99 00	748 00
Brockville	383 00	130 00	493 00
Chatham	473 00	61 00	534 00
Clifton	96 00	59 00	155 00
Cobourg	470 00	127 00	597 00
Collingwood	166 00	.....	166 00
Cornwall	239 00	.....	239 00
Dundas	224 00	118 00	342 00
Galt	368 00	.....	368 00
Goderich	387 90	.....	387 90
Guelph	446 00	163 00	609 00
*Ingersoll	No report	.....	304 00
Lindsay	133 00	90 00	223 00
Milton	108 00	.....	108 00
Napanee	178 00	54 00	232 00
Niagara	175 00	73 00	248 00
Oakville	127 00	47 00	174 00
Owen Sound	285 00	.....	285 00
Paris	265 00	51 00	294 00
Perth	233 00	60 00	293 00
Peterborough	336 00	141 00	477 00
Pictou	170 00	78 00	248 00
Port Hope	469 00	.....	469 00
Prescott	155 00	145 00	300 00
Sandwich	118 00	.....	118 00
Sarnia	250 00	.....	250 00
St. Catharines	470 00	284 00	754 00

* The amount for Ingersoll cannot be fixed, the necessary information not being furnished.

TOWNS—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
St. Mary's	333 00	.....	333 00
St. Thomas	195 00	.....	195 00
Simcoe	222 00	.....	222 00
Stratford	272 00	65 00	337 00
Whitby	287 00	36 00	323 00
Windsor	300 00	.....	300 00
Woodstock	400 00	.....	400 00
	*00000 00	0000 00	\$13366 00

Incorporated Villages—

Arnprior	\$100 00	.....	\$100 00
Ashburnham	119 00	.....	119 00
Aurora	144 00	.....	144 00
Bath	90 00	.....	90 00
Bradford	115 00	.....	115 00
Brampton	195 00	.....	195 00
Brighton	141 00	.....	141 00
Caledonia	138 00	.....	138 00
Cayuga	90 00	.....	90 00
Chippewa	131 00	.....	131 00
Clinton	120 00	.....	120 00
Colborne	96 00	.....	96 00
Dunnville	152 00	.....	152 00
Elora	125 00	.....	125 00
Embro	66 00	.....	66 00
Fergus	113 00	21 00	134 00
Fort Erie	63 00	21 00	84 00
Gananoque	181 00	.....	181 00
Hawkesbury	151 00	.....	151 00
Hespeler	72 00	.....	72 00
Holland Landing	88 00	.....	88 00
Iroquois	74 00	.....	74 00
Kemptville	123 00	.....	123 00
Kincardine	117 00	.....	117 00
Lanark	72 00	.....	72 00
Merrickville	74 00	34 00	108 00
Mitchell	145 00	.....	145 00
Morrisburgh	102 00	.....	102 00
Newburgh	140 00	.....	140 00
Newcastle	123 00	.....	123 00
New Hambur	104 00	.....	104 00

VILLAGES—Continued.

	Common School.	Separate School.	Total.
Newmarket	124 00	44 00	168 00
Orangeville	98 00	.....	98 00
Oshawa	183 00	58 00	241 00
Pembroke	58 00	13 00	76 00
Portsmouth	73 00	34 00	107 00
Port Dalhousie	159 00	.....	159 00
Preston	158 00	26 00	184 00
Renfrew	84 00	.....	84 00
Richmond	61 00	.....	61 00
Smith's Falls	136 00	.....	136 00
Southampton	73 00	.....	73 00
Stirling	90 00	.....	90 00
Strathroy	90 00	.....	90 00
Streetsville	88 00	.....	88 00
Thorold	120 00	73 00	193 00
Trenton	110 00	57 00	167 00
Trenton	103 00	.....	103 00
Waterloo	152 00	.....	152 00
Wellington	82 00	15 00	97 00
Welland	87 00	.....	87 00
Yorkville	188 00	.....	188 00
	\$588 00	\$401 00	\$8290 00

Summary of Apportionment to Counties for 1865.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry	2272 00	268 00	2540 00
2. Stormont	1943 00	.....	1943 00
3. Dundas	2074 00	.....	2074 00
3. Prescott	1526 00	180 00	1706 00
5. Russell	817 00	.....	817 00
6. Carleton	3454 00	34 00	3488 00
7. Grenville	2283 00	66 00	2349 00
8. Leeds	3592 00	13 00	3605 00
9. Lanark	3269 00	14 00	3283 00
10. Renfrew	2116 00	52 00	2168 00
11. Frontenac	2543 00	162 00	3005 00
12. Addington	1942 00	62 00	2004 00
13. Lennox	915 00	.....	915 00
14. Prince Edward	2156 00	.....	2156 00
	131223 00	2580 00	133809 00

SUMMARY—Continued.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
15. Hastings	4305 00	7 00	4312 00
16. Northumberland	4011 00	19 00	4030 00
17. Durham	3742 00	.....	3742 00
18. Peterborough	2313 00	37 00	2350 00
19. Victoria	2527 00	.....	2527 00
20. Ontario	4422 00	.....	4422 00
21. York	6368 00	138 00	6506 00
22. Peel	2938 00	24 00	2962 00
23. Simcoe	4759 00	38 00	4797 00
24. Halton	2452 00	.....	2452 00
25. Wentworth	3411 00	62 00	3473 00
26. Brant	2470 00	.....	2470 00
27. Lincoln	2066 00	44 00	2110 00
28. Welland	2234 00	103 00	2337 00
29. Haldimand	2423 00	24 00	2447 00
30. Norfolk	3172 00	34 00	3206 00
31. Oxford	4760 00	.....	4760 00
32. Waterloo	3567 00	163 00	3730 00
33. Wellington	4619 00	313 00	4932 00
34. Grey	4051 00	208 00	4259 00
35. Perth	3709 00	40 00	3749 00
36. Huron	4751 00	92 00	4843 00
37. Bruce	3053 00	50 00	3103 00
38. Middlesex	6359 00	129 00	6488 00
39. Elgin	3538 00	.....	3538 00
40. Kent	3103 00	100 00	3203 00
41. Lambton	2533 00	46 00	2579 00
42. Essex	2294 00	21 00	2315 00
District of Algoma	218 00	.....	218 00
	131223 00	2580 00	133809 00

GRAND TOTALS.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Counties & Districts	131227 00	2512 00	133809 00
Cities	8506 00	3866 00	12372 00
Towns	0000 00	0000 00	13366 00
Villages	5889 00	401 00	6290 00
	*\$000000 00	0000 00	165927 00

II. Papers on Education in various Countries.

1. GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.

From the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* we make a few extracts from an interesting article on the Australian Colonies. These extracts contain a sketch of the difficulties which have been encountered in establishing a system of popular education in these colonies, and an account of the present state and progress of the work there.

The Colonies possessed, at an early period of their existence, a system of primary education, known as the Denominational System. Under this system, the State entrusted to the heads of the various religious denominations an annual sum for the support and management of primary schools. The sum was allocated on the basis of population, and the Board maintained a system of inspection; but, in all other respects, the details were left to the management of the clergy. The school-house was built on Church ground, and the schoolmaster was appointed and dismissed by the clergyman. Such a system was not altogether without its advantages. In addition to the visits of the Board inspectors, few and far between, the country schools were under the daily supervision of the resident clergyman—school districts were organized by him in new and thinly-populated localities—and, in a country where lay patrons were difficult to be obtained, and took no active part when obtained, the clerical patron was not unacquainted with school routine, and, in most cases—and to a much greater extent than in the Home country—had himself exercised the office of schoolmaster at some period of his life. In actual practice, however, these advantages were found to be very much overbalanced. Chiefly, the expenses became so multiplied as to threaten, notwithstanding the utmost liberality of the State, to bring the whole machinery of primary education to a stand-still. The various religious bodies, and more especially the dissenting bodies, have evinced very considerable activity throughout the Australian Colonies. Whatever direction settlement has taken, it has been quickly followed by the appointment of clergymen of the various denominations, and the celebration of the public offices of religion; and, as each clergyman possessed the right of nominating teachers and of calling on the Education Board for the necessary funds, he lost no time in doing so. Indeed, in most cases, the school-buildings were used for the purpose of divine service, and the exercise of patronage was an additional inducement for activity. In this manner the mere rude outline of a town was found to possess its four, five, and even six

small primary schools within a stone's throw of each other. It is not to be wondered at if, under such a system, the schools were inefficient, the masters ill-paid, and the whole scholastic machinery—which might have been used so advantageously in large buildings and under a proper staff of teachers—uselessly frittered away in so many minute subdivisions.

Such was the condition of primary education when the system of self-government whose course we have been tracing came into being, and the new Legislature applied itself with assiduity to remedy its defects. Their efforts, however, raised a most determined and, for several years, invincible opposition from the clergy. Even more strenuously than at home, a purely denominational system was put forward by them as alone compatible with the necessary religious culture of youth—though, at home, the existence of a State religion is a very considerable check on the excessive multiplication of sectarian schools. And all overtures for a combined system, or for a secular system in which the clergy would co-operate by undertaking the religious instruction of the members of their respective flocks, were met by their firm resistance. Several education bills were introduced into the Lower House, and were there abandoned, or thrown out in the Upper House. The lay population showed their indifference to a purely denominational system by sending their children, irrespective of sectarian considerations, to whatever local school gave the best secular instruction; but it was judged inexpedient to force any new system on the country in the face of so uncompromising an opposition from the religious instructors of the people. Balked in its efforts to obtain the co-operation of the clergy, the Legislature entered upon a new course. The Irish National system of education was the one which had chiefly recommended itself to all, save the clerical body, as most suited to take the place of the denominational system at work throughout the country; and it, or some very near modification of it, was sought to be introduced in the various bills we have just referred to. Unable to carry out these views, the House now left the denominational system to its supporters—making, however, no diminution in the annual vote to it—and passed an Act establishing a Board, in all respects similar to the National Board of Ireland, with an adequate endowment. In this manner it was hoped that the schools of the new Board would in time supplant those of the old. No such result, however, took place. The small inefficient schools of each village merely found another added to their number, while the various local rivalries and jealousies were far from being diminished by the change. The two Boards went into opposition from the commencement. They established separate training-schools—their two staffs of inspectors travelled the same roads; indeed, in many instances, the National inspector came and overturned the

* The amount for Ingersoll cannot be fixed, the necessary information not being furnished.

work of the Denominational inspector; the Denominational inspector returning and overturned the work of his opponent.

One advantage, indeed, resulted from the keen rivalry which the denominational system maintained with itself, and with the new system. A very large proportion of the school population was found in actual attendance. But little more could be urged in favour of the experiment. Notwithstanding, however, their failure to establish a more combined system, the Legislature—with the full approval of the country—exhibited an exceeding liberality in the cause of primary education. Before the colony of Victoria had reached the tenth year of its independent existence, the annual Parliamentary grant for primary education had risen to the sum of £120,000—a sum which, taking population for population, is equivalent to the enormous annual grant of five millions from the House of Commons for the primary schools of England alone, or close on eight millions for those of the United Kingdom. In the older colony of New South Wales, in which a precisely similar course—curious as that course is—had been followed, the annual Education vote rose to a correspondingly large amount. Yet, notwithstanding this very great liberality on the part of the Legislature, a system so inherently extravagant was unable to bring its expenses within its income, and there were few years in which both Boards did not come before the House in a supplementary estimate. In 1861, we find the colony of Victoria voting £125,000 for the annual expenses of primary education, but before the year had elapsed the Denominational Board had entered into arrangements to the extent of £105,000, and the National Board to that of £50,343. It became apparent to all that, in the gradual extension of inland settlement, primary education must either lag behind or exhaust the entire colonial revenue. Accordingly, in 1862, the House entered on a more determined step. By the Education Act of that year, the two rival Boards were abolished, and one uniform system established throughout the colony. The Act is little more than a reconstruction of the late National system from the combined elements of itself and its rival, and, indeed, the National system of Ireland has been in all respects closely followed. Not less than four hours each week-day are to be exclusively devoted to secular instruction; the position and emoluments of masters have been improved, and they are brought under a more complete classification according to merit. According to this classification, they receive from the Board salaries varying from £100 to £300 per annum, and fees from pupils—which range from 1s. to 2s. per week—add about an equal amount to their incomes: any approach to the free system of the United States or the Canadas being entirely discountenanced,—much, we believe, to the advantage of public education. No diminution has been made in the annual vote of the Legislature; and, on the whole, we are inclined to think that the primary school and its teacher of these Colonies will now take a far more deserving position, and one which the supporters of state education in the Home country have long despaired of. If this is a result which it has taken the Colonies some time to arrive at, the delay is to be attributed to the difficulties which the clergy threw in the way, and by no means to the Legislature or the country, which have shown an early anxiety on the subject, and continued to afford most liberal aid in the midst of much temporary disappointment.

