



JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume IX.

Montreal (Lower Canada), August, 1865.

No. 8.

SUMMARY.—LITERATURE.—Poetry: *Our Summer Evenings*, by Mrs. Leprohon.—**CANADIAN HISTORY:** *A Representative Man in 1758*, Mr. St. Luc de LaCorne, by J. M. LeMoyné.—**SCIENCE:** *North Polar Explorations*, (continued).—*Leaves from Gosse's Romance of Natural History*, (continued).—**EDUCATION:** *Hints to Teachers* by John Bruce, Esq., Inspector of Schools.—*Arithmetic*, by the same, (continued).—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** *Appointments—Examiners—School Commissioners—Erection of School Municipalities—Diplomas granted by the Normal Schools—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners—Notice to School Commissioners and Trustees—Notice to Teachers—Situation as Teacher wanted*.—**EDITORIAL:** *Death of Sir E. P. Taché—Books approved by the Council of Public Instruction—Distributions of Prizes and Diplomas in the Colleges and Academies—Twenty fifth Convention of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Laval Normal School—NOTICES OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—Lemouine: Maple Leaves, 3rd series—Atkinson: Classical and Scientific Studies—Sather: Catholic Anecdotes—Dawson: St. Vincent of Paul—Calendars of Queen's University, McGill University and Laval University—Fraser: Extract from his Manuscript Journal 1759—Casgrain: *Un Contemporain*.—*Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec*.—Taylor: *British Canadians*.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** *Necrological Intelligence—Literary Intelligence—Statistical Intelligence*.*

CANADIAN HISTORY.

A Representative Man.—1758.

M. LUC DE LACORNE SAINT LUC.

If there be an era in the primitive times of Canada, in which the martial spirit of its inhabitants shone forth more brightly than at others, of a verity it is that war-like period which immediately preceded the cession of the country by the French Crown, known to our historians as the "seven years' war." Nowhere in the annals or records of the past, did the Canadian militia and volunteers exhibit greater endurance,—more perseverance,—more stout and successful resistance on many a hard-fought battle field; though after all, it must have mattered little what the French commanders did achieve, having at their disposal merely a handful of regulars, aided by the militia of the country and their Indian allies. France also had in those days its Goldwin Smiths: the colony was voted a bore; and niggardly reinforcements sent out when the whim of the moment prompted—perhaps not at all. Pitt had vowed to plant the flag of England on the summit of Cape Diamond. A gigantic army for those times, 50,000 men—including regulars, New England militia and savages—were to invade Canada at three points: the St. Lawrence,—the lakes,—the interior, under the guidance of Wolfe, Amherst, Haviland, Johnston. Ardent admirers of General Levi, the victor of Murray, have ventured to assert that had this General, who had never suffered defeat, been present at the first battle of the Plains of Abraham, the fate of the colony would have been different; however great the military genius of the hero of St. Foy may have been, at best he could, in the face of the overwhelming forces sent, merely have retarded the fall. At the time we allude to (1758), with much larger armies in the field, a new system of warfare had, to a certain extent, superseded the old desultory mode of attack; the midnight raid and murderous assault of former times—with Indian allies as guides and sharpshooters—still continued for both combatants to be a military necessity in bush fighting; but the large armies of Europeans, to whom the savages acted as pioneers and auxiliaries, in a measure served as a check on the atrocious and peculiar system of fighting of the latter, although a memorable exception to the rule occurred in the Fort George tragedy; this outrage, however, was chiefly traceable to the effects of the ardent spirits purloined by the redskins from the English camp. Could we reasonably hold European commanders—English as well as French—responsible for the nameless horrors perpetrated on our soil by their Indian allies, one would be apt to believe our European forefathers had left their humanity at home to act the savage on our shores. Take for instance the great Lachine massacre. On the 25th April, 1689, during a profound peace, 1500 savages stealthily surround, before day-break, the habitations at Lachine, nine miles from Montreal; the unsuspecting inmates are soon secured, slaughtered in a few minutes; a lurid conflagration alone marks the spot where once stood a smiling, happy village—men, women

LITERATURE.

POETRY.

(Written for the *Journal of Education*.)

OUR SUMMER EVENINGS.

BY MRS. LEPROHON.

The rose tints have faded from out of the west,
From the mountain's high peak, from the river's broad breast,
And silently shadowing valley and rill,
The soft noiseless twilight steals over the hill.
Behold in the depths of blue ether afar
Now softly emerging each glittering star,
Whilst later the moon, placid, solemn and bright,
Floods earth in her tremulous, silvery light.

Hush! list to the Whip-poor-will's soft, plaintive notes,
As up from the valley, the lonely sound floats—
Inhale the sweet breath of yon shadowy wood
And the wild flowers blooming in hushed solitude—
Start not at that whispering, 'tis but the breeze
Low rustling mid maple and lonely pine trees,
Or willows and alders that fringe the dark tide
Where canoes of the red men oft silently glide.

See, rising from out of that copse wood dark, damp,
Gay fire-flies each with its bright, tiny lamp,
Quick gleaming and streaming like meteors swift
O'er hill side and meadow and ravine's dark rift,
Contrasting with ripple on river and stream
Alternately playing in shadow or beam
Till fulness of beauty fills hearing and sight
As we muse through the hours of a calm summer's night.

and children are sacrificed indiscriminately. Some are burnt, others disembowelled; mothers made to hold their live infants over the fire and turn the spit; everywhere groans, tortures, despair. Two hundred victims butchered in cold blood, and all this accomplished in less than an hour! "Ils poussaient, dit Charlevoix, la fureur même à des excès dont on ne les avait pas cru capables. Ils ouvraient le sein des femmes enceintes, pour arracher le fruit qu'elles portaient; ils mirent des enfants tous vivants à la broche et contraignirent les mères de les tourner pour les faire rôtir. Ils inventèrent quantités d'autres supplices inouis, et deux cents personnes de tout âge et de tout sexe périrent ainsi en moins d'une heure dans les plus affreux tourments."

These scenes, Charlevoix relates, were repeated within one league of the city, and only when these infuriated demons were satiated with human gore, did they retire with two hundred prisoners whom they afterwards burnt. The island of Montreal remained in their possession until the fall following. In October, an Indian ally of the French, whom they had tortured and hacked, escaped and apprised the French that the Indians intended returning in the winter to have a repetition of these sickening horrors at the town of Three Rivers, after which Quebec was to be visited on the same errand; that when they would have extirpated the French settlers to the last man, they would meet in the following spring an English fleet at Quebec (no doubt Phipps' ships, which did appear before Quebec in October, 1690). Providence frustrated their dire designs. Of course, such doings were not confined to the allies of the New-Englanders. The savages in league with the French carried fire and the sword amidst the peaceful dwellers of the adjoining English provinces; Schenectady as well as Lachine has its bloody records. Our early history teems with such incidents. Happily the extension of the colony in 1758, and the rapidly-increasing power of the whites was calculated to render these scenes less frequent.

Apart from the several European commanders who acquired fame during the seven years' war, some of the settlers or *habitants* (1) of Canada became famous in battle. It is one of the most remarkable soldiers of that day we propose sketching here—M. Luc De LaCorne Saint Luc, previously introduced to our notice in Mr. De Gaspé's book, *The Canadians of Old*, and in the *Maple Leaves*, as one of the few survivors in the shipwreck of the *Auguste*, 1761, on its voyage to France with the French refugees. The career of De LaCorne also commends itself to our attention from its analogy to that of other Canadians of later days: he fought as bravely under the flag of St. George, when it became that of his country, as he had done previously when the lily-spangled banner of the French monarch waved over the home of his youth. Being no utopian, LaCorne cheerfully accepted the new régime under which his hitherto distracted country was destined to enjoy peace, liberty and prosperity. Being a man of mark, talent and courage, high civil and military honors were soon within his reach. We purpose in this paper viewing the Chevalier De LaCorne as the type of the *Canadians of Old*, the representative man of that thrilling era of 1758—Carillon and its glories—when every Canadian peasant was a soldier, and when the parishes were so drained of their able-bodied men that the duties of husbandry devolved *entirely on the women and children*. History makes mention of two LaCornes. De LaCorne La Colombière, who commanded in Acadia, and fought with success against the English in 1756—he returned to France at the time of the conquest and became the friend and companion of the famous naval commander, De Suffren, in his sea voyages. The other, the subject of this notice, LaCorne de Saint Luc, a "Chevalier de Saint Louis," was a most influential personage both amongst the Canadians and amongst the Indian tribes, under French and under English rule; one of his first feats was the capture of Fort Clinton in 1747. He also, at the head of the Canadians and Indians, distinguished himself at the battle of Carillon (Ticonderoga), in 1758, where Abercrombie was defeated by Montcalm and Lévis; LaCorne captured from the English General one hundred and fifty waggons of war stores. After serving through the hard-fought engagements of the campaign, we find him subsequently at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham; we thence follow him to Montreal, and see him under General Lévis at the head of his old friends, the Canadians and the Indians; in April following he was wounded at Murray's defeat on the St. Foy heights, and took a prominent part in the last victory of the French in Canada—a battle which permitted them, on leaving the