In the progress of an upper or high-school system, the Colonies have experienced no such delays and disappointments, though unable to free themselves entirely from the denominational element. At an early period of representative government, the House voted a sum of money for the building and endowment of grammar schools. The fund was transferred to the heads of the various religious denominations—in the proportion of the census population—who appointed trustees for its management. By these, very efficient and handsome buildings have been erected in suitable localities; properly-qualified masters have been selected, and necessary rules drawn up. With these, however, their denominational character in a great measure terminates. The schools are, indeed, known by the names of the religious bodies to which they belong, but they receive pupils irrespective of sect, and the instruction is of a very superior order. School charges are about the same as those of the great public schools of England, and they have endeavoured to copy all that is most commendable in those time-honoured institutions. Already they furnish their annual supplies to the new universities.

In their universities, however, the Colonies have been able entirely to shake off the denominational element. The universities of Melbourne and Sydney are empowered to grant degrees in arts, law, and medicine; and by recent letters patent their degrees take rank with those of the Home universities. These institutions have taken care that so distinguished an honour should not be abused; and, indeed, some of their alumni have taken very high positions in the more important Home competitive examinations. Schools of law, medicine, and engineering have been attached, and are now

largely attended. Indeed, the whole machinery for supplying the learned professions with new colonial material is now in full working and very efficient order; and the field of remuneration is a large and rapidly increasing one. As some compensation for excluding the denominational element from the universities, the religious bodies have been allowed to affiliate colleges of their own, and from these the ranks of the colonial clergy are beginning to be recruited.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into any detailed notice of the public libraries, museums, and other institutions of a kindred nature, which the various Legislatures have endowed in a very liberal manner—annexing rules which afford peculiar facilities for their use and enjoyment by all classes of their fellow-colonists. One feature, however, of the Public Library of Melbourne we cannot wholly pass over. At ten o'clock in the morning the doors are thrown open, and are not closed until ten o'clock at night. No preliminary regulation of any kind is imposed on readers, who have direct access to the shelves, without the medium of the librarian or his assistants, unless they choose to call on them. Such a rule is, we fear, wholly inapplicable in any portion of the United Kingdom, and we mention it merely to indicate the experiments in 'popular' legislation which the Colonies have entered upon. Extreme decorum reigns throughout this entire building, and no abuse has yet discovered itself of the trust reposed in all classes of the colonists. The number of volumes is already large, and exceedingly well chosen; and a liberal Parliamentary grant enables the trustees to make monthly additions of the current literature of Europe and America.—*Edinburgh Review for April.*

2. SCHOOLS IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1864.

We have received the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for the year 1864. It forms a pamphlet of 80 pages; and contains the report proper of the Superintendent, Reports from the four District Inspectors, report from the Teacher of the Training and Model School, and a number of tabular statements. We have not had time to give this Report the careful examination which its subject merits. But we observe that it shows that if the progress of school education in New Brunswick is slow, there is a gradual and continuous improvement. There is an increase in the number of trained teachers, although not so great as could be desired. There has been, Mr. Bennet contends, in the past few years a decided improvement in the qualification of those engaged as teachers. The local contribution, in the shape of subscriptions, tuition fees, assessments, amount to \$105,684.29, an increase over last year of \$5,566.39. This is an encouraging fact, although the amount raised should be very much greater. Still more encouraging is the increased attendance of pupils; the number enrolled being for the first term 26,621; second 30,133; average 28,377, being an average increase of over 1800. Mr. Bennet calculates that if to the attendance at the Parish Schools there be added the attendance at Grammar and Denominational Schools "we should probably find the children who have been under public instruction for longer or shorter periods in 1864, approaching very nearly, if not altogether, to a seventh part of the entire population." In respect to School House, a matter of the first importance, there has been a continuous improvement. In the five years ending with 1863, (says Mr. Bennet), there were built 284 new school houses; in 1864 there were erected 54 additional.

In respect to Superior Schools there has been a small improvement, although the number has increased but one or two. The number of pupils on their registers is 1,138.

In 1864 there were established 19 new School Libraries. The local contributions to these were \$433.74, the Provincial \$226.61; total \$660.35. Number of volumes 1,120. We are glad to observe that seven of these Libraries are in the County of Carleton; one in Brighton, two in Northampton, one in Richmond, one in Simonds, one in Wakefield, and one in Woodstock.—*Woodstock, (N. B.) Acadian.*

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

As an encouraging evidence of progress, and also of the fact that our best men on both sides can unite in the promotion of the common good, we instance the School Act passed last session. This measure has created a great degree of excitement in some portions of the Province. It has its imperfections, for it was a work of great delicacy and difficulty to frame a school law adapted to the present state of the Province, and so to introduce the free school system and confront the great amount of prejudice against direct taxation, as to produce as little irritation as possible. But whatever may be the defects of that law, it was an important advance upon all our previous legislation on that subject, and served a good purpose by preparing the way for the still further progress proposed by the School Bill now submitted to the Legislature.

From facts given in the Report of the General Superintendent of Education, and also those presented by the Hon. Provincial Secretary in his place in the House upon the introduction of the new Bill, it cannot be doubted that, speaking in the general, our educational *status* is low, justifying the introduction of the assessment principle and the establishment of free school education, notwithstanding the opposition in some counties. Numerous petitions have been presented to the Legislature against the plan of assessment, and asking for a repeal of the law; but for the most part these petitions have not been numerous signed. Out of the 50,000 electors in the Province, the whole number of petitioners against the law, as stated by Hon. Prov. Secy., is but 2163. One of the difficulties to be surmounted is the want of suitable school-houses, many of them being in a dilapidated condition, while in over 200 School sections no school-house whatever exists. From sixteen counties including over 1000 sections, reports have been received, and of these 654 sections have organized under the law, while in 29 sections graded schools containing different departments have been established; and although the 654 schools in operation are but about one half of the schools of the Province, yet in these there are now more children in attendance than were included in all the schools under the old law, an exceedingly gratifying fact, showing that notwithstanding the unpopularity of the law, where it has been accepted it is working well. It is now proposed, instead of County inspectors, to have seven inspectors for the Province—instead of voluntary sectional assessment, to have county assessment, each County to be required to include in its assessment an amount equal to two thirds of the Provincial grant for educational purposes—any further that may be required for the support of a better class of schools to be determined by each section, and raised either by subscription or by assessment. These are among other important improvements provided for by the present Bill. It is to be observed that the Government propose a very liberal grant for education. The amount of the grant under the old law was \$50,000. It is now intended to appropriate for this service \$100,000, a very handsome Provincial grant, leaving but about \$67,000 to be raised by county assessment for education in the whole Province. We are greatly gratified by the interest exhibited by the Government in this question, and that the state of the revenue will admit of so large an increase in the grant for common schools. We earnestly hope that the denominational Colleges will be dealt with on a proportionate scale of liberality, so that while our common schools are well sustained, the higher Education of the Country may also be placed in the highest state of efficiency. Our colleges are doing a good work for the Province, and the aid afforded to them is well appropriated. We hope they will receive the most liberal consideration which the present state of our Provincial revenue will warrant.

It would seem to be a mere waste of words to enlarge upon the advantages of Education to our country. All that could be said on this subject would be readily admitted by all, though imperfectly estimated by many. The necessity, however, of the change of system, and the benefits to result therefrom, cannot be rightly valued by those who themselves are uneducated. Some of the petitions against the School bill presented at the present Session of the House, are in themselves an appeal for Education louder than the protest against it which they offer. We learn from some members of the Legislature the very significant fact, that on many of the petitions against Confederation, and from men claiming the right to be heard on this great subject equally with those who by their intelligence are fitted to form an enlightened judgment, there are instances by scores in which the names are in one hand-writing, each name distinguished by the cross with "his mark" attached. Surely it is high time for the school-master to be abroad. If this fact does not afford a very marked evidence of progress, it at least shows that the advance proposed by the School bill is imperatively demanded, and is not coming any too soon.—*Provincial Wesleyan.*

3. FEMALE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

It will be remembered, that last year an experiment was made in London, in connection with the Cambridge University examinations, by which girls were for the first time, though in a private way, allowed to present themselves as candidates. Eighty-three girls, chiefly the daughters of professional men, underwent examination; the names being sent in at a fortnight's notice, and but six weeks remaining for preparation. So satisfactory were the results, that the committee of educationalists which obtained this concession, have memorialized the University to make it a permanent arrangement.

As an example of what may be done to meet the wants of women of another class, the septenary *soirée* of the Female Educational Institute at Bradford, is worthy of especial mention. The object

of this institution is to put within the reach of young women of the working classes educational opportunities similar to those provided for boys of the same rank by mechanics' institutes, and other similar associations. It has developed from a small beginning into an undertaking of which the town may be justly proud. Originated by the zeal of Mr. S. C. Kell, whose sympathy was excited for the neglected mill girls, it was, during the first twelve months of its operations, sustained chiefly by voluntary agents; but subsequently it was found expedient to secure the aid of paid and trained teachers. During the past year, in connection with the establishment of a branch institution, it has nearly doubled its members. More than 700 are now enrolled on its books, of whom more than half are above the age of sixteen. They are taught not only the ordinary rudiments, but needlework, dress-making, and the arts of household economy. There is another similar institution, also established by Mr. Kell, in operation at Huddersfield; and not one of our populous cities should be without such an agency.—*English Sunday School Teachers' Magazine.*

4. EDUCATION IN GREECE.

The Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writes:—"The educational returns for the last year give the number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6250 of whom are females. There are 42 superintendents, male and female, of schools on the mutual instruction system, with 2880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils. We have eight gymnasia, with 50 masters and 1124 scholars; four medical schools, one theological, one military, one agricultural, and one school of arts. The pupils and masters of these last are not included in the numbers given above. The state expense amounts to 158,789 dr. About half the pupils belong to the kingdom. So you see that, for a population of 1,067,116 according to the last census, we are not behind-hand in educational matters."

5. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN NAPLES.

The *Popolo of Italia* says:—"The more enlightened friends of humanity place before all other questions that of the moral and civil education of the people. No social regeneration can be hoped for until the citizens are imbued with the right principles, and to effect this elementary schools supply the most efficient means. In Naples, we have one worthy of all praise, as much for the generosity of those who founded it, as for the rapid progress of the pupils. We have referred upon a previous occasion to this school, established at 13, Strada Fontana Medina, for poor girls, who are admitted gratuitously, and whose numbers constantly increase. The week preceding Christmas, an examination of the children took place, and it was manifest how much they had profited by the instruction given them since the last examination in the spring. They have improved in the study of the Italian language, in writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and they replied with quickness and intelligence to the questions put to them on these subjects. Several of the children repeated Italian verses with much natural grace. The well known author of a work on education, recently published in Paris, observes, with justice, that the system of primary instruction for girls has yet to be, not improved, but created. If the remark be true in reference to the richer classes, how much more strongly does it apply to the state of the children of the poor in Naples. The principle object of the school at present is to impress upon the pupils habits of industry and morality; to lead them to attend to the development of their minds according to their capacities and endeavoring; and to inspire amongst them respect for their social duties and the love of country. The point most praiseworthy in this school is, that as the teachers impart moral instruction in the sense universally accepted by every church, the intervention of priests is avoided; while, at the same time, Roman Catholic parents are not deterred from sending their children to school from fear of any Protestant propaganda. There is an evening school for boys in connection with the school at Fontana Minea."