country, to shake hands with their brave antagonists, the English. (1) In 1761 he decided to return with his brother, his children and nephews to France, and, having plenty of ready money (some £6,000), he was on the eve of purchasing a vessel at Quebec in September of that year for that purpose, when the generosity of General Murray made this unnecessary, and the *Auguste* was fitted up at Government expense. In this ill-starred ship, LaCorne and one hundred and twenty of the chief persons in the colony, including several ladies, officers and soldiers, sailed on the 17th October, 1761. The chevalier has left a Journal or Diary, kept by himself, of the appalling disaster which befel the *Auguste* on the coast of Cape Breton, where the ship was stranded on the 15th November, 1761. This narrative, (1) which has recently been published, is affecting from its truthfulness and simplicity; no boasting, no flourishes of rhetoric in this short record of death and human suffering. On reading of the seven survivors,—out of one hundred and twenty-one souls,—slowly wending their way over the foggy and snow-clad sea shore of *Isle Royale*, occasionally one dropping down benumbed, fatigued and exhausted, to sleep the long sleep of death, one is reminded of another gallant band who nearly a century later on, a few degrees closer to the pole, could be seen equally forlorn; they too dropped down and died as they walked along the ice-clad strand; "some were buried and some were not," as the old Esquimaux woman stated to McClintock's party—the latter was Sir John Franklin's devoted but despairing followers. We shall condense LaCorne's narrative of the shipwreck. The ship struck on the 15th November; LaCorne and his six surviving companions, including the captain, were washed ashore in a boat, more dead than alive; the 16th was employed in digging graves; none of his children, none of the ladies had been saved; the young, the fair, the highborn strewn in hideous confusion a rock-bound coast amidst fragments of the wreck,—in all one hundred and fourteen corpses. Such were the dismal objects which met the gaze of LaCorne and of his fellow-sufferers on the morning of the 16th November. Amidst the roar of the sea and of the tempest the last rites were performed by the sorrowing parent; and on the 17th, with a common feeling, all hurried from a spot in which everything reminded them of death, "*plurima mortis imago*," and took to the woods, not knowing where they were; on the 17th a snow storm added to their misery; three of the party here gave out through fatigue, but LaCorne, who all along appears as the leading spirit, urged them on, and with success; on the 25th the Journal mentions, as a godsend, the discovery of some deserted huts;—in them they found two dead men; on the 26th two more of the party gave out, and were reluctantly left behind with some provisions. Twelve inches of snow had fallen that day.

On the 3rd December, after a tedious tramp through the forest, not knowing where they were, they struck on the sea coast and discovered an old boat, unseaworthy; the captain of the *Auguste* set to work to caulk her, and matters seemed likely to assume a more hopeful aspect, when a fresh snow-storm nearly caused the destruction of the whole party. "Our provisions running short," adds LaCorne, "we had to live on wild berries and sea-weed. On the 4th, the storm having abated, we found our boat imbedded in the snow, but when we came to launch her, our captain, who until then had held out, declared he could go no further on account of the pains and ulcers he labored under; the three others mostly as bad, sided with him, and being alone, I was compelled, although suffering much less, to remain with them. I did not like to desert them, and we trusted to Providence, when two Indians made their appearance. Our men hailed them with loud cries and lamentations; in which I could catch the words 'have mercy on us.' I was then smoking, a quiet spectator of this sorrowful scene. Our men mentioned my name, and the Indians greeted me warmly. I had on several occasions rendered service to these tribes. I learned that we were ninety miles from Louisbourg (Cape Breton). They told me they were ready to conduct me to St. Pierre. I had our men crossed over a river which was there, and left with the Indians, for their wig-wam was about three leagues distant. They gave me dried meat, and on the 5th I returned to my friends."

Thence we follow the hardy adventurer to St. Pierre, to Labrador Bay, and finally we find him, in spite of all remonstrance, starting in a birch canoe, in that inclement season, with two young men whom

(1) *Habitants*: here is a word whose meaning has been singularly perverted. *Habitant* meant formerly the permanent settler, who came to *habiter le pays*, in contradistinction to the military and civil functionaries who were transient. The richest merchant might be a *habitant*: that is a permanent resident.

(1) How singular are the fortunes of war! Wolfe, Amherst, and several other English officers, who, under the "butcher" Cumberland and under Ligonier, had been disastrously defeated by Marshal Saxe, at Fontenoy and Laufeldt, met on the Plains of Abraham their old rivals, with Scotch Jacobites fighting on both sides. A few months later and the second battle of the Plains—a brilliant though bootless victory—again asserted the martial qualities of the French legions.—(J. M. L.)

(2) Journal du naufrage de l'*Auguste* par M. Luc De LaCorne Saint Luc, en 1761—Côté et Cie., Québec.

he had tempted to this fool-hardy enterprise, by offering them twenty-five louis d'or: they afterwards landed at Cheda-Bouctou, and after encountering great privation, fatigue, and divers perilous adventures, he arrived at Ford Cumberland, when after a short rest he continued his journey on foot, having worn out his strength and his snow-shoes. The Temiscouata portage brought him subsequently to the lower parishes, then to Kamouraska; and the night he spent at the Manor of St. Jean Port-Joli is graphically described in the *Canadians of Old*. He arrived at Quebec on the 23rd February, laid an account of his shipwreck before General Murray, and left for Montreal to see General Gage. This man of iron winds up his Journal by stating that the fatigues, dangers and starvation he was exposed to were very great—that the circuitous road he followed led him to believe he must have walked at least 1650 miles in the severest season in the year, and unprovided with any succour. "I used to see my guides and companions, the Indians and Acadians, giving out after eight days' marching, and often less. During all this time, I enjoyed excellent health, had no dread of the consequences, and fortunately withstood so much fatigue; had I had guides as vigorous as myself, I would have eaved one hundred and thirty pounds which it cost me, and I would have arrived earlier." General Jeff. Amherst, then at New-York, wrote to the chevalier a feeling letter, dated 28th March, 1762, condoling with him on this melancholy shipwreck.

We have no hesitation in saying that this feat of human endurance, this journeying during a Canadian winter through forests,—over bays in a frail bark canoe and frozen snow on snow-shoes, some seventeen hundred miles, is almost without a parallel in modern times, and that we would be very unwilling to accept it as the truth, were it less authentically recorded.

The loss of family and friends, as previously stated, seems to have changed entirely the future plans of the chevalier: he bid adieu to La Belle France, and made up his mind to live in Canada—a British subject. We fail for a few years to trace clearly what occupations were followed by this singularly hardy man; probably, with his compeers, the Rocheblaves, DeKouvilles, St. Ours, Deschambault, DeBellectre, De Lotbinière, he took part in politics. At the arrival of General Burgoyne, LaCorne again, although close on seventy years of age, headed the militia and the Indian tribes which Sir Guy Carleton sent to assist the newly-arrived General. LaCorne was present at several engagements during the war of independence, and probably would have rendered important services to the English General, but Burgoyne neither understood nor took any pains to understand the character of his Indian allies. Matters went on tolerably well so long as the English commander met with success, but with reverse, discontent got to such a pitch in a short time that the Indian tribes and the small number of Canadians soon absolutely refused to be led on by a general about as fit to handle this arm of the service as the Baron Dieskau had shown himself twenty years before. The disgraceful capitulation of the English army at Saratoga to General Gates was the crowning feat. In vain Burgoyne, (1) on his return to England, and from his seat in Parliament, supported by a host of powerful friends, tried to explain off the shame he had brought on his brave army by accusing others; his violent, artful charges called forth a spirited letter from the Chevalier LaCorne, which appeared at the time in the English papers. It being, doubtless, new to many English readers, a translation of this letter from old memoirs may prove acceptable:—

LE CHEVALIER DE ST. LUC TO GENERAL BURGUYNE.

"Quebec, 23rd October, 1778.

"Sir—I cannot say whether this letter will reach you; if it should, it is written to express my surprise at your lack of memory concerning myself and also concerning my companions-in-arms, the Canadians and Indians.

"I am at a loss to guess your motive, unless it be to bury my name,

(1) John Burgoyne, an English general officer and dramatist, connected with this country in the former capacity, was the natural son of Lord Bingley, and entered early in the army. In 1762 he commanded a force sent into Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He also distinguished himself in the first American war by the taking of Ticonderoga, but was at last obliged to surrender with his army to General Gates at Saratoga. For this act he was much censured and condemned by all the English people. He was elected into the English Parliament for Preston, in Lancashire, but refusing to return to America pursuant to his convention, was ignominiously dismissed the service. He endeavored to exonerate himself, but without avail, in some pamphlets he published in defence of his conduct. As an author, he is more distinguished for his three dramas of the *Maid of the Oaks*, *Bon Ton*, and *The Heiress*, all in the line of what is usually called genteel comedy, they forming light and pleasing specimens.—M. B. L.

with your own, in obscurity—an achievement beyond your power. I was known long before you had attained the position which furnished you the opportunity of ruining one of the finest armies which my country ever saw.

"You say, sir, that I was unable to afford you any information; I am glad you should be the means of informing the public that you never sought advice from me. Allow me, however, to tell you that I have served under general officers who honored me with their confidence; men worthy of the position,—able to maintain their dignity,—distinguished by their abilities.

"You also charge me with having withdrawn from the army. You will permit me to inform you, sir, that those who, like myself, left it, did not, more than you, dread the perils of war. Fifty years' service will dispose of this charge. You, sir, better than any, know who made me leave the army—it was yourself.

"The 16th August, 1777, the day of the Bennington affair, you sent me, through Major Campbell, an order to hold myself in readiness to start on the morning of the 17th, with the Canadians and Indians, ahead of General Fraser's brigade, to post ourselves at Stillwater. But that same day M. de Lanaudiere informed you of the defeat of Lieut.-Col. Baum's detachment, and of that of Lieut.-Col. Breyman, who had advanced to support the latter. He apprised you that these two detachments had lost at least seven hundred men. You appeared to put little faith in his statement, and you told me the loss did not amount to one hundred and fifty men, although the real figure showed that the first report was exact. Counter orders were then issued to the whole army which had intended to march on that day, and the next day we were made to cross North River, and, with General Fraser's brigade, to camp at Battenkill. The Indians, startled by your grand manoeuvres, to which they were not accustomed, had noticed that you had sent no force either to collect the remnants of the corps dispersed at Bennington (some of whom, to my knowledge, returned to your camp five days after), or to succour the wounded, of which a portion were dying. This conduct of yours, sir, did not convey a very high idea of the care you would take of those who might fight under you. The indifference you exhibited to the fate of the Indians concerned in the Bennington encounter, to the portion of one hundred and fifty, had disgusted them very much; a good number of them had fallen there together with their great chief, and out of the sixty-one Canadians forty-one only had escaped.

"Bear in mind, sir, so that you may not form an erroneous opinion of this matter, what passed in council, when you represented our loss as trifling. I told you, on behalf of the Indians, whose interpreter you had made me, that they were very deserving. They said many things which it would have been useless to repeat; amongst others, that they wished to speak their sentiments to you in plain terms. I warned you of what would be the final result. Finally, sir, their discontent became such that they left on the spot, although you refused to allow them provisions, shoes and an interpreter.

"Two days subsequently, you had seen your error; Brigadier Fraser had anticipated what would be the consequences of your acts towards the Indians. You then sent for me, and I had the honor to meet you in the tent of the brigadier, when you asked me to return to Canada, the bearer of despatches to General Carleton, to induce His Excellency to treat the Indians kindly and send them back to you. I did so, and I would have rejoined the army, if the communication had not been cut off. After that, of what use could I have been, I, whom you had represented as good for nothing, and as one of the Indians who left the army. Ah! sir, having ceased to be a General, do not at least cease to be a gentleman! On the latter point I am your equal. You bear the rank of a General, and I may not be your equal in talent, but I am your equal in birth, and claim to be treated as a gentleman.

"Be that as it may, sir, notwithstanding my advanced age (67 years), I am ready to cross the sea to justify myself before the King, my master, and before my country, of the unfounded charges you have heaped on me, but I am quite indifferent as to what you personally may think of me."

A Legislative Councillor of Canada, in 1784, we find this sturdy old soldier at the ripe age of 74, equally ready in camp and in council,—manfully battling for the right of his countrymen to enjoy all the privileges of British subjects, and siding against the old family compact,—remonstrating loudly but respectfully, and holding forth in the resolutions he proposed, in favor of the constitution of 1774. When the stern old Roman died does not appear; he seems to have attained a very great age.

In a measure, are we not justified of saying of him what Clarendon wrote of Hampden, "that he was of an industry and a vigilance not to be tired out or wearied by the most laborious, and of parts not to be imposed on by the most subtle and sharp,—of a personal courage equal to his best parts?"—*Maple Leaves*.

J. M. LEMOINE.

SCIENCE.

North Polar Exploration.

BY CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

(Continued.)

One of the greatest scientific desiderata of the age is the accurate measurement of an arc of the meridian near the Pole, and this object alone would justify the despatch of a scientific expedition. By the measurement of these arcs in different latitudes, the length of a degree has been found to increase in regular proportion from the equator towards the Pole. The most northern measurement hitherto made is in latitude 66°.20 N. No measurement has been made sufficiently near the Pole, and it is of the utmost importance that this should be done, in order to ascertain the shape of our planet with scientific accuracy. It is not a subject to be touched upon lightly, for few people are fully aware of its difficulties, and of the extreme accuracy which is absolutely necessary in the observations. Still it is to be done, and the western coast of Smith Sound, between latitudes 78° and 82°, is the place to do it. (1)

The science of hydrography will be advanced, and some of its chief problems connected with equatorial and polar currents will be solved by a Polar expedition. The Polar region may be covered with ice, or considerable seas may be produced by the action of these currents during the summer. General Sabine believes it to be far from improbable that the equatorial stream may produce abnormal effects in the far north, and be the cause of iceless seas during the summer, teeming with animal life. It is surely a matter of deep interest to discover the actual condition of this secluded ocean, which has never yet been cut by keel of mortal ship.

But although no vessel has ever entered those silent seas, there is every reason to believe that scattered tribes of men will be found on their shores, even up to the Pole itself, wherever the current keeps lanes and water-holes open during the winter. A study of the probable origin and migrations of the Greenland Esquimaux enables us to trace hardy tribes of wanderers from the northern shores of Siberia, where their ruined *yourts* and stone fox-traps were seen by Wrangell, along the whole length of the Parry Islands, which are strewn with exactly the same traces; and thus we follow their long wanderings, until their descendants are found at the head of Baffin's Bay. There the "Arctic Highlanders" at length found a land suited for a permanent abode of human beings, and thence parties may be supposed to have wandered south along the coast of Greenland, and north into the unknown Polar region, wherever there was land and open water. We know that they must have travelled round the northern end of Greenland, for Clavering found two families of Esquimaux on the east coast, to the northward of Hudson's Hold-with-Hope. Scoresby gives instances of stone darts, such as are used by no known people on this earth, having been found imbedded in the blubber of captured whales. These whales had escaped from the mysterious hunters of the Pole, only to yield up their stores of oil to the men of Hull and Aberdeen. The supposed inhabitants of the Polar region must depend on open lanes and water-holes, during the winter, for their existence, for without them there are no walrus, seals, or bears, and therefore no fuel for melting ice. Unacquainted with the use of metals, their implements must be exclusively of bone, stone, or driftwood. Now the discoveries of geologists have recently brought to light the existence of a race of people who lived soon after the remote glacial epoch of Europe, and who were also unacquainted with the use of metals. Their history is that of the earliest family of man of which we yet have any trace, while here, in the far north, there may be tribes living

under exactly similar conditions, in a glacial country and in a stone age. A close and careful study of this race, and especially of any part of it which may be met with in hitherto unexplored regions, therefore assumes great importance, and forms a field of research which is well worthy of the attention of future Polar explorers.