6. ITALIAN HONOUR TO LITERATURE.

The King of Italy has issued a decree enacting that all the colleges of the kingdom shall bear the name of some celebrated philosopher or writer of the locality in which they are situated, and that, on the 17th March of every year, they shall celebrate a festival in honour of some illustrious man to be annually fixed upon by the Provincial Council. The day itself is to be marked in the Almanacs under the name of "Festival in commemoration of the illustrious writers and thinkers of Italy."

7. SCHOOLS IN PARIS.

Of the 109 schools for boys in operation in Paris, 46 are kept by

members of the religious fraternities; and of the 111 for girls, as many as 56 by the sisters of Catholic communities. By the latest report, 44 new educational establishments have been authorized within the present year. The Independents of Paris have now 11 schools; their experience proving that unless the children of converts can be educated, they are soon lost to the church.—*Sunday School Teachers' Magazine*.

8. NAPOLEON III. ON POPULAR EDUCATION.

On the occasion of the opening of the French Legislative Assembly, the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech referred to the importance of popular education. "In a land of universal suffrage," he said, "every citizen ought to know how to read and write;" and he intimated that a project of law would be submitted, "still more to promote primary instruction." It is understood that the question of extending the advantages of a gratuitous education, has been under the consideration of the Council of State. A report of the Minister of Public Instruction has since been published, recommending indeed, not only gratuitous, but *obligatory* primary instruction. He suggests, however, that "as his Majesty wishes to leave the education of the country to popular initiative, the right of voting the execution of the law might be left to the municipal councils; but that the assistance of the state should be promised to those communes accepting the reform, but whose resources may be insufficient to carry it out." According to present regulations, the prefect in each district is charged to determine annually, for every public school of his department, the highest number of free scholars to be admitted; and in each commune the mayor and the ministers of religion are supposed to draw out a list of claimants, to whom tickets may be given. Public primary instruction in France cost, in one of the latest years of which we have any returns, about £1,710,500; and it is estimated that by means of this sum, 50,000 schools were maintained, and more than three millions and a half children taught. It is remarked, as one of the greatest peculiarities of the French system, that its expenditure covers a much wider area than our own. For example it is calculated, that whereas our grant of £800,000 may be said to have helped, at the outside, 8,461 schools to exist, with 934,040 children; the same grant in France would have entirely maintained nearly 25,000 schools, and have provided more than a million and a half of children with instruction. The difference is largely owing to the diversity of social conditions, which would make such a proportion, in some respects, impracticable in this country. How much yet remains to be done may be inferred from the fact that, while the municipal and provincial authorities have actively co-operated in the multiplication of schools, there are still more than 10,000 parishes without a school-house, and some 600,000 children wholly untaught. We have previously alluded to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in educational matters, "The great majority of the male teachers," we are informed, "are laymen, but most of the female teachers are nuns; and it is estimated that, whereas only one-third of the men in France are educated by ecclesiastics, two-thirds of the women are educated by nuns. All male teachers whether lay or clerical, are required to possess a Government certificate of competency, and so are the lay school-mistresses, but not so the teaching nuns. Accordingly, very few of the latter attempt the ordeal of a Government examination. Some years ago, out of 12,325 teaching nuns, only 766 had the Government certificate." It is curious to note that, of the 40,400 nuns in France, 23,360 devote themselves exclusively to the work of instruction; 10,190 combine that with attendance on the sick; and only 6,850 confine themselves to prayer and meditation.—*Eng. S. S. Teachers' Magazine*.

9. MUSEUM AND LIBRARY IN PARIS.

Paris is at present in possession of thirteen different museums, not counting those at the Louvre and at Versailles. Besides the ancient and modern works of sculpture, these rich collections contain the most miscellaneous objects of mediæval art, as well as of Renaissance paintings, drawings, woodcuts, and engravings, Egyptian, American, Celtic, and Roman antiquities. The collection of the Jardin des Plantes, with its cabinet of comparative anatomy, founded by Cuvier, is not included in the above-mentioned number. All these collections are opened to the student, as well as the six large public libraries, of which the Imperial contains one million volumes of eighty thousand manuscripts; besides these, there exists a number of valuable libraries of the different faculties, for the special branches of study, and of scientific institutions, most of which are opened to the student; and those few for which a special permission is necessary, grant it without any difficulties. No wonder that Humboldt wrote to a friend in 1827, who had expressed his surprise at the German scholar having made the French capital his abode, "You are surprised at this? I am certain to find here, in

one place, what I should have to look for in Germany in thirty-six places, and then very likely in vain."—*Littell's Living Age*.

III. Papers on Universities and Colleges.

1. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

As an appeal has been made to the citizens of Montreal in behalf of the new Irish University, some information respecting the growth and present condition of that institution may prove interesting to our readers. In 1863-4, 210 students attended the course of University lectures. Exclusive of these, 360 were matriculated in the affiliated schools and colleges throughout the provinces, making altogether 570 on the books of the University. The matriculated students are circumstanced exactly as the greater majority of those of Trinity College, who, it is well known, do not attend the lectures of the great Protestant institution, but merely go up for examination. This privilege is enjoyed to the fullest extent by the matriculants of the new University. The course pursued is this: Every year an examiner is sent to the affiliated schools, where the pupils are subjected to a most searching examination, and the cleverest of the young men are selected to compete, in due time, for the highest University honors, along with the students of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College. Under this system the new University must become the great centre of the talent and learning of Catholic Ireland. The students of the Catholic University enjoy privileges even superior to those afforded the students of Trinity, as they are placed in colleges and schools under the immediate supervision of the local authorities, and are instructed by professors of acknowledged ability and experience in the important work of education. Of these colleges and schools as many as twenty-eight are already in existence, and are visited regularly by the University examiners. Such a system of training cannot fail to promote emulation and intellectual progress, and operate beneficially on the future of Catholic Ireland. During the sessions of 1863-4, 59 students attended the evening classes of the first term, 55 in the second, and 44 in the third; 98 were in the school of Medicine, and 70 in the two faculties of Philosophy and Science. This number of students, with the 586 matriculants on the books of the University, is highly satisfactory and encouraging, and augurs well for the future of the institution. At the beginning of the present century there was not, we believe, a Catholic College in the country, excepting those of Carlow and Maynooth, purely ecclesiastical institutions, which were then only in their infancy. According to the last census, in 1861 there were 98 public and 203 private classical schools. These were attended by 10,346 pupils, of whom 5,118 were Roman Catholics; and over and above this number, 1,242 Catholics were receiving collegiate instruction in May of the same year—making a total of 6,330 youths pursuing the higher studies at that period. Excepting Maynooth and the Queen's Colleges, all these seats of learning were established by the Bishops, Priests, and people of Ireland, and the fact evidences a love of learning amongst the Irish not unworthy of their country's palmiest days. The following important facts are supplied by the census commissioners in their report of 1861:—In 1834 there were 96 high schools, attended by 4,240 pupils, exclusively Protestant, while in 1862 there were only 60 of these schools, with an attendance of 2,075—a falling off in twenty-seven years of 36 Protestant schools and 2,165 scholars, whereas, during the same period the Roman Catholic schools increased from 23 to 86, the 63 new schools being attended by 3,478 pupils. Upon this great change the commissioners remark: "The large increase in the Roman Catholic schools is due to the fact that whereas superior instruction had already, in 1834, been provided for members of the Established Church in chartered, endowed institutions, much more nearly in proportion to their requirements than it has yet been provided by voluntary efforts for other sections of the population, the higher order of schools had nearly all to be erected by the Catholics from their own resources." Thus, in the short period of thirty years, the Roman Catholics of Ireland founded 63 new schools, with an attendance of 3,478 scholars.—*Montreal Transcript*.

2. ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.

It having been stated that the Propaganda at Rome is about to consider the question whether Roman Catholics should still be permitted to send their sons to Oxford and Cambridge, a meeting of Catholic laymen has been held in London for the purpose of memorialising the Sacred Congregation to abstain from "active interference" in the matter. The memorial has already received the signatures of Lords Castlerosse, Norreys, Camoys, and Dunraven, Mr. Monsell, Mr. J. Wield Blundell, and many other Roman Catholic laymen of good social position.

3. PRIVATE GIFTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES IN 1864.

"During the past year the colleges and seminaries of the United States have received liberal contribution. Yale College has received \$450,000; Amherst, \$110,000; Princeton (New Jersey), \$130,000; the Syrian College, \$103,000; Trinity (Hartford), \$100,000; Rutgers (New Jersey), \$100,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, \$80,000; Bowdoin (Maine), \$72,000; New York University, \$60,000; Wesleyan University (St. Louis), \$50,000; Andover Theological Seminary, \$50,000; Dartmouth, \$47,000; Harvard, \$44,000; Williams, \$25,000; Middlebury, \$10,000. These figures show that the cruel war with its train of evils does not prevent the exercise of benevolence.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

4. MUNIFICENT GIFT TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

Not long ago Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, gave to Harvard College, in aid of scientific education, the sum of \$100,000 besides the services of a professor, altogether considered equivalent to an endowment of about \$150,000. The Boston Advertiser adds:—At this juncture, Mr. James Lawrence comes nobly forward, and at once serves the cause of education, and maintains the honor of his father's name by the gift on the first of Jan. 1865, of fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars—twenty-five hundred to be expended at once in the equipment of the laboratory, and the balance to endow equally the chemical and the engineering departments.

5. VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE.

The grant which Mr. Matthew Vassar made to found the Vassar Female College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was \$403,000. The building, which is of brick, with stone trimmings, is three stories high, with a mansard roof; five hundred feet in front, including wings, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, accommodating two hundred and fifty pupils, besides chapel, library, art gallery, recitation rooms. Presidents' and professors' houses, and teachers' rooms, will cost \$200,000, and will be completed before August. A library of 2,500 volumes is secured already, and a cabinet of minerals worth \$8,000. A great equatorial telescope, aperture 12½ inches, length 17 feet, will be mounted and adjusted in August. The College will open September 1st.

6. GROWTH OF MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

From a memorial recently addressed to His Excellency the Governor General by the authority of McGill College, Montreal, we make the following extract, illustrative of the growth and prosperity of that University:—

In an educational point of view, the growth of the University under its new charter, has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It was in the past session instrumental in the education of 928 persons, of whom 305 were Students in Law, Medicine and Arts; 74 Teachers in training; 249 pupils in the High School, and the remainder were pupils in the Model Schools. It has in the Faculty of Law, 6 Professors; in the Faculty of Medicine, 9 Professors; in the Faculty of Arts, 10 Professors; in the High School Department 10 Masters. There are also two Professors, two teachers and several assistants, in the McGill Normal and Model Schools.

The total expenditure of the University for the past year, including \$588 of interest on its debts, and \$2018 for repairs, &c. of building [but exclusive of the Normal School and of Fees paid to Professors in Medicine and Law], may be stated at \$31,411; and that an institution of this character, with so many instructing officers, should be supported on such a sum, must be regarded as an instance of economy scarcely equalled in any other similar case. Of the above sum, \$6,702 are paid by the revenue of the original endowment of Mr. McGill; \$2,846 by the interest of the Endowment Fund contributed by the citizens of Montreal; \$6,019 by the Fees in the High School, and \$713 by the fees in the Faculty of Arts.