The grounds for supposing that human beings have extended their wanderings towards the Pole also justify the conclusion that the same region teems with animal life. It is peculiarly important that such a region should be examined in the interests of natural history. Not only may there be opportunities for studying the habits of animals as yet little known, and of discovering the long-concealed haunts of those right whales which have deserted Baffin's Bay, but it is also more than probable that new species may be found in the unknown north. Here may be the last hiding-place of that curious manatee (*Rhytina*), which was last seen by Steller in 1741, off Behring's Island, and which is conjectured by Professor Owen to have been separated from its natural habitat in the Indian Ocean, at some remote period, by the rising of the Asiatic continent. The seas which support whales and seals must be tenanted by myriads of fish, and of those minute organisms which are disclosed by the dredging-machine, while the presence of walrus tells us of submarine forests of sea-weed. The Arctic flora, too, is as yet very imperfectly known, as regards either the land or the sea; and Dr. Kane's expedition alone discovered twenty-seven new species of plants. The recent paper by Dr. Hooker, pointing out the geographical distribution of plants in the Arctic regions, suggests the light that may be thrown upon the interesting problems connected with it, and the incalculable value of researches into the botany of the unknown Polar region. (1)

The investigation of the geological character of the Polar region will throw a flood of light on the world's early history, and will be of incalculable value to science. It must be remembered that no professional geologist has ever been in the Arctic regions, and that the action of the vast glaciers of Greenland, with their mighty icebergs, has never been examined by a trained eye. Yet it is here alone that the condition of that remote period when all Europe was similarly situated, can be satisfactorily studied. The formations hitherto discovered in the Arctic regions, the tertiary lignite of Disco, the carboniferous sandstone of Melville Island, and the Silurian corals, trilobites, and cephalopods of other parts of the Parry group, all indicate a much warmer climate than now exists even in Europe. If similar formations are met with in close proximity to the Pole, we shall learn that there must once have existed conditions of life and heat there which are very different from those now prevailing. We shall receive additional proofs of that great internal heat which appears once to have warmed the earth's crust, and to have produced a rich vegetation in the Arctic zone. The geologists certainly have excellent reasons for the interest with which they regard the proposal to explore these regions.

There are many strange anomalies, too, connected with the meteorology of the North, as hitherto observed. The data already obtained are altogether insufficient to enable men of science to acquire a sound knowledge of the laws which regulate the climate of the Arctic regions. Captain Osborn has well said that nothing could be more deeply interesting than a careful series of meteorological observations within the Polar area.

These are some of the leading results that will be derived from a scientific expedition to explore the North Polar region, and most assuredly they would amply justify its despatch. There are probably many more additions to our knowledge to be secured in that vast area, of which we cannot form a conjecture now; but we know enough to convince all lovers of science that there is great and important work to be done, and that a naval expedition should do it.

It remains to consider the direction from which a Polar expedi-

(1) On Spitzbergen, which only extends from 76° to 80°, the measurement of an arc will not be so valuable; but it is, however, about to be undertaken by a Swedish scientific expedition.

(1) See *Outlines of the Distribution of Arctic Plants*, by Dr. Hooker. *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, vol. xxxiii., p. 251.

tion might be undertaken with the greatest probability of success.

There are two accessible approaches to the Polar region, one by the Spitzbergen Sea, between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and the other through Smith Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay. Looking round the circle formed by the 80th parallel, we see no other suitable opening. Behring's Strait appears to be one, it is true, but beyond it there is the most stupendous accumulation of ice that has ever been met with in the Arctic regions, and the northern openings between the Parry Islands are out of the question. The only routes, then, are those of Spitzbergen and Smith Sound.

The Spitzbergen route was originally proposed by General Sabine, the President of the Royal Society, who developed a plan for attempting it, and it is recommended by four other officers of Arctic experience, Sir Edward Belcher, Admiral Ommanney, Captain Richards, and Captain Inglefield, and also by Admiral Fitz-Roy. The idea appears to be that a base or depôt should be established in Spitzbergen, whence well-found screw steamers may do battle with the pack to the northward for two or three years, if need be, until success is achieved.

The argument in favour of this route is founded on the following considerations:—It is known that the Gulf-stream flows up between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and that it issues south again as an Arctic current. This warm indraught is supposed to cause a navigable ocean, free from ice during the summer; and one theorist maintains that even in the depth of an Arctic winter a vessel may sail without obstruction across the North Pole. But the facts upon which the theory of a Polar basin rests are that Wrangell met with thin and broken ice at a distance of about twenty miles from the Siberian coast, in February, denoting open water; and that Anjou saw the same water-holes off the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. (1) When Barents wintered in Nova Zembla, in 1596, he also saw open water to the northward, in March, after a strong S. E. gale; but as soon as it began to blow from the N. W., the ice returned from that quarter. He naturally concluded, from this movement of the ice, that there must have been open water to the north, into which the ice was blown. The Russians call these water-holes *Polynias*, and they are occasionally seen in all parts of the Arctic regions, even in the depth of winter. They are caused by currents, and in Baffin's Bay also by movements of icebergs. It is obviously absurd for a man standing on the ice, and finding open water before him, to call it an "immeasurable ocean," when he can only see a distance of a few miles. An argument in favour of a warm Polar climate has also been derived from the supposed influence of unceasing sun-light during six months. Scoresby long ago calculated that, at the summer solstice, the influence of the sun is greater at the Pole than at the Equator by nearly one-fourth. But he points out that, on the same principle, the influence of the sun at 78° N. is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th less than at the Pole, and also greater than at the Equator. (2) Now at 78° N., the mean temperature of the year is 17° Fahr., and ice is formed during nine months in the Spitzbergen seas, neither calm weather nor the proximity of land being essential to its formation. How, then, can the temperature further north be entirely different? It may readily be admitted that those parts of the Arctic zone where there is much land, such as Greenland and the vicinity of the Magnetic Pole, are colder than portions where there is a wide expanse of ocean; but to suppose that this difference is so great as to affect the existence or non-existence of ice is wholly inadmissible, even if the Polar pack did not yield a tangible proof that ice is formed round the Pole. Scoresby, by a careful calculation, finds the probable mean annual temperature of the Pole to be + 10° Fahr.

The only sound conclusion that can be arrived at from the above considerations is that the Polar region is frozen over during the winter, with occasional lanes and water-holes kept open by

(1) The open water of Middendorf, off Cape Tainiyr, was seen in August, when it equally exists in all parts of the Arctic regions.

(2) Solar influence is proportional to the sines of the sun's altitude.

the currents; that this ice drifts south in the summer and autumn, and is gradually loosened and melted at its southern edge by the action of the Gulf-stream, the swell of the ocean, and, in some seasons, by heavy falls of rain; and that young ice forms again, so as to impede and eventually to stop navigation, in September. An expedition taking the Spitzbergen route must therefore force its way through the Polar pack drifting south, before this young ice begins to form, otherwise the season for exploration is lost.

(To be continued.)

Leaves from Gosse's Romance of Natural History.

THE MEMORABLE.

Living for years in Newfoundland and Canada, Wilson's *American Ornithology* had become almost as familiar to me as my alphabet, and when at length I travelled into the Southern States, many of the birds which do not extend their visits to the north had become objects of eager interest to me. Prominent among these was the night-jar whose nocturnal utterances are thought to repeat the words, "chuck-will's widow." I know not what made this particular bird so interesting; perhaps the singularly true resemblance to the human voice of its cry; perhaps the solemn hour of its occurrence, for night-sounds have always an element of romance about them; perhaps the rarity of a sight of the bird; perhaps the superstitions with which it is invested; perhaps all of these combined; or perhaps none of them;—I cannot tell; but so it was: I ardently desired to hear the chuck-will's widow.

I went to the South, and arrived in the hill-country of Alabama as spring was merging into the early summer. I had not been domiciled many days, when one night I remained sitting at the open window of my bedroom, long after the household had retired to bed. It was a lovely night; a thunder-storm had just passed, which had cleared and cooled the air; the moon was in the west, and the stars were twinkling; the rain-drops still hung upon the trees, sparkling as the beams fell on them; the large white blossoms of a catalpa tree were conspicuous just under my window, and gushes of rich fragrance came up from a clematis which thickly covered the trellis work of the ladies' arbour. The solemn forest, with its serried ranks of primeval trees, girdled in the little garden, and lay dark and vague beyond. It was too early for the noisy cicadae that in the later summer make the woods ring with their pertinacious crinkling, and not a sound broke the profound silence. Every element was poetry, and my mind was in a state of quiet but high enjoyment. It wanted but a few minutes of midnight, when suddenly the clear and distinct voice of the chuck-will's widow rose up from a pomegranate tree in the garden below the window where I was sitting, and only a few yards from me. It was exactly as if a human being had spoken the words, "chuck—widowwidow." I had not been thinking of this bird, but of course I recognised it in a moment, and a gush of delight and surprise went through me. I scarcely dared to breathe, lest any sound should alarm and drive it away, and my ears were strained to catch every intonation uttered. It continued to repeat its singular call at intervals of a few seconds for about half an hour, when another from a little distance answered, and the two pursued their occupation together, sometimes calling alternately, sometimes both at the same instant. By and by, a third further off in the forest joined them, and the first flew away. The spell was broken, and I went to bed; but even in sleep the magic sounds seemed to be ringing in my ears.

A very vivid emotion of delight was produced in my mind on my visit to Jamaica, by the sight of *Heliconia Charitonia*. The appearance of this fine butterfly is so totally different from that of any of the species with which I had been familiar,—the form is so peculiarly intertropical, so associated with the gorgeous glooms of South American scenery,—that nothing like it had occurred to me either in Europe, or in any part of the northern continent. I first saw it fluttering, slowly and fearlessly, over a great thicket of *Opuntia* in full flower, itself a memorable object to behold. The beauty and singularity of the form, the very remarkable shape of the wings, so long and so narrow, the brilliant contrasts of colour with which they are adorned, lemon-yellow and velvety black in bands, and the very peculiar flapping of these organs in flight, as if their length rendered them somewhat unwieldy, altogether took a strong hold on my imagination. I subsequently saw it under circumstances which greatly heightened the interest with which I had first beheld it.

Passing along a rocky footpath on a steep, wooded mountain-side,

my attention was attracted, just before sunset, by a swarm of these butterflies in a sort of rocky recess, overhung by trees and creepers. They were about twenty in number, and were dancing to and fro exactly in the manner of gnats, or as the ghost-moth in England plays at the side of a wood. After watching them awhile, I noticed that some of them were resting with closed wings at the extremities of one or two depending vines. One after another fluttered from the group of dancers to the reposing squadron, and alighted close to the others, so that, at length, when only about two or three of the fliers were left, the rest were collected in groups of half a dozen each, so close together that each group might have been grasped by the hand. When once one had alighted it did not in general fly again, but a new-comer, fluttering at the group, seeking to find a place, sometimes disturbed one recently settled, when the wings were thrown open, and one or two flew up again. As there were no leaves on the hanging stalks, the appearance presented by these butterflies, so crowded together, their long erect wings pointing in different directions, was not a little curious. I was told by persons residing near, that every evening they thus assembled, and that I had not seen a third part of the numbers often collected in that spot.

Another sight which I can never forget is the swarming of *Urania Sloanus* around a blossoming tree at sunrise. This is one of the most gorgeously beautiful of butterflies, its broad wings and body being arrayed in a dress of rich velvet black and emerald green, arranged in transverse bands, with a broad disk of ruddy gold, the whole sparkling with a peculiar radiance, like powdered gems. It is, besides, an insect of unusual interest to the philosophic entomologist, because it is one of those transitional forms by which great groups are linked together. Every one would say, on looking at it, that it is a butterfly, and yet it possesses the technical characters of a moth.

At a certain season, in Jamaica, viz., in the first week of April, with very accurate regularity, this magnificent insect suddenly appears in great numbers. The avocado pear, a kind of *Lawrus*, whose fruit is much esteemed, is then in blossom, and is the centre of attraction to these butterflies. As the approaching sun is casting a glow of gold over the eastern sky, one after another begins to come, and by the time the glorious orb emerges from the horizon, the lovely living gems are fluttering by scores, or even by hundreds, around some selected tree. The level sunbeams, glancing on their sparkling wings, give them a lustre which the eye can scarcely look upon; and, as they dance in their joyousness over the fragrant bloom, engage in the evolutions of playful combats, or mount up on the wing to a height of several hundred feet above the tree, they constitute, in that brief hour of morning, a spectacle which has seemed to me worth years of toil to see.

Very few persons capable of appreciating the interest of the spectacle have ever beheld the gorgeous bird of paradise in his remote equatorial forests. The land in which it dwells is still a *terra incognita* to science. Nearly all the world has been laid open to the perseverance of modern explorers; but the sullen ferocity of the savages of New Guinea, and their hostility to strangers, keep us to this day in ignorance of the largest island of the world. A few glances at the coast, obtained by adventurous travellers, who, well armed, have penetrated a mile or two from the sea, have only served to whet curiosity, and to stimulate desire for an acquaintance with the productions in which it appears so rich.

Specimens of the birds of paradise had found their way to Europe, through the native traders of the Oriental Archipelago, and their surpassing gorgeousness of plumage had disposed the credulous to receive the fabulous narrations with which their history was invested. Gradually these absurdities were exploded; but still no naturalist had ever beheld the birds in native freedom, till M. Lesson, the zoologist attached to one of the French exploring expeditions, touched at the island. He diligently used the few days' stay he made on the coast, and obtained a score of the birds. Thus he narrates his first observation of the living gem:—

"Soon after my arrival in this land of promise for the naturalist, I was on a shooting excursion. Scarcely had I walked some hundred paces in those ancient forests, the daughters of time, whose sombre depth was perhaps the most magnificent and stately that I had ever seen, when a bird of paradise struck my view; it flew gracefully, and in undulations; the feathers of its side formed an elegant and aerial plume, which, without exaggeration, bore no remote resemblance to a brilliant meteor. Surprised, astounded, enjoying an inexpressible gratification, I devoured this splendid bird with my eyes; but my emotion was so great that I forgot to shoot at it, and did not recollect that I had a gun in my hand till it was far away."

The bright spot in the memory of Audubon, the enthusiastic biographer of the birds of America, was the discovery of the fine eagle which he has named "the Bird of Washington." "It was on a winter's evening," he observes, "in the month of February 1841, that, for

the first time in my life, I had an opportunity of seeing this rare and noble bird, and never shall I forget the delight it gave me. Not even Herschel, when he discovered the famous planet which bears his name, could have experienced more happy feelings; for to have something new to relate, to become yourself a contributor to science, must excite the proudest emotion of the human heart. We were on a trading voyage, ascending the upper Mississippi; the keen winter blasts whistled over our heads, and the cold from which I suffered had, in a great degree, extinguished the deep interest which, at other seasons, this river has been wont to awake in me. I lay stretched beside our patrol; the safety of the cargo was forgotten; and the only thing that called forth my attention was the multitude of ducks, of different species, accompanied by vast flocks of swans, which from time to time would pass us. My patrol, a Canadian, had been engaged many years in the fur-trade: he was a man of much intelligence, who, perceiving that these birds had engaged my curiosity, seemed only anxious to find some new object to divert me. The eagle flew over us. "How fortunate!" he exclaimed; "this is what I could have wished. Look, sir! the great eagle; and the only one I have seen since I left the lakes." I was instantly on my feet; and having observed it attentively, concluded, as I lost it in the distance, that it was a species quite new to me."

It was not till some years afterwards that he had an opportunity of seeing this rare and noble bird again. On the face of a precipice was the nest of what the country people called the "brown eagle," and some peculiarities in the situation induced the ornithologist to hope that it might be the species of which he was in quest. He determined to see for himself. "In high expectation," he continues, "I seated myself about a hundred yards from the foot of the rock. Never did time pass more slowly. I could not help betraying the most impatient curiosity, for my hopes whispered it was the great eagle's nest. Two long hours had elapsed before the old bird made his appearance, which was announced to us by the loud hissings of the two young ones, who crawled to the extremity of the hole to receive a fine fish. I had a perfect view of this noble bird, as he held himself to the edging rock; his tail spread, and his wings partly so, and hanging something like a bank swallow. I trembled lest a word should escape from my companions—the slightest murmur had been treason from them; they entered into my feelings, and, although little interested, gazed with me. In a few minutes the other parent joined her mate, which, from the difference in size (the female being much larger), we knew to be the mother-bird. She also had brought a fish; but, more cautious than her mate, ere she alighted, she glanced her quick and piercing eye around, and instantly perceiving her procreant bed had been discovered, she dropped her prey, with a loud shriek communicated the alarm to the male, and, hovering with him over our heads, kept up a growling, threatening cry, to intimidate us from our suspected design."