Number of Students and Pupils of McGill College and University, from 1854 to 1858, with the Annual Grants for the same years:

STUDENTS.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
In Arts.....	...	38	42	47	47
In Medicine.....	...	57	96	90	97
In Law.....	...	15	16	30	30
Total Students.....	97	110	154	167	174
Pupils in High School.....	185	215	225	242	250
Total.....	282	325	379	409	424
Grants to the University.....	7000.00	4167.77	3071.06	3001.07	2932.82
Grants to the Medical School.....	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Grants to the High School for Educating 30 Free Scholars.....	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00

Number of Students and Pupils of McGill College and University, from 1859 to 1863, with the Annual Grants for the same years:

STUDENTS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
In Arts.....	60	58	65	72	82*
In Medicine.....	108	124	146	175	177
In Law.....	37	47	45	55	48
Total Students.....	205	229	256	302	307
Pupils in High School.....	252	281	271	262	249
Total.....	457	510	527	564	556
Grants to the University.....	2932.82	2862.28	2932.82	2862.28	2803.97
Grants to the Medical School.....	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Grants to the High School for Educating 30 Free Scholars.....	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00	1128.00

NOTE.—Seventy-four Teachers in Training in the Normal School, and 300 Pupils in the Model Schools are excluded from the above tables—these institutions not deriving any pecuniary support from the College.

7. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The University of Chicago has within two years received donations amounting to \$175,000, of which 100,000 has been expended in buildings, and \$25,000 for astronomical instruments.

8. WHAT IS A SENIOR WRANGLER.

The annual lists of the mathematical degrees at the University of Cambridge must cause considerable difficulty to those who are not in the secret of the phraseology employed. Why should the examination be termed a Tripos, and conducted by Moderators and Examiners? and why are the successful students divided into three classes, called Wranglers and Senior and Junior Optimes. To begin with the name of the mathematical examination. Tripos is Latin for a three-legged stool; the three legs, in this case, being the three classes in which those who pass are placed in order of merit. To explain the names given to those subordinate classes leads us, however, to a good many years back. In the happy days we have alluded to before examinations, a man's right to his degree was settled by oral disputations between the students who had resided the requisite number of weeks in the university. There was no answering of questions on paper, or by word of mouth; a student's knowledge was tested by the skill with which he answered his own view, and met the argument with which his opponents tried to overthrow it. This system lasted, with modifications, from the foundation of the university to about thirty years ago. "To wrangle in the schools" was the technical term applied to those who took part in the disputations there held. Every student was obliged to keep two "Acts" and three "Opponencies"; that is to say, he had on two occasions to begin the war of words by propounding a "question," as it was called (hence the students who are about to take their degrees are still called "Questionists"); and on the others to find argument to meet those of the propounder. Every person keeping an Act had two opponents, who were chosen by the "Moderator." Moderator is a Latin word, applied generally to one who directs or manages anything; a steersman and a man on horseback, are said to "moderate" their ship or their steed as the case may be. The moderator had the questions submitted to him, and chose the opponent in accordance with the known abilities of the propounder of the questions, to prevent a good man—i. e. took his degree—in Law, Physics, or Mathematics. The last was the most usual and indeed may be said to be so still. The student keeping the Act would propound some statement in Newton or Euclid—as for instance, to make a very simple case, he would maintain that Euclid is right in saying that any two sides of a triangle are greater than a third; and the opponents were obliged to find arguments—generally, of course, merely ingenious quibbles—to meet this assertion. At the conclusion, the moderator, if satisfied, would say in Latin, in which language the whole discussion had been carried on—"You, sir, have sustained yourself very well (*optime*) in your disputation." The students were divided by him into two classes; the first called "Wranglers"—and the first in this class was and is called the senior wrangler—and the second "*Optimes*," a word derived from the Latin adverb *optime*. Subsequently these were again divided into seniors and juniors, as at present.—*From Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper.*

9. LL.D.—DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The degree *Doctor Legum*, or Doctor of Laws, as originally given

* Including 15 Students of Morin College.

in the universities of Europe, indicated just this, that a man was so learned in the Civil and in the Canon Law as to be competent to teach them. The reason why they said Laws instead of Law, and consequently why the abbreviation is LL.D. instead of L.D. is that there were two bodies or systems of Law studied and taught in those universities, the Civil Law and the Canon Law, and the person doctorated must be a master of both. We say in this country of a distinguished judge or advocate that he is learned in the Law. Not so in the Middle Ages. They said of such a person that he was learned in the Laws. What the Common Law is to Englishmen and Americans were and are the Civil and Canon Laws to most Europeans. The difference between these three bodies of Law is a point worth noticing. The Common Law is the law of England. It was a home growth on English soil, and no exotic from a foreign land. It was not introduced, it grew. It was slowly developed out of the common relations between man and man by the decisions of judges who were guided mainly by the principles of justice.—These decisions became precedents more or less to succeeding judges, who also applied similar principles to new cases as they arose, and thus still further developed the law.—The principles of natural equity are so vital and constant, that a system of jurisprudence that rests back on them, rather than on statutes and dicta, and allows itself to be modified by them, is necessarily a living product; and therefore the common law, while in one sense it is the same system from age to age, is growing all the time, is shaping and adapting itself to new relations in society and new cases in litigation. It is alive. And although susceptible at any one time of being digested, in a code which shall exhibit the exact present state of the law, the vital principles of the law itself will work on outside of the code as well as within it, will decide new cases, will enlarge the law, and will, after a while, require a new codification. Moreover like everything else that is vital, the common law sloughs off useless and obsolete, as a snake does his skin, and though naturally conservative is also necessarily progressive. This Common Law, which is the natural heritage of all Englishmen, belongs just as much to Americans.—Our ancestors enjoyed it and helped to develop it in England, and brought it with them as a sacred treasure to these shores. It lies at the foundation of the jurisprudence of everyone of our states, Louisiana alone excepted. It has been modified and developed in all the states according to the social condition and legal exigencies of each. It has been codified in some of the states, as in New York; it has been incorporated into statutes in others, as in Massachusetts; but it remains in all a vigorous system still, instinct with manly rights, and full of the very breath of liberty. It is the greatest glory of England and has contributed quite as much as their political system to the boasted freedom of Englishmen.

The Civil Law on the other hand is the ancient Roman Law. It is less flexible and vital than the English law, but as perfect in its forms as the other is admirable in its spirit. It knows nothing of any jury (the jury is a purely English institution) but leaves everything, facts and law, to the judge.—The Romans above any people that has ever lived on the face of the earth were a nation of citizens. The citizen feeling during all the best ages of the republic predominated over every other feeling. Everything was subordinated to the state. But the state was a city. It was Rome. There was the sharpest contrast shown between the citizen and the non-citizen, as well as between the free-man and the slave. To be a Roman citizen was honor enough, and generally protection enough anywhere. Among a people who were so pre-eminently citizens, the forms of municipal law were well-nigh perfected.—The relation of citizen to citizen in marriage, in inheritance, in traffic, in debt, in court, in house, and in city, are nowhere more sharply and equitably defined than in the Roman law. Accordingly the Roman law survived when the Roman dominion perished. And even in England itself and in the United States also, the admiralty courts are guided by the forms and precedents of the Civil Law. That is the reason why we have no jury in prize cases. That is Roman, not English. All the German states have the Civil Law. It is studied in their universities, just as Blackstone is studied in our law school. And the famous Code Napoleon in France, which is said to reflect so much honor on the first Bonaparte, is derived substantially from the Civil Law. It is beyond doubt a most admirable municipal code; and what wealth of legal wisdom must not the Civil Law contain, when so many and such diverse states can draw from it the substance of their laws!—*Springfield Republican*.

IV. Papers on early Education and Influences.

1. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS IN CHILDREN OF EARLY INFLUENCE.

The utterances of "S. G. O." (Rev. Sir Sidney Godolphin Osborn,)

excite a measure of interest rarely accorded to a casual newspaper correspondent. In one of his latest letters to the *Times*, he takes up the subject of the education of children. The *Saturday Review*, with its usual weapons of sarcasm, attacks him for his "childish talk" and yet hoary platitudes; but is compelled to admit that some of his conclusions are not without sense and point. The questions thus raised have their bearing upon our special work. "S. G. O." suggests that a child's brain becomes early a storehouse of ideas which remain, although for years there may be no sign or use of them; and he complains that mischief often creeps in at this period which, though long sleeping unsuspected, may afterwards be unexpectedly developed. It is no part of our business here to unravel psychological mysteries; but the facts adduced to show how fast and subtly these evil impressions take hold, indicate also that good influences may in the same manner abide latent. Any Sunday school teacher who chooses to apply the argument, and verify it by observation, may find much encouragement in the thought that under certain altered conditions, what now seems listlessly received or utterly forgotten may be revived in freshness and power; and the more so, seeing that he does not trust to any slowly-operating physical law, but to Him who can at His will so vary the circumstances of a man's life as at once to produce this result. There are instances, easily to be multiplied, in which the memory has flashed a sudden light upon the past, and some word of divine wisdom has stood out luminously, never again to be obscured. Further, "S. G. O." traces much evil to the companionship of the servants to whom children are too frequently handed over by their parents. Now these servants are drawn largely from the class which most numerously supplies our Sunday schools; would that all who go out to service had first some pious training! And, as it is evident that the deficiencies and faults which as censor he points out—the demoralising habits, for example of frivolous and foolish conversation—are not peculiar to any one section of society, but are felt by the higher as well as the lower, it may sometimes happen that the case is reversed; and the influence of the nursemaid shall be more Christian, and therefore more elevating, than that of the parent. So that if it be true that one important want of the age is another race of servants, it is clear that the church has a great social work before it in its schools; and it is expedient that this aspect of their duty should be kept more before our teachers, that by God's help, they may contribute their best towards turning out in the world lads and lasses—patient, good tempered, honest, thoughtful—fit for any useful service. Perhaps the most novel portion of "S. G. O.'s" letter is that in which he warns his readers against the *sensational nursery literature* of the day, which often too powerfully excites the young imagination by its childish presentations. It may be questioned whether children now-a-days are really more exposed to perils of this kind than those who formerly made early acquaintance with the grim horrors of Blue Beard, or the untimely fate of Little Red Riding Hood. But here we are reminded of those wonderful Bible stories which are the good man's heritage for his little ones—so varied and so simple, yet always so fascinating—kindling the imagination, touching the heart, stirring the energies: when shall their interest be exhausted? Has not God provided in them just the pabulum required; and in their adaptedness to the youthful mind, and to the earliest infantile stages of tribal or national life throughout the world, given one other proof of the perfect wisdom which pervades every part of His Holy Book? Does not a warning of this kind suggest that in them may be found an antidote to all sensational mischief, and make more evident the duty of studying them more closely, that they may be set forth in our schools in all their native attractiveness? But "S. G. O." and his important themes are encroaching too largely upon our space. Let us dismiss them with a quotation—a protest that deserves to be recorded here against the conventional education of many households:—

"Children," says "S. G. O." "pass too much of their early life cramped into a sort of orderly, by drill-attained manners, utterly destructive of the sweetest, most healthy characteristics of true children. For ever, from the earliest moment they can be taught anything, they are bidden 'not to be rude, but to behave pretty,' as if, in real truth, the prettiest feature of child life was not a sort of rudeness—the exuberance of real child nature. Martyrs to the vanity of our day, they are limb-hampered by the folly which makes them mere dolls for the exhibition of their dresses, and the ingenuity of their nurses in dressing their hair. Taught a deportment in character with their costume, they become but too often vain little puppet imitations of men and women, all the winning artlessness proper to their age being thus forcibly taken from them; they strut about pretty pictures, when they had far better be tumbling about with the abandon natural to their age, but which would at once destroy the claim to that sort of prettiness their careful 'get up' had given them."—*English S. S. Teachers' Magazine*.

2. EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

Lord Shaftsbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favour, and only one against him.

This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility.—Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen. It cannot be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, and it must be the parent's fault—it is owing to parental neglect or remissness.—Hence the real resources of twenty-eight per cent, of the crime in such a country as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents.

It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom; remarking only on these early seeds of disease, that, in nearly every case they are sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle, in the supply of spending money never earned by the spenders,—opening the doors of confectioneries and soda-fountains, or beer and tobacco and wine shops, or the circus, the negro minstrels, the restaurant and dance; then follow the Sunday excursion, the Sunday theft, the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead them to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin.