Tempestuous weather prevented access to the nest for several days, at the end of which time it was found that the young had been removed by the parents. "I come at last to the day I had so often and so ardently desired. Two years had gone by since the discovery of the nest, but my wishes were no longer to remain ungratified. I saw one day one of these birds rise from a small inclosure, where some hogs had been slaughtered, and alight upon a low tree branching over the road. I prepared my double-barrelled piece, which I constantly carry, and went slowly and cautiously towards him; quite fearless, he awaited my approach, looking upon me with an undaunted eye. I fired, and he fell; before I reached him he was dead. With what delight I surveyed this magnificent bird! I ran and presented him to my friend, with a pride which those can only feel who, like me, have devoted their earliest childhood to such pursuits, and have derived from them their first pleasures; to others, I must seem "to prattle out of fashion."

The entomological cabinets of Europe have long counted as one of their most prized treasures, a gorgeous butterfly named *Ornithoptera Priamus*. Linnæus named those butterflies which are included by modern naturalists under the family *Papilionidæ Equites*; and he divided them into Greeks and Trojans, naming each individual species after some one of the Homeric heroes, choosing a name from the Trojan list, if black was a prominent colour, as if mourning for a defeat, and from the Greeks if the prevailing hues were gay. The one I speak of was called after the king of Ilium, because it was the finest species of the butterfly then known. It is found only in Amboyna; its elegant wings expand fully eight inches, and they are splendidly coloured with the richest emerald green and velvety black.

Other species of the same noble genus have recently been discovered in the same Archipelago; but the Trojan monarch remained without a rival. About a year ago, however, Mr A. R. Wallace, an accomplished entomologist, and one who has had a greater personal acquaintance than any other man of science, with the Lepidoptera of

the very richest regions of the globe—Brazil, and the Indian Isles,—announced by letter the discovery and capture of a still more magnificent species. Having arrived at Batchian, one of the isles of the eastern part of the Archipelago, on an entomological exploration, he presently caught sight of a grand new *Ornithoptera*, which, though the specimen was a female, and escaped capture, gave promise for the future. At last the expected capture was made, and Mr. Wallace thus records his emotions on the occasion;—emotions, it must be remembered, of no tyro, but of a veteran insect-hunter:

"I had determined to leave here about this time, but two circumstances decided me to prolong my stay: first, I succeeded at last in taking the magnificent new *Ornithoptera*, and, secondly, I obtained positive information of the existence here of a second species of *Paradisæa*, apparently more beautiful and curious than the one I have obtained. You may, perhaps, imagine my excitement when, after seeing only two or three times in three months, I at length took a male *Ornithoptera*. When I took it out of my net, and opened its gorgeous wings, I was nearer fainting with delight and excitement than I have ever been in my life; my breast beat violently, and the blood rushed to my head, leaving a headache for the rest of the day. The insect surpassed my expectations, being, though allied to *Priamus*, perfectly new, distinct, and of a most gorgeous and unique colour; it is a fiery, golden orange, changing, when viewed obliquely, to opaline-yellow and green. It is, I think, the finest of the *Ornithoptera*, and, consequently, the *finest butterfly in the world!* Besides the colour, it differs much in markings from all the *Priamus* group. Soon after I first took it, I set one of my men to search for it daily, giving him a premium on every specimen, good or bad, he takes; he consequently works hard from early morn to dewy eve, and occasionally brings home one; unfortunately, several of them are in bad condition. I also occasionally take the lovely *Papilio Telemachus*."

The sight of so noble an aquatic plant as the gigantic *Victoria regia*, the rosy-white water-lily of South America, reposing on one of the glassy igaripès of the mightiest river in the world, must be an incident calculated to excite enthusiasm in any lover of the grand or the beautiful in nature. Thus speaks Schomburgk, to whom we owe our knowledge of this magnificent plant, and its introduction to the aquaria of Europe! "It was on the 1st of January 1837, while contending with the difficulties which, in various forms, nature interposed to bar our progress up the Berbice river, that we reached a spot where the river expanded, and formed a currentless basin. Something on the other side of this basin attracted my attention; I could not form an idea what it might be; but, urging the crew to increase the speed of their paddling, we presently neared the object which had roused my curiosity, and lo! a vegetable wonder! All disasters were forgotten; I was a botanist, and I felt myself rewarded."

Mr. Bridges, too, in the course of a botanical expedition in Bolivia, speaks of the delighted surprise with which he first gazed on the lovely queen of water-lilies. "During my stay in the Indian town of Santa Anna," observes this traveller, "in June and July 1845, I made daily shooting excursions in the vicinity, and on one occasion I had the good fortune, while riding along the wooded banks of the Yacuma, a tributary of the Mamoré, to arrive suddenly at a beautiful pond, or rather small lake, embosomed in the forest, where, to my delight and surprise, I descried for the first time the queen of aquatics, *Victoria regia!* There were at least fifty flowers in view; and Belzoni could not have been more enraptured with his Egyptian discoveries, than was I, on beholding this beautiful and novel sight, which few Englishmen can have witnessed. Fain would I have plunged into the lake to obtain specimens of the splendid flowers and foliage; but the knowledge that these waters abounded with alligators, and the advice of my guide, deterred me."

In the travels of Mungo Park in the interior of Africa, he is said to have been at one time so exhausted by fever, and so depressed with his forlorn and apparently hopeless condition, that he had laid down to die. His eye, however, chanced to light on a minute moss, with which he had been familiar in his native Scotland. The effect on him was magical; the reflection instantly occurred, that the same Divine hand which made that little plant to grow beneath that burning clime was stretched out in loving care and protection over him; and, smiling amidst his tears, he cast himself on the love of his heavenly Father, and was comforted. We may well believe that the sight of the fork-moss would ever afterwards call up a vivid recollection of that desolate scene, and that he could never look on it without strong emotion.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATION

Hints to Teachers.

1. The two fundamental questions which educators and inspectors have to deal with are the high value of education to society, and how most effectually to bless society with the precious boon.
2. Every effort should be made by teachers to make the study of school work WELL OCCUPY THEIR THOUGHTS, AND STIR UP THEIR FACULTIES TO INTELLIGENT, WELL DIRECTED EFFORT.
3. Habited with the unvaried character of regularity, punctuality, professional skill and trained effort, the teacher is prepared for his position.
4. To every teacher I would say, earnestly consider these; and keep education before your eye in an extended sense. The more enlarged your ideas of instruction are, the better both for your school and your scholars. Your aims will become higher; your efforts will become energetic; and your zeal more enlightened.
5. The subject of education in all its branches and stages, from the simplest infant lisplings to its highest stages, requires, to do justice to this work of works, the highest possible training, and enlightened qualifications.
6. Therefore, no man, nor class of men needs more to cultivate the mind than the teacher, nor show more energy of character and firmness of mind, skill in working, nor judgment in commanding.
7. One of the very first things to which the attention of the teacher, on taking charge of a school, should be directed, is school organization, which has respect to all those mechanical arrangements, appliances, and artifices, by which the business of instruction may be facilitated and promoted. This demands his special study.
8. For one of the most essential parts of the machinery of a good school is an effective routine,—a routine embracing in successive order every part of school work in a well planned and digested scheme.
9. All the arrangements of a school should be formed with reference to economy of time, punctuality, attention, method, diligence, cleanliness, &c.; and in such ways as to bring the mind of the scholar in contact with the teacher at regular stated times—in a way expressive of order and obedience well established.
10. In commencing to teach, study closely the character of your scholars, their dispositions and capacities.
11. And first in every thing, propose to yourself a well determined aim. Trace out before hand the course of studies you mean to undertake. And then put your hand resolutely to the work, trusting for success to your own conscientious devotedness, and the help of God.
12. Make yourself felt throughout all the details of your teaching; be, as it were, everywhere; and show yourself always the most devoted, the most laborious, and the most persevering party in the school.
13. Guard against that dull routine which is the death of teaching. Every part of your work should show life, energy, judgment.
14. Try always so thoroughly to master whatever you profess to teach, as to be relieved from the necessity of ever and unceasingly recurring to your text-books. One teaches ill that of which he himself knows but little.
15. Make yourself always understood. Let your language be level with the capacity of your pupils.
16. Distinguish well between the mere child and the more advanced scholar. If it suffices for you to obtain the attention of the child, exercise his memory, and impress on his mind, through the understanding, a simple outline knowledge suited to his capacity and the developed state of his mind.—This is not sufficient for the more advanced boy: he wishes to know the reason of things, and his judgment must be appealed to and carefully cultivated. His faculties have to be developed, trained and suitably exercised.—You must, therefore, proportion and suit your teaching to the exigencies of different ages.
17. To this end be ever adding to your stores of knowledge: read, study, experiment, and familiarize yourself with the different capacities of your pupils,—their mental moulds, the peculiarities of their minds in their development, &c.
18. Cultivate a spirit of progress; for it alone can sustain you to a proper height; and animate your pupils with the same admirable sentiment.
19. Never attempt the impossible. To labour, that you may spare to your scholars the trouble of labour; to think, that you may relieve them of the fatigue of thinking; to so refine upon methods as to convert teaching into a sort of game or amusement—is the most foolish of all enterprises. On the contrary, study supposes—demands hearty effort from the pupil. Your effort without this hearty concert is nigh a nullity. Train the pupil to labour—but encouragingly—till it becomes a habit. This will be to him a blessing, and to you a guarantee of success in teaching him.