From "eight to sixteen!" In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty;—fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

3. NEVER FRIGHTEN CHILDREN.

A schoolmistress, for some trifling offence, most foolishly put a child into a dark cellar for an hour. The child was greatly frightened and cried bitterly. Upon returning to her parents in the evening, she burst into tears, and begged that she might not be put into a cellar. The parents thought this extremely odd, and assured her that there was no danger of their being guilty of so great an act of cruelty; but it was difficult to pacify her, and when put to bed she passed a restless night. On the following day she had a fever, during which she frequently exclaimed, "Do not put me in the cellar." The fourth day she was taken to Sir A. Cooper, in a high state of fever, with delirium, frequently muttering, "Pray don't put me in the cellar." When Sir Astley enquired the reason, he found the parents had learnt the punishment to which she had been subjected. He ordered what was likely to relieve her; but she died a week after the unfeeling conduct.

Another case from the same authority may here be cited. It is the case of a child ten years of age, who, wanting to write her exercise, and to scrape her slate pencil, went into the school in the dark to fetch her knife, when one of her schoolfellows burst from behind the door to frighten her. She was much terrified, and her head ached. On the following day she became deaf; and on the next, so much so as not to hear the loudest talking. Sir Astley saw her three months after this had happened, and she continued in the same deplorable state of deafness.

A boy, fifteen years of age, was admitted an inmate of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, having become imbecile from fright. When twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a light business; and some trifling article being one day missing, he was along with others locked up in a dark cellar. The children were much alarmed, and all were let out with the exception of this poor boy, who was detained until past midnight. He became from this time nervous and melancholy, and sunk into a state of insensibility from which he will never recover. The missing article was found on the following morning, exculpating the boy from the guilt with which he had been charged.—*Exchange paper.*

V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 35.—SIR SAMUEL CUNARD, BART.

Wilmer and Smith's European Times (Liverpool) of the 29th ultimo had the following in its second edition:—We announce with extreme regret the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, whose name in connection with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, established between Liverpool and America, has a world-wide reputation. He expired yesterday evening at his residence, Bush Hill House, Edmonton, Middlesex, in his seventy-eighth year. The hon. baronet was born in 1787, and married in

1815 the daughter of a gentleman named Duffus, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His eldest son, Edward, born in 1816, succeeds to the baronetcy, and, though his permanent residence is in New York, he was present when his father breathed his last. The British government, to mark their appreciation of the great services which Sir Samuel Cunard had rendered to the commerce of the world, and more immediately to that of England and America, conferred on him, in 1859, the dignity of a baronet—a dignity won by his triumphs in a field of enterprise in which the company he assisted to establish has distanced all competitors, and proved itself at once the most successful, and the best friend of civilization and progress, in the whole history of navigating the ocean by steam power. What Watts and Arkwright were to the spinning jenny, Sir Samuel Cunard was to the marine engine.

No. 36.—HON. MR. JUSTICE GALE.

We have to record to-day the death of another of the prominent citizens of Montreal. The Honorable Samuel Gale died on Saturday morning last. He was the son of a Mr. Gale, who, born in Hampshire, England, came to America in 1770 as Assistant-Paymaster to the Forces. He married there a Miss Wells, of Brattleboro, and soon after left the army, and took up his residence we believe in the Colony of New York. During the revolution he stood firmly by the old flag under which he had served, and was for some time imprisoned as a loyalist. After the revolution, he came to reside in Canada, upon an estate granted to his wife's father by the Crown as indemnification for the losses brought upon him as a loyalist in the revolution. He was subsequently Secretary to the Governor, whom he accompanied to England, and there assisted to defend him from attacks made upon his administration. While there he wrote an essay on Public Credit, addressed and submitted to Pitt. The following is the inscription on his tomb-stone at Farnham, in Shefford County: "Here rests Samuel Gale, Esq., formerly acting deputy paymaster general of H. Majesty's forces in the Southern Provinces, now the U. S. of America; subsequently Secretary to H. E., the Governor-in-chief of H. M. dominions in N. A.; author of Essays on Public Credit, and other works; born at Kimpton Hants, England, Oct. 14, 1748; died at Farnham, June 27, 1826."

The late Mr. Justice Gale was born at St. Augustine, East Florida, in 1783. He was educated at Quebec, while his father was Secretary, and came to study law at Montreal under the late Chief Justice Sewell in 1802, having the late Chief Justice Rolland and, we believe, Mr. Papineau as fellow students. Mr. Gale was admitted to the bar in 1808, and ere long secured a large practice. In 1815, he was appointed a magistrate in the Indian territories, and accompanied Lord Selkirk when he went to the North West. Later, when Lord Dalhousie was attacked for his Canadian administration, he went home as bearer of memorials from the English-speaking Lower Canadians in the townships and elsewhere, defending his Lordship's conduct. In 1829, he became chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and in 1834 was raised to the Bench to replace Mr. Justice Uniacke, who preferred to resign the seat on the Bench to which he had just been appointed rather than come back to Montreal during the cholera then raging here. Judge Gale retired from the Bench in 1849, forced into retirement by continued ill-health and the gradual coming on of the infirmities of old age. He had married in 1839 a Miss Hawley, of St. Armand West, by whom he leaves three daughters. Mrs. Gale herself died several years ago.

Born of parents who had both suffered for their loyal adherence to the British Crown during the American revolution, and educated in their views Mr. Gale was, as long as he meddled in politics, a staunch conservative and defender of British connection and British supremacy. He wrote a series of letters to the *Montreal Herald* (in those days the organ of the stoutest conservatism) over the signature of "Nerva" which produced a strong impression on the public mind at the time. And in espousing the cause of Lord Dalhousie and upholding the old constitution (under the title of Constitutionalists taken by the conservatives of that day) against the advocates of democracy or responsible government, he was but consistently pursuing the course on which he at first set out. While upon the Bench, he maintained in an elaborate and very able judgment the right of the Crown to establish Martial law here in 1837, refusing to theorize about what abstract rights man had or ought to have, declaring simply and firmly what the law, as he read it, established the prerogative of the Sovereign to be in a colony. Both as lawyer and judge he won the respect of his *confreres* alike by his ability and learning. Of late years his heart has been most deeply interested in the freedom of the slave. He was a man of high principle, and ever bore an unblemished moral character. Yet once in his early career at the bar he was forced by the then customs of society to go out in a duel. His antagonist was Sir James

Stuart, who had quarrelled with him in Court. Mr. Gale was severely wounded. It was an event which, we believe, he profoundly regretted. He was a scrupulously just man, most methodical and punctual in business matters. There were also in his writings great care and precision and clearness of language. He was not ostentatious of his charities, yet we knew they were not lacking. Some years ago he made a gift of land to Bishops' College, Lennoxville, and during the last months of his life, when age and illness were day by day wearing him out, he found relief for his own distresses in aiding to relieve those of the needy and afflicted.

With him has passed away one more of the links which have bound the bustling men of middle age to-day with a generation of which the youth of to-day know almost nothing, of men more proud and more precise in their manners than we are, but also of such rectitude and sense of honour, that we feel deeply the loss of the influence of their example. A loyal subject, a learned and upright judge, a kind, true, steadfast friend has been lost to the community in Judge Gale.—*Montreal Gazette.*

No. 37.—BENJAMIN HOLMES, ESQ.

Mr. Holmes, Collector of Customs, Montreal, died suddenly in his office on the 23rd ult. With Mr. Holmes goes to the grave yet another of the old and well-known citizens of Montreal, connecting, as it were, the present with the past generation of men,—the old state of things before and at the time of the Union, with that which now exists. Mr. Holmes was a man who played many parts in the history of Montreal, and his name will fill a by no means inconsiderable place in it. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 23rd of April, 1794; and came to this country when a mere child of nine years of age. He commenced life as a clerk in a commercial house. At the age of eighteen, during the war of 1812, he joined the Volunteer Dragoons, and afterwards the Canadian Fencibles in the capacity of ensign. He saw active service on the Upper Canada frontier, in which he was taken prisoner, and held till the war was over. He was a man of ardent disposition, and inherited military taste, his father having been, we understand, in the army. In 1837, during the rebellion, he was Commandant of the Volunteers; and in this position he exhibited his usual energy of character. After the conclusion of the war, he formed, we learn, a partnership with Mr. Benjamin Delisle, at Perth, in Upper Canada. He was subsequently appointed to the place of first teller in the Bank of Montreal; and on the death of Mr. Griffin, the first cashier of that Bank, he was promoted to the vacant office. He held this responsible position until 1846. And he was, as we have said, a member of the Board of Directors of that Bank when he died. He had the reputation of being a man possessed of much financial ability. In fact he owed his promotion to an office of important trust, from a humble position in life, entirely to his own ability and energy. After he left the office of Cashier of the Bank of Montreal in 1846, he formed a co-partnership with Messrs. Young and Knapp, produce merchants. He did not remain very long in this house. He was elected a member of the first Parliament of Canada, after the Union, for the city of Montreal, with the late Hon. George Moffatt and Dr. Beaubien for colleagues, in the Conservative interest, in April 1841, and served till the close of that Parliament in September 1844. At that time, Mr. Holmes with all the impulsiveness of his nature espoused the side of his party and British interests, which, in the struggles of those days, formed the great issue. After the dissolution in 1844 Mr. Holmes remained out of Parliament till the general election of January 1848, when he was again elected member for the city of Montreal, with Sir L. H. Lafontaine (then Mr.) for colleague. Political events of great importance occurred during the time Mr. Holmes remained out of Parliament. The responsible government struggle between Sir Charles Metcalf and his Ministers had taken place, and Lord Elgin had become Governor General, when Mr. Holmes was next elected member for this city. His political sympathies during these events had undergone a great change. He had ceased to have confidence in his old Conservative friends; and had become a warm adherent of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry. He stood as energetically by his new colours as he had done by the old, and, what his old friends thought was, for him, going very far, he voted for the Rebellion Losses Bill. In giving this vote, however, he was only consistent with his new position, and he never wanted courage. He remained, we believe, ever afterwards opposed to the Conservative party; and once he opposed, unsuccessfully, the election of Mr. Rose for Montreal Centre. He sat during the whole of this Parliament, often taking part in the debates, until 1851. He did not again seek re-election. He took an active part as Chairman of the Executive Committee for the relief of sufferers by fire in 1850; and he had presented to him for his labours on this occasion a handsome service of plate. He took an active part in the management of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad (he was

the Managing Director, if we remember rightly) and, subsequently, after the amalgamation, became Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which office, we think, he held until 1858, when he resigned. In 1863 he was appointed to the office of Collector of Customs of Montreal by the Sanfield Macdonald-Dorion Ministry. And it must be said of him that he has discharged the duties of that important trust with his usual assiduity and faithfulness. He has left room for no complaint.—*Montreal Gazette.*

No. 38.—MR. THOMAS FRAZER.

The subject of this notice was born in Quebec in 1798. His father, the late William Frazer was a Government Architect in that city and died when his family was yet young, and left his little ones to buffet the rude elements of a cold world, as best they could. At the age of nineteen Thomas found his way to our good old town of Prescott, and from that period, 1817, to the present time has been an active, enterprising member of our community. While there were few that were readier to do battle with an opponent than he, there were none whose kindness was more sincere, and whose affections were more enduring and ardent, than were his to those who won his confidence. The poor and friendless found in him a benefactor and a friend; with the enterprise and industrious he was at all times ready to co-operate in effecting any improvement of the Town. He had the pluck and the will to impel him through every enterprise. He was one of the few old residents and business men of Prescott. One that has lived here for, say 30 years, now seldom meets an old familiar face, either from town or country—like angels' visits they are few and far between. The Cranes, the Blakeys, the Wells, the Holdens, the Merwins, the Joneses, the Hecks, the Longleys, the Hendersons, the Hulburts, the Basses, the Brodies, the Frazers, with hosts of others are gone forever. At the time of his death, Mr. Frazer was a member of the Town Council. The Mayor and members of the Corporation attended as mourners in the funeral procession. Many places of business were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—*WM. PATRICK, ex-M.P.P., in Brockville Recorder.*

No. 39.—MRS. McALLISTER.