20. However, push not a pupil beyond his strength. Neither over excite nor lull his faculties; but form and develop them with that temperate wisdom which nature dictates, by such means as she has furnished.

21. The first lessons are the most important. By them intellectual habits are formed, and the understanding is moulded. Let your first lessons, then, be simple and precise, clear and impressive, and the facts of the lessons repeated, and in the simplest language, till they receive a lodgment in the mind.

22. Advance slowly; that you may advance surely, but always advance.

23. And far from advancing rapidly, as many do, with a few of your pupils who take the lead, return often to FIRST STEPS with all. Drill on those with thoroughness; and especially with reference to the REAR part of the class or section. By repetitions only can impressions be deepened and the memory strengthened.—We give and repeat the giving, that the pupil may get and retain. We expound and illustrate that he may get and understand, and that what he thus gets he may be able to use as materials for working and improving his own mind.

24. But let me enlarge a little on these ideas. A rich educative vein here opens up.—Be not satisfied because your pupil's mind is enriching with ideas, and so linked as to become suggestive, each of the other. The value, the multifarious uses of the mental treasure so acquired have to be taught.—This part of teaching, to the intelligent, full minded teacher, who has a command over himself and has a command over his scholars, opens up a wide field of observation and consideration for exercising his skill, in showing the uses and applications of the truths taught and the principles expounded. When this part of the work is efficiently done, excellent training effects are produced. The faculties are brought out—strengthened and expanded—enriched and ennobled—enlightened and stimulated, and so growing in fitness, each for its work. No part of the work is of more importance than this; yet in many schools it is one of the most neglected. A fact is told me, a truth is explained to me, a principle is unfolded, a rationale is illustrated, and why?—All this doing must have an object—MANY objects in view. From the facts, the truths taught, lessons have to be drawn, and their uses pointed out; from principles applied and rationales expounded, the purposes and advantages of their application must, to render them valuable to the receiver, be clearly explained and well understood by examples, given first by the teacher, then by the scholar.—Many may object to this part of school training, on account of its difficulty.—But the question is not as to its difficulty, but as to its necessity.—The happiness, the improvement of society are linked with it; the onward march of the human mind and of the world make it all a necessity; and the difficulties which lie in the way, are difficulties which have very agreeable concomitants—concomitants which co-aid in producing highly beneficial effects, giving zest to enjoyment, and value to the results of labour.—A way then with the idea of difficulty! The Creator, and for purposes infinitely wise, has stamped difficulty on all man's labour. But he has linked with it innumerable enjoyments; and he makes the value of toil depend on it. Everything taught should be taught for an end or purpose; and this end or purpose should be well understood by the pupil as well as by the teacher; and he must be shown how to use his every faculty in conjunction with his teacher, in working out the object of his education; and to leave this to chance, or his own sagacity, is like sending a ship to sea without compass or helm.—To enable the scholar to master difficulties, he must be taught to master himself; to enable him to use his faculties, he must be taught command over them, and how to use and train each for its work. Yes, but how often are they so worked, so exercised as to produce weakness and dissipation instead of vigour and concentration of healthy effort, rendering them dull and dormant instead of sharp and acting? It is with the mind as with the body: some exercises weaken, not invigorate; some give health and life; others tend to generate weakness and disease, some sweeten life, others embitter it.—The considerate and skilful teacher, keeping these things in view, makes, therefore, this part of his duty the subject of much reflection, observation and inquiry. And he who disregards this duty, gives evidence that education has received but little of his consideration. Let us not deceive ourselves on this subject. In giving growth to the human mind, there is exhibited one of the grandest marvels of creation, wisdom and power. How it developed itself is a marvel; how its powers gradually strengthen, and ripen to manhood, is a marvel; how it receives and retains impression is as marvellous; and how it acts is most marvellous. It is fearfully and wonderfully made. He who first breathed it into being,—and He only, understands it.—Rightly to educate, to train so marvellous a creation—is it not a most noble work—a work that demands the highest consideration and skill of the human intellect?

I hope again soon to return to the subject of Hints to my co-workers in this noble cause.

JOHN BRUCE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued.)

COMPOUND RULES.—In teaching arithmetic, we should first carry the pupils through a *simple* yet *comprehensive* course of calculations, embodying all, or nearly all, the fundamental operations of numbers, before we begin to carry them through a full systematic course of arithmetic,—to give them expertness and skill in the manipulations of numbers, and by suitable drilling make them comprehend processes and principles as much as possible.

Such exercises will greatly help to waken and invigorate their faculties—teach them how to reason out processes—how variously principles may be applied—and give them a knowledge of the properties of numbers and their numerical value. Arithmetic is the **EUCLID** of elementary schools. Every step of advance can be converted into a demonstrative science not beyond the reasoning powers of children, and which should be used as an expedient in training them. It is one of our best branches to foster self-development, self instruction—and train to voluntary effort. To these views of our subject I have all along directed special attention. We are now entering on another part of our subject—compound rules.

In teaching these and training pupils upon their various processes, I recommend that the drill and questions, should extend the training on the examples, to adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, and reducing denominations. Wherever arithmetic is taught with any pretensions to be the means of education, it must lay the foundation of these fundamental operations broad and deep, in a full intelligence of principles. The character of all the subsequent teaching depends so much upon the manner in which the elementary parts are taught, that too much attention can scarcely be paid to it.

The following examples will illustrate the method I recommend in teaching compound rules. To give as much facility as possible in reckoning, let the oral practice be continued simultaneously with the written; and at each step of advance let principles be well evolved.

1.—Dollars.

	27.16
	80.50
	75.14

	182.80
	12

12)	2193.60

	182.80
	27.16

	155.64
	80.50

	75.14
	75.14

2.

£ s. d.
12 15 6½
10 10 4

22 0 0 = 22 0 0 = 21120 }
25 0 = 1 5 0 = 1200 } Reduced.
10½ = 0 0 10½ = 42 }

23 5 10½ = 23 5 10½ = 22362 }
3 3 3 } Additions.

3)69 17 7½ = 69 17 7½ = 67000 Products.

23 5 10½ = 23 5 10½ = 22362 }
22 0 0 = 22 0 0 = 21120 } Quotients.

1 5 10½ = 1 5 10½ = 1242 }
1 5 0 = 1 5 0 = 1200 } Subtractions.

0 0 10½ = 0 0 10½ = 42 }
0 0 10½ = 0 0 10½ = 42 }

3.—Troy Weight.

lbs. ozs. dwt. gr.
37 5 15 20
14 8 12 5
9 10 8 10

60 0 0 0 = 60 0 0 0 = 345600 }
23 0 0 = 1 11 0 0 = 11040 } Reductions.
35 2 = 1 15 0 = 840
35 = 1 11 = 35 }

62 0 16 11 = 62 0 16 11 = 357515 }
37 5 15 20 = 60 0 0 0 = 345600 } Additions.