Died on 1st of April, 1865, at her son's residence, Mr. Robert McAllister, near Mount Pleasant, Auntie McAllister, aged 94 years. The deceased was born in the Colony of Rhode Island. Shortly after the American Revolution went to Nova Scotia and settled in Halifax. She was presented by Capt Inglis, at Mt. Pleasant with a Bible and Prayer Book, which she prized highly. Capt. Inglis was son of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, and then in Her Majesty's service in 1838.—*Com.* In reference to the above obituary, Geo. C. Reiffenstein, Esq., Receiver General's Office, Quebec, says: "Possibly the parties who put the above in your hands for publication, would feel gratified if he knew further about Captain Inglis, whom he alludes to in the notice. It is no less a personage than the late Sir John—Hero of Lucknow. Inglis and I lived together in 1833, when he left me to join his regiment, the 32nd, to which he was just appointed; he served in Lower Canada during the rebellion, and succeeded to the Lieutenantcy of poor Weir, who was murdered in St. Denis, when the late Dr. Nelson commanded, (and when our troops had to retire for a while.) Late General Markham was then Captain of his company, (the Light Bobs.) He did not get his company till they were about leaving or had left this country. In 1838 and '39 the 32nd was in Toronto, after the Point au Pelee affair, and he with them. Since that time a long list of the then existants, can be numbered with the dead (of that regiment.) Lieut. Col. Maitland, 32nd, Major Berthinoble, Captains Smith, White, Markham; Lieut. Inglis, Forsyth, and * * and now this old lady, Auntie McAllister."—*Brantford Courier.*

No. 40.—ALDERMAN MOODIE.

Ald. Moodie, who has for a year or two past been suffering from consumption, died at half-past eleven o'clock last night. Mr. Moodie had, for several years, represented the "noble ward" of St. John, whose electors he was always able to control. He was a power in local politics before his health began to fail, and his career was rather checkered. He had the happy faculty of being frequently on the winning side. He was a man of ardent temperament and had great power over those who acknowledged his lead. He died at the early age of 37.—*Leader.*

No. 41.—MADAME DE TOCQUEVILLE.

Mme. de Tocqueville, widow of the eminent political writer and statesman, has survived her husband only five years, he having died in 1859. That blow broke her heart. She was an English

woman by birth, Miss Mary Motley, as was Mme. de Lamartine, and as are Mme. de Montalembert and the wives of many other eminent Frenchmen. She is buried by her husband's side, in the little village cemetery of Tocqueville. She has bequeathed all her husband's manuscripts to M. Gustave de Beaumont, and his noble marble bust to the French Academy.

42. GENERAL KMETY.

We have to announce the death of General Kmety, whose name is associated with the events of the Hungarian Revolution and the Crimean war. He was one of the leaders in the Hungarian struggle for independence, who, with Kossuth, Bem, Dembiski, and others, took refuge in Turkey, when the Hungarian army surrendered, and the cause became hopeless. Kmety then entered the Turkish service receiving the name and title of Ismail Pasha. He is best known in this country from the part he bore in the defence of Kars, in 1855, against the Russian army under General Mouravieff. The name of Ismail Pasha is combined with that of Sir F. Williams in all the incidents of that long siege, which by the skill of the commanders and the unexampled endurance of the ill-provided Turkish garrison was prolonged for many months. The attack made by the Russians on the 29th of September in that year was repulsed by the Turks, after an engagement which lasted seven hours, and in which the Russians lost more than 5000 men. In this battle General Kmety and the Turkish soldiers under his command fought with the most determined bravery. The strict blockade of the place, however, continued, and Kars surrendered in November, the troops being nearly exhausted by famine. All the attempts made by the Turkish Government to relieve the place had failed. General Kmety had for some time resided in England. He had been indisposed for a few months past, but his death was unexpected. An attack of paralysis terminated his existence on the 25th. He was only 54 years of age.

VI. Papers on the Wind.

1. ON THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

Professor Hennessy, at the last meeting of the British Association, stated, as the result of his observations with an improved anemometer, that the wind rarely blows in a perfectly horizontal direction. The deviations from that direction, although usually very small, are sometimes very remarkable, and follow each other in such a way, especially during strong breezes, as to indicate a species of undulatory motion in the wind.

2. THE WIND AS A MUSICIAN.

The wind is a musician by birth. We extend a silken thread in the crevices of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it and poor Paganini must go somewhere else for honor, for lo! the wind is performing upon a single string. It tries almost anything on earth to see if there is music in it: it persuades a tone out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home and asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made out of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a tree until every leaf thrills with the note in it, and the wind up the river that runs at its base in a sort of murmuring accompaniment! And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up, perhaps, to the stars, which love music the most and sung it the first. Then, how fondly it haunts old houses; mourning under eaves; singing in the halls, opening the old doors without fingers, and singing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearths.—*California Teacher.*

3. WHAT THE WIND SAYS.

"Do you know what the wind says, grandpa?" asked a little child at an old merchant's knee.

"No, puss; what does it?" he answered, stroking her fair hair.

"Remember the poor! grandpa; when it comes down the chimney it roars, remember the poor; when it put its great mouth to the keyhole, it whistles remember the poor; when it strides through a crack in the door it whispers it, and grandpa, when it blows your beautiful silver hair about in the street, and you shiver and button up your coat, does not it get to your ear and say so too, in a small, still voice grandpa?"

"Why, what does the child mean?" cried grandpa, who, I am afraid used to shut his heart against such words. "You want a new muff and tippet, I reckon. A pretty way to get them out of your old grandfather."

"No, grandpa." said the child, earnestly, shaking her head, "no it's no muff-and-tippet children I'm thinking of; my mother always remembered them, and so do I try to."

After the next storm, the old merchant sent pounds to the treasurer of a Relief Society, and said, "Call for more when you want it." The treasurer stared with surprise, for it was the first time he had collected more than a pound from him, and that, he thought came grudgingly.

"Why," said the rich merchant afterwards, "I could never get rid of that child's words; they stuck to me like glue."

"And a little child shall lead them," says the Scripture. How many a cold heart has melted, and a close heart opened, by the simple earnestness and suggestive words of a child.

VII. Miscellaneous.

1. THE INFANT'S DREAM.

O cradle me on thy knee, mamma,

And sing me the holy strain
That soothed me last, as you fondly press'd
My glowing cheek to your soft white breast;
For I saw a scene, while I slumbered last,
That I fain would see again, mamma,
That I fain would see again.

And smile as you then did smile, mamma,

And weep as you then did weep;
Then fix on me thy glistening eye,
And gaze, and gaze, till the tear be dry;
Then rock me gently, and sing and sigh,
Till you lull me fast asleep, mamma;
Till you lull me fast asleep.

For I dreamed a heavenly dream, mamma,

While slumbering on thy knee,
And I lived in a land where forms divine,
In kingdoms of glory eternally shine,
And the world I would give, if the world were mine,
Again that land to see, mamma;
Again that land to see.

I fancied we roamed in a wood, mamma,

And we rested under a bough;
When near me a butterfly flaunted in pride,
And I chased it away through the forest wide;
But the night came on, I had lost my guide,
And I knew not what to do, mamma;
And I knew not what to do.

My heart grew sick with fear, mamma,

And loudly I wept for thee;
But a white-robed maiden appeared in the air,
And she flung back the curls of her golden hair,
And she kissed me softly ere I was aware,
Saying, "Come, pretty babe, with me," mamma;
Saying, "Come, pretty babe, with me."

My tears and fears she quelled, mamma,

And she led me far away;
We entered the door of a dark, dark tomb,
And passed through a long, long vault of gloom,
Then opened our eyes in a land of bloom,
And a sky of endless day, mamma;
And a sky of endless day.

And heavenly forms were there, mamma,

And lovely cherubs bright;
They smiled when they saw me, but I was amazed,
And, wondering, around me gazed, and gazed,
While songs were heard, and sunny robes blazed,
All glorious in the land of light, mamma;
All glorious in the land of light.

But soon came a shining throng, mamma,

Of white-winged babes to me;
Their eyes looked love, and their sweet lips smiled,
For they marvelled to meet with an earth-born child,
And they gloried that I from the earth was exiled,
Saying, "Here ever bless'd shalt thou be, pretty babe;
Oh! here ever bless'd shalt thou be."

Then I mixed with the heavenly throng, mamma :
 With seraphim and cherubim fair ;
 And I saw, as I roamed in the regions of peace,
 The spirits who had gone from this world of distress,
 And their's were the joys no tongue can express ;
 For they knew no sorrow there, mamma ;
 For they knew no sorrow there.

Do you mind when sister Jane, mamma,
 Lay dead—short time agone ;
 And you gazed on the sad but lovely wreck
 With a full flood of woe that you could not check,
 And your heart was so sore that you wished it would break ;
 But it lived, and you aye sobbed on, mamma ;
 But it lived, and you aye sobbed on.

But oh, had you been with me, mamma,
 In the realms unknown to care,
 And seen what I saw, you ne'er had cried,
 Tho' they buried pretty Jane in the grave when she died ;
 For, shining with the blest, and adorned like a bride,
 My sister Jane was there, mamma ;
 Sweet sister Jane was there.

Do you mind of the poor old man, mamma,
 Who came lately to our door ;
 When the night was dark and the tempest loud :
 Oh ! his heart was meek, but his soul was proud,
 And his ragged old mantle served for his shroud
 Ere the midnight watch was o'er, mamma ;
 Ere the midnight watch was o'er.

And think what a weight of woe, mamma,
 Made heavy each long drawn sigh ;
 As the good man sat on papa's old chair,
 While the rain dripped down from his thin grey hair,
 As fast as the big tear of speechless care,
 Ran down from his glazing eye, mamma ;
 Ran down from his glazing eye.

And think what a heavenward look, mamma,
 Flashed through each trembling tear,
 As he told how he went to the Baron's strong hold,
 Saying, " Oh let me in, for the night is cold."
 But the rich man cried, " Go sleep on the wall,
 For we shield no beggars here, old man,
 For we shield no beggars here."

Well, he was in glory, too, mamma,
 As happy as the blest can be ;
 He needed no alms in the mansion of light,
 For he mixed with the patriarchs, clothed in white,
 And there was not a seraph had a crown more bright,
 Or a costlier robe than he, mamma,
 Or a costlier robe than he.

Now sing, for I fain would sleep, mamma,
 And dream as I dreamed before ;
 For sound was my slumber, and sweet was my rest,
 While my spirit in the kingdom of life was a guest ;
 And the heart that has throbb'd in the climes of the blest
 Can love this world no more, mamma ;
 Can love this world no more.

2. THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN CANADA.

Victoria Alexandrina, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, sixth sovereign of the House of Hanover, and Empress of Hindostan, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, and consequently has just completed the forty-sixth year of her age. She entered yesterday upon a year which promises well, as peace reigns over nearly all her dominions. In England the anniversary of our Queen is observed with great *eclat* but not more so than in Canada. Although oceans roll between us and the "island in the sea," no part of the empire over which she holds sway exhibits more sincere demonstrations of joy than did Canada yesterday. The people of Canada are as loyal as those who live in the British isle. We look forward to the anniversary of the Queen's birthday with feelings of pleasure. It is upon this day that the busy hum of the world is hushed with one consent ; it is upon this day that the artisan ceases from his daily labour and unites with his family in outdoor amusements. Her Majesty ascended the British throne in 1837, the year of the rebellion in Canada, and the contrast between the state of the country then and now is very great. Then all was

disorder—two parties were arrayed against each other : now these parties are united in unquestioned loyalty to the Queen and Crown of England.—*Toronto Globe*.