24 7 0 15 = 2 0 16 11 = 11915 }
14 8 12 5 = 1 11 0 0 = 11340 }
9 10 8 10 = 1 16 11 = 875 }
9 10 8 10 = 1 15 0 = 840 } Subtractings.
1 11 = 35
1 11 = 35 }

Multiplying, dividing and adding.

lbs. ozs. dwt. gr. lbs. ozs. dwt. gr. lbs. ozs. dwt. gr.
37 5 15 20 × 3 = 112 5 7 12 ÷ 3 = 37 5 15 20
14 8 12 5 × 3 = 44 1 16 15 ÷ 3 = 14 8 12 5
9 10 8 10 × 3 = 29 7 5 6 ÷ 3 = 9 10 8 10
62 0 16 11 × 3 = 186 2 9 9 ÷ 3 = 62 0 16 11

The three preceding examples show the method of teaching I recommend in teaching the compound rules. They embrace the different compound processes. The whole working of each sum is by the same data; and results, when correct, prove operations. This is of great advantage to the pupil; for he proceeds in working under checks, which lead to correctness. To do justice to him, he must be questioned—drilled on every part of the working, till satisfactory answers are obtained, and facility in the operation is gained. And as you proceed with the training, show how the different results of the working, when correct, agree; and always, let your language and manner be pleasant and encouraging,—in character inviting.

Every part of the working of these sums is so plain that little

explanation from me is necessary. For examples let the following one suffice:

4.—Lineal Measure.

m. fur. per. yd. ft. in.
3 4 20 3 1 7
5 2 36 1 2 10

8 0 0 0 0 0 = 8 0 0 0 0 0 }
6 0 0 0 0 = 6 0 0 0 0 0 }
56 0 0 0 = 1 16 0 0 0 } Additions.
4 0 0 = 4 0 0 0 }
3 0 = 1 0 0 0 }
17 = 1 5 } Reductions.

8 7 16 5 1 5 = 8 7 16 5 1 5 }
5 2 36 1 2 10 = 5 2 36 1 2 10 } Subt.

3 4 20 3 1 7 = 3 4 20 3 1 7 }
5 5 } Mult.

5)17 6 23 0½ 1 11 = 17 6 23 0½ 1 11 }
3 4 20 3 1 11 = 3 4 20 3 1 7 } Div.

Question on every part of the processes till the answers of pupils evince a clear knowledge of every part of the work.

With principles well illustrated, and with intelligent drilling a few examples will be sufficient to make them understand how to work the processes of compound numbers, and change denominations into each other.

With the written or slate work simultaneously practise much oral questioning. The result of slate work cannot reveal so much of the pupil's mind, the effects of your teaching upon it, nor the results of self-effort, or self-instruction as questioning. Intelligent questioning is the ploughshare of the mind. It turns up and turns out the results of teaching—how far teaching and questioning have set itself to work—and the effects of its own efforts.

JOHN BRUCE,
Inspector of Schools.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



APPOINTMENTS.

EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 25th July last, to appoint J. N. Bureau, F. X. Guillet, and C. B. Genest, Esquires, to be members of the Board of Examiners of Three Rivers.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 17th July last, to approve of the following appointments of a School Commissioner:

County of Beauharnois.—St. Louis de Gonzagues: Mr. Jean Baptiste Laberge.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 11th instant, to make the following appointments of School Commissioners:

County of Quebec.—St. Gabriel Ouest: Rev. Messrs. David Shanks, David Kelly and Anthony Annon Von Island.

County of Megantic.—St. Pierre de Broughton: Messrs. Pierre Provençal and Joseph Gagné.

County of Rimouski.—St. Félicité: Messrs. Téléphore Gagné, Jean-Bte. Daigle, Jean-Baptiste Lebel, Joseph Boucher and Thomas Boulanger.

County of Lévis.—St. Joseph de Lévis: Mr. Pierre Brunel, Jr.

County of Portneuf.—St. Raymond: Messrs. Ferdinand Savary, Isidore Déry, Prisque Drolet, George Price and Rev. John G. McArthur.

County of Dorchester.—St. Marguerite: Messrs. François Martineau, Pierre Carbonneau and Charles Provost.

County of Temiscouata.—Notre-Dame du Portage: Messrs. Bonaventure Boucher and Alexandre Lapointe.

County of Lotbinière.—St. Sylvester: Messrs. John Shields and Joseph Osburn.

TRUSTEES OF DISSIDENT SCHOOLS.

County of Ottawa.—Aylmer: Messrs. Robert Ritchie, Charles Wright and John McLean.

ERLECTIONS, &c., OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 13th instant,

To erect the following portion of territory into a School Municipality, under the name of *St. Félicité*, in the County of Rimouski, to wit: Twelve lots of the augmentation of the Seigniorie of Matane, beginning at Lot No. 8, on the west, occupied by Jean-Baptiste Daigle, the augmentation of the Township of St. Denis, comprising 33 lots, and the augmentation of the Township of Cherbourg, from Lot No. 1 to Lot No. 30, on the east, occupied by Antoine Bélanger, at the place commonly called "James Hughes' stream," the whole having about four leagues frontage and a depth of two leagues.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 27th July last,

To detach from the School Municipality of Laterrière, in the County of Chicoutimi, the northern half of Lot No. 5 of the western range of the Township of Laterrière, Lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8 in the same range, and Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the second range, and to annex the same to the School Municipality of Chicoutimi.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Session of 1864-1865.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

For Academies.—Gualbert Gervais, Ovide Lamarche, Charles Ferland, Pierre Primeau, Paul Quesnel.

For Model schools.—Joseph Godin, Louis Verner, Virgile Harman, Antoine Primeau, Narcisse Bessette, Alexis Aubuchon, Alphonse Héroux, Achille Roberge.

For Elementary schools.—Joseph Richard, Napoléon Nolin, Hyacinthe Dostaler, Félix Lalonde.

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

For Model schools.—Jacob Gagné, Louis Dion, Louis Ouellet, Pierre Antoine Roy, Victor Alexis Bérubé, Jacques Richard, Elzéar Hubert Tremblay; Vitaline Céliane Cosselin, Etychliane Bernier, Marie Abbott, Marie Roy, Delvina Croteau and Anne Pritchard.

For Elementary schools.—Louis Alfred Blanchet, Michel Godefroi Bernard, Jean-Baptiste Delisle; M. Marcelline Lepage, M. Julie Anne Noël, Wilhelmine Couture, M. A. Joséphine Larose, Olympe A. Fortin, Hermine Nauu, M. A. P. Lumina McDonald, Marie A. Labonté, M. Malvina Vallières, M. E. Antoinette Rontier, Mary Whelan and L. Eugénie Tétu.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

MONTREAL BOARD OF CATHOLIC EXAMINERS.

1st Class Elementary (F)—Marie Euphrosine Aubertin, Valérie Aubin, Marie Elmire Barry, Zéphirine Baulnes, Onézime Bissonnette, Victoria Blanchard, Agnès Bonin, Marie Azilda Bonnevillie, Julie Bourgeau; (*E*) Bridget Brady; (*F*) Marie Cazildée Brazeau, Marie Alphonse Brodeur, Marie Anais Cardinal, Edesse Carrière, Elmire Cartier, Rose Anne Chabot, Flore Emma Chagnon, Adéline Coyteux, Olivier Desjardins, Elmire Dufresne, Marie Marguerite Dupuis; (*E*) Agnes Feeny; (*F*) Libère Eloïse Ferland, Julie Fournier; (*E*) Ellen Gilmore; (*F*) Marie Azilda Girouard, André G. Jugé, Malvina Gouzy, Hermine Grisé, Philomène Hébert, Eusébe Hottin, Domitilde Jetté, Adèle Labelle, Marie Louise Labossière, Pommela Lalonde, Marie Délina Lambert, Marie Elisa Lamirande, Louise Marc-Aurèle, Philomène Angélique Marchessault, Emélie Michaud, Virginie Picédule (Prairie), Marcelline Poirault; (*E*) Nino Kelly; (*F*) Lucie Renaud; (*F* & *E*) Alexander