3. DETROIT AND THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

At a special meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Alexander Lewis, Esq :

Whereas, The spontaneous, warm and generous sympathy of the people of Canada and of Great Britain on the occasion of our late national affliction is susceptible of only one interpretation ; Resolved, That the colours of this Association be displayed throughout the entire day tomorrow, May 24th, in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that we sincerely rejoice that while making this manifestation as a mark of friendship, amity and good-will, we can also do honour to one whose life has illustrated those truly noble qualities which not only entitle her to the generous homage of Britons, but to the respect of mankind in every land where true chivalry is found or virtue honoured. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend that the flags throughout the city be displayed in honour of the day. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.—*Detroit Tribune*, 24th.

4. THE CIVIL LIST OF THE QUEEN.

The Civil List of the Queen is very much less than that of any of her predecessors, and is indeed very much exceeded by the sovereigns of several second-rate States in the world. The income of George I. mounted up to one million sterling, and even that of William IV. (who was relieved from the burden of many charges to which his predecessors were liable) was £510,000. The Queen's Civil List is £385,000, and even the expenditure of that is dictated by Act of Parliament ; £60,000 is allotted to the Privy Purse ; £231,260 for the salaries of the royal household ; £44,240 for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and £13,000 for royal bounty, alms, &c. In order to give the reader some idea of the liberality with which this nation deals with its sovereigns, we subjoin the amounts of a few Civil Lists and incomes belonging to some of the more prominent sovereigns in the world, premising that, in several cases, (in that of the French Emperor notoriously so) the maximum amount is by no means adhered to, but a large amount of debt is annually added to the regular allowance :—

Emperor of Austria	£ 760,687
Emperor of France, (with a debt of 3,200,000)	1,330,000
King of Italy	650,000
The Pope (total income calculated at over)	1,000,000
King of Prussia, (about)	450,000
Emperor of Russia, (the income of the Crown domains is calculated at)	5,700,000
Queen of Spain	523,500
King of Sweden	266,500
King of Bavaria	249,653
Sultan of Turkey	1,333,882
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of Colonies upon which "the sun never sets."	385,000

—*The Queen*.

5. DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Dublin Exhibition was opened on the 10th instant by the Prince of Wales, according to arrangement. The building itself, from the accounts of it which we receive in our English exchanges, seems to be a very handsome and commodious one. The stone front which faces on Earlfort Terrace has massive Doric pillars and Corinthian capitals. The visitor enters an immense hall, having on either side a row of marble pillars with beautifully carved capitals, running the entire width of the structure. Marble statues are placed between the pillars, which support galleries ornamented with pillars corresponding with those beneath, by which also the arched roof is sustained. In these galleries the paintings are exhibited, the light from the roof showing them to great advantage. On the left of the entrance-hall is the large concert-room, intended to accommodate 3,000 persons. It is 150 feet long and 65 wide. Here a magnificent organ has been erected, and an orchestra capable of accommodating some hundreds of performers. This concert-room opens upon the apartment called the Great Hall, which is intended to be the "Winter Garden." This hall, with the galleries, is occupied by the stalls of foreign exhibitors, and presents a most brilliant appearance. Nearly in the centre of the great transept, facing the concert-hall, was placed the dais for the Prince and the distinguished personages who accompanied him. This is the French Court, the largest and best situated in the building. Let the reader, then, imagine the great concert-hall crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the Orchestra filled as closely as it could be

packed with performers, mostly amateurs; the Winter Garden, or great hall, crowded in like manner from end to end, the greater part being marked off for privileged persons; the galleries at each side also crowded by persons of the same class, with large numbers of military and naval officers, lieutenants of counties and deputy-lieutenants in brilliant uniforms, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the corporation in their civic robes. Beyond this hall, at either end and in all the smaller rooms and galleries were crowds of season ticket-holders, occupying the whole space of the building. The doors were opened at eleven o'clock, and the company continued to enter rapidly until half-past one, when the doors were closed. Shortly after two o'clock the Prince arrived. He was received by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster and other noblemen and gentlemen, and by them was conducted to the dais, where chairs were also provided for the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Woodhouse and the Prince of Liechtenstein. The orchestra, consisting of 1,299 performers, sang the National Anthem with thrilling effect. It was followed by enthusiastic cheers, after which the Duke of Leinster read the address to the Prince, who replied, expressing the gratification he felt in discharging a duty confided to him by Her Majesty the Queen.

Then from the grand organ and immense chorus burst forth the sublime music of the 100th Psalm—

"With one consent let all the earth,
To God their cheerful voices raise,"

producing a magnificent effect. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, in their civic robes, then presented an address to his Royal Highness after which the Orchestra gave, "The Heavens are telling," from Haydn's Creation.

The procession was then formed, and having proceeded round the building, the royal party returned to the dais, and Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms, by command of the Prince, declared the Exhibition opened. This was signaled by a flourish of trumpets, and immediately from all the batteries and from the men-of-war at Kingstown a roaring salute was fired. The Grand Hallelujah Chorus then followed, and immediately after the National Anthem, after which the proceedings terminated. There was a grand ball at the Mansion House in the evening, at which the Prince was present and indulged considerably in the "light fantastic." On the following day there was a grand review of about 15,000 regulars. His Royal Highness, who was uniformed as colonel of the 10th Hussars, was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says: The circumstances under which Canada is represented at our great Exhibition are such as to deserve from all interested in its success special mention and consideration. The Parliament of that great province, before adjourning in March last, was occupied daily and nightly in considering the momentous questions of colonial union and the colonial defences. The former project was adopted by a vote of three to one, and in relation to the latter a prorogation was asked and obtained till the summer, to enable a delegation of the Canadian Cabinet to proceed to London, in order to come to some definite arrangement at once with Her Majesty's Imperial Government. A vote of credit was then voted, the sole and only item specified being the sum granted for the Dublin International Exhibition. This grant was placed at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. McGee, Minister of Agriculture, with whom were subsequently associated, by order in council, the Rev. William Agar Adamson, LL.D., and Thomas Devine, Esq., F.R.G.S.—all three being natives of Ireland. The portion of the Exhibition building occupied by Canada, and indicated by the very handsome flag of that Province, forms the north-west gallery angle immediately fronting the grand staircase. One of the principal—if not the principal—feature of the collection is the very full display of economic and other minerals. We have here iron ores from Lakes Huron and Superior and from Marmora, in Central Canada and from Three Rivers in the neighbourhood of Quebec; copper, both native and in the ore from the great lakes, and from the district known as the Eastern Townships, which lies between Montreal and the American frontier; galena, plumbage, and phosphate of lime from Upper and Lower Canada. Building stones and marbles from Arnprior, Gloucester, Montreal, Portage-du-Fort, and Point Claire. A map specially prepared and colored for this exhibition, showing the various localities where the minerals are found, affords a pleasing index to the collection. Of the agricultural products of Canada there is also a fair display. Very fine samples of wheat, barley, rye, and other grains from almost every section of the province are conveniently exhibited in large glass vials. Specimens of flax, which is now coming generally into cultivation in the provinces, will also attract attention; as well as several specimens of native tobacco. In building and ornamental works, the province is well represented. There are samples, in solids and veneers, of oaks, pines, walnut, maples, &c., &c. There is also what must prove to the ladies a very attractive object—a collection of choice Canadian

furs arranged in mosaic. Several articles of fancy and ornamental work made by the aborigines may be said to possess a similar interest. There is a large collection of photographic views, for which the climate of Canada is so favorable, and a few water-color drawings of more than common merit; the subjects in both cases being mostly Canadian. We may resume at an early day our imperfect notice of this very interesting collection from Canada.

6. GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AND FAMILY.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was born in 1808, and is, consequently, 57 years of age. He graduated second in his class, in 1829, (Judge Charles Mason, of this city, and formerly Commissioner of Patents, standing first in his class,) and was assigned to the Engineer Corps as second lieutenant; in 1835 Assistant Astronomer, fixing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan; in 1836 promoted first lieutenant; captain in 1838; chief engineer under Scott, in Mexico, and greatly distinguished, being promoted successively by merit, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, for his gallantry; in 1852 Superintendent Military Academy; in 1853 transferred as lieutenant colonel of the new regiment of cavalry; March 16, 1861, promoted colonel of the First Cavalry; resigned April 25, following, and reluctantly embarked in the rebellion. The following are the children of Gen. Lee:—George Washington Custis Lee, about 33 years of age; Eary Custis Lee, about 30; Wm. Henry Fitzhugh Lee, about 27; Annie Lee, died at Berkley Springs in 1863 and would have been now about 25; Agnes Lee, about 23; Robert E. Lee, about 20; Mildred Lee, about 18; None of them have married except Wm. Henry Fitzhugh, whose wife Miss Charlotte Wickham, died at Richmond in 1863. The eldest son, George, graduated at the head of his class, at West Point, in 1854, and was a first lieutenant in the corps of engineers when he followed his father into the Southern service. William Henry was farming upon the White House estate which belonged to the Custis inheritance, when the war opened. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry in 1857, but resigned in 1859. Robert was at a military school in Virginia. The sons, it is well known, are all officers in the rebellion, the three surviving daughters are with their mother, who, it is believed has latterly been at Lynchburg. The *Albany Journal*, one of the General's most persistent detractors, thus, nevertheless alludes to his condition: The position of Gen. Lee, at the time of his surrender, must have been saddening indeed. His wife was within the Union lines. One of his sons, whom he loved with a manly tenderness, was dead,—another was in the hands of our troops, a prisoner. His personal property had been taken possession of by officers of the Government. The great army which his genius organized, and which he had led upon so many hard-fought fields, was beaten, dispirited, ruined. Nothing awaited him but complete humiliation, yet a generous people cannot fail to sympathize with a fallen foe in this hour of his supreme anguish and mortification.

7. THE LATE CONFEDERATE SEAL.

The seal of the late Confederate States of America, the composition of which is by J. H. Foley, R. A., contains as a centre a representation of that statue of Washington which was executed by the American sculptor Crawford, and erected at Richmond. The figure is mounted and in uniform, as commanding in an engagement. It is surrounded by a wreath, beautifully composed of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern soil—as tobacco, rice, maize, cotton, wheat and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America, 22nd February 1862. Deo Vindice." The diameter of the seal is from three or four inches, and it is of silver.—*Art Journal*.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR CENTRAL CANADA.—At a meeting of Teachers and Local Superintendents held in Ottawa on the 19th of January last, of which due notice was given through the Newspapers, after mature deliberation, it was resolved to organize an Educational Institute for Central Canada, having for its objects: 1st, the discussion of practical questions connected with Education; 2nd, the reading of papers and delivery of Lectures on Educational subjects; and 3rd, taking such measures as may from time to time be considered necessary to promote the interests of the teaching profession. It has long been felt that an Association of this kind has been greatly needed in this section of the Province; and, looking at the good accomplished by similar Associations in other parts of Canada,

it is confidently anticipated that the one recently organized for Central Canada will, if properly sustained, prove highly beneficial not only to teachers but also to the public generally. The distance between the Central and the extreme Eastern and Western Counties of this Province has to a large extent prevented Teachers from this section from availing themselves of the advantages of other kindred Institutions; and it is thought that a sufficiently extensive field may be found in Central Canada in which to commence another. It is contemplated to have two meetings of the Institute during the year, one on the first Friday of July, the other on the last Friday of December, also to hold the meetings in different places as may be arranged by the members of the Institute. Many of the leading Teachers and other friends of Education have already expressed their hearty concurrence with the movement, and their intention of connecting themselves with it, as soon as it commences its operations. The first meeting of the Institute will be held in Ottawa, on the First Friday of July next. Parties are respectfully invited to attend and become a member, and in the meantime to communicate their intention of doing so to J. McMILLAN, Secretary.

— JOHN GORDON, Esq.—On Friday afternoon last the pupils of the Union School presented Mr. Gordon with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea pitcher, goblet, and salver, suitably engraved. All the scholars, and a few friends, being collected in Mr. Gordon's room at the school, Master W. Evatt, on behalf of the committee, read a very complimentary address. Mr. Gordon was much affected, and faltered several times during his reply. In addition to the above very handsome testimonial presented by his late pupils, a number of Mr. Gordon's friends waited upon him at the residence of Alfred Rubidge, Esq., on Monday evening last, and presented him with the following address, accompanying it with a purse containing, we believe, about \$100, as a parting token of esteem:—"To John Gordon, Esq., Head Master of the United Grammar and Common Schools, Port Hope: We, the undersigned inhabitants of Port Hope, have heard with extreme regret that your connection with the chief educational establishment of this county is about to cease, and that you intend leaving Canada at an early day. Under your superintendence for the last nine years, the schools of which you have charge have steadily flourished, and we have had the great satisfaction of seeing established in our midst an institution which affords to all classes the means of a liberal education in all the essential branches of learning. To you, in a very great measure, is due the success which has attended these schools, and their present high state of efficiency, and your name must ever be associated with the benefits they have conferred on the community. We bear cordial testimony to the zealous, faithful, and highly satisfactory manner in which you have at all times discharged the duties of your responsible office; and while we congratulate you upon the honourable position which has been awarded you in the mother country, we feel that in your departure the cause of education in this section of the country suffers a severe loss, and our town loses a useful and much respected citizen. We offer you our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of yourself and your family in your future home, and we beg your acceptance of the accompanying trifling testimonial of our esteem and regard.—For the contributors, C. QUINLAN, Mayor of Port Hope." Mr. Gordon replied as follows:—"Port Hope, May 15th, 1865. Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for the very flattering address which you have just presented to me, and for the handsome gift which accompanies it. In looking back upon my labours in your midst during the last nine years, I cannot but feel that amid the many obstacles and drawbacks which must of necessity beset the teacher's path, much of the success and prosperity of your public schools is to be attributed to the kindly consideration and ready co-operation which I have uniformly received from the friends of liberal education in this town; and if I have any cause for regret now on the eve of my departure from amongst you, it is that I have not been able to bring the educational standard of the schools to that state of excellence which theoretically I feel convinced they must reach in due time. I cannot but congratulate you, however, on the possession of a regularly organized system of schools, graduated from the elementary to the highest grammar school department; and it is my fervent prayer, on resigning charge of them, that they may continue to flourish, and long be a blessing to the citizens of Port Hope. I beg to reciprocate your kind wishes for the future prosperity of myself and family, and remain, gentlemen, very faithfully yours, JOHN GORDON." It could not but be highly gratifying to Mr. Gordon to find that his labours have been appreciated, and that, in leaving Port Hope, he did so, bearing with him the good wishes of the entire

community. There was a large turn out of his friends on Tuesday evening last, on the wharf, to bid him and his family farewell, and to wish them God-speed on their journey. They leave by the *Hibernian*, which sails from Quebec on Saturday next.—*Port Hope British Canadian*.

— THE ONTARIO COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, in connection with the Diocese of Ontario, is in contemplation; and the Bishop is desirous of establishing it in or near Picton, in this County. A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening last, for the above object—over which Captain Downes presided; and the purposes for which the people had come together were ably explained by the Rev. W. H. Smythe, who is the business Agent in the matter. The property of Mrs. Ryland, near the Town, is the location now in view, and it can be purchased for \$12,000. The proportion of this sum which will be required to be raised in this County, is \$8,000. A Committee was appointed to manage the matter, with Mr. Smythe for Secretary. The following Resolution was passed:

"That this meeting view with great satisfaction the proposal of having Ontario College established in the vicinity of Picton—a locality which need only be seen to convince all that his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario has fixed upon a most desirable site for such an Institution—and this meeting therefore pledge themselves to do their utmost to assist in providing the £2,000 of funds, the amount required of this town and county."

A meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sheriff's Office, at which the Bishop was present—having been previously invited. The question was asked his lordship, whether the purchase of the property above named was decided upon by him, or was it open to the selection of any other suitable site; and the reply was, that as it was his wish to open the College in October next, he thought it desirable to secure the Ryland property without delay. \$3,000 have been subscribed by a few individuals in Picton; and the Committee feel sanguine that the whole amount will be readily taken up.—*Picton Times*.

— QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—We notice in the *Scotsman*, the name of Mr. D. James Macdonnell, of Canada, among those of seven gentlemen, who, out of twenty candidates, have after a strict examination taken the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Macdonnell is a graduate of Queen's University, and has well sustained the honor of his *Alma Mater*, having also carried off the first and second prizes in two of the Edinburgh Theological classes respectively, besides distinguishing himself in a similar manner last year at Glasgow University.

— UNIVERSITY HONORS WON BY A CANADIAN.—The *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday has the following:—"We noticed some time ago that Mr. G. D. Redpath, of Montreal, had carried off the highest prize for sculling on the river at the University of Cambridge. But it seems that he trained not only his muscle but his brain also; for we notice that in the last examinations he went out with honors in the classical tripos. Although Cambridge has its chief *renommee* with the outside world for mathematical students, we believe it is an error to suppose that honors in the classical tripos are not as hardly earned there as at Oxford, or as the honors in mathematics at Cambridge itself. A disadvantage of our Canadian or of American students competing for classical honors in either of the great English Universities, is the lack of thorough training in all or nearly all of our schools in Latin versification, which counts for a great deal at both Universities. Spite of this, Mr. Redpath went in for honors and won them. To show how boating and study go together, we see it noticed that the man who took the highest double honors at Cambridge this year—being 18th wrangler and high up in the classical tripos as well—rowed No. 2 in the University boat at the recent contest between Oxford and Cambridge. It is the old maxim proved—*Mens sana in corpore sano*."

— UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—We are pleased to see by the *Glasgow Herald* of the 29th ult., that our young townsman, Mr. Archibald E. Malloch of this town, has been adding laurels to his name. The prize and honor certificates of the university of Glasgow for 1864-5 are published in full in the *Herald*, wherein we find that Mr. Malloch has been awarded a first class certificate in both classes in the senior division of Anatomy; also a first class certificate of merit in surgery. He also ranks B.A. This must be very gratifying to Judge Malloch, as it gives evidence that his son must have attended well to his studies. In the same paper we see it stated that the Degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred by the same university on the Rev. William Snodgrass, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada.—*Brookville Recorder*.

— QUEBEC SEMINARY.—The gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary have

purchased a lot of land in the vicinity of the walls of that city, for the purpose of laying out a botanical garden in connection with Laval University. Their purchase contains 42 acres, and is very desirably situated.—*Montreal Gazette*.

— LAVAL UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Verge, who was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Nault as one of the professors of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, has arrived in Quebec, from Europe, where he has been, since last year, studying a number of special subjects, in order to fit him for his professional duties.—*Montreal Transcript*.

— LAVAL COLLEGE BOTANIC GARDEN.—The gentleman of the Quebec Seminary have purchased a lot of land in the vicinity of the walls of that city, for the purpose of laying out a botanical garden in connection with Laval University. Their purchase contains 12 acres, and is very desirably situated.

— HISTOIRE DU CANADA.—J'Abbe Faillon, who formerly resided at Montreal, has just completed, in Paris, a *History of Canada*, on which he has been engaged 27 years. It is in five volumes; two of which, at least, have already been printed, in magnificent style. It is said that the Gobert prize will probably be awarded, this year, to the author, on account of this work.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT OXFORD.—It is well known that Dr. Newman has recently purchased some land in Oxford for the purpose, eventually, if the scheme should find favour with his ecclesiastical superiors, of erecting a college there for Roman Catholics. Last week, we understand, a meeting of the Roman Catholic bishops was held at the residence of Cardinal Wiseman, to discuss the project in all its bearings; but a general opinion prevails that their views are in opposition to the liberal views of Dr. Newman. Meantime, the bishops have forwarded the result of their deliberations to Rome; but Rome usually is not very quick at sending answers to difficult and delicate questions, and some months will probably pass by before the English Roman Catholics will learn on the highest authority whether they can send their sons with a safe conscience to College at Oxford.—*Guardian*.

— MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The report of the visitors of Maynooth College—these being the Duke of Leinster, Archbishop Cullen, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Chief Baron Pigott, C.B.—has just been issued. The superiors and professors at the date of the visitation, the 23rd of November last, were 20 in number. The number of students actually in residence was 517; the number on the books 535. Seventy candidates out of 82 who presented themselves in the present year have been admitted to a matriculation. Within the last three years 168 students have been ordained to the priesthood. The visitors again draw attention to the inadequacy of the public hall and of the college chapel, and of the poverty of the fittings of the latter. With this exception, and an expression of regret that the new infirmary remains unoccupied for want of funds to provide the necessary furniture, the visitors say the result of their visit has been satisfactory.

IX. Departmental Notices.

USE OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIES NOT SANCTIONED.

According to previous notice, the Council of Public Instruction has withdrawn its sanction to the use of Morse's Geography in any of the public schools of Upper Canada. Hereafter it will not be lawful (after the copies now in actual use in any school are worn out) to use either Morse's or any other American geography in either the Grammar or Common Schools of Upper Canada. A violation of this order in any case, will subject the school concerned to the loss of its share in the Grammar School Fund or Legislative School grant, as the case may be.

The following books, published in Canada, have been approved and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada:—

Sangster's National Arithmetic, in Theory and Practice, adapted to the Decimal Currency.

Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic, in Decimal Currency.

Sangster's Elementary Treatise on Algebra.

Lovell's General Geography; by J. George Hodgins, LL.B.
Easy Lessons in General Geography; by ditto.
School History of Canada and the other British North American Provinces; by ditto.

SCHOOL REGISTERS SUPPLIED THROUGH LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

School Registers are supplied gratuitously, from the Department, to Common and Separate School Trustees in Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships by the County Clerk—through the local Superintendents. Application should therefore be made direct to the local Superintendents for them, and not to the Department. Those for Grammar Schools have also been sent to the County Clerk, and will be supplied direct to the head Masters, upon application to the Clerk.

NO PENSIONS TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS UNLESS THEY SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools, or Teachers of the English branches in Grammar Schools, who are legally qualified Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, if they have not already done so, their subscriptions, at the rate of \$5 per annum for each preceding year, commencing with 1854, and at the rate of \$4 per annum for the current year's subscription. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "That no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum." No pension will be granted to any teacher who has not subscribed to the fund, in accordance to the preceding regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

The Teachers' Convention of Canada West will meet in Toronto on Thursday, the 8th of August, and not on the first, as announced in the Circular addressed to Teachers as a supplement to the May number of the *Journal of Education*. The necessity of this change arises from the fact that the summer holidays in the Common Schools commence on the first Monday in August, which this year does not occur till the 7th, the month beginning on Tuesday.

T. G. CHESNUT,
Secretary, T. P. Association.

TORONTO, 12th June, 1865.

NEW SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA,—GEOGRAPHIES.

JUST PUBLISHED: *An Illustrated School History of Canada, and of the other British North American Provinces*. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S. With sixty engravings on wood. Highly recommended by the press. Price 50 cents. The usual discount to teachers.

The publisher would call attention to the GREATLY REDUCED RATES at which the following works, by the same author, are now offered by the booksellers:

Lovell's General Geography, with 51 coloured maps, 113 beautiful engravings, and a table of clocks of the world—price reduced from \$1 to 70 cents. This book is especially adapted for introduction into every College, Academy, and School in the British Provinces. Parents should see that it is in their children's hands.

Easy Lessons in General Geography; with maps and illustrations being introductory to Lovell's General Geography—price reduced from 60 cents to 45 cents.

In Preparation, by the same author: *Introductory Sketches and Stories*, for Junior Classes, taken from the History of Canada and of the other Provinces of British North America, for the use of schools. With numerous illustrations.

ADAM MILLER,

Upper Canada School Book Depot, 62 King St. East, Toronto.
Toronto, April, 1865. [3in. n. p.]

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for 20 cents per line, which may be remitted in postage stamps, or otherwise.

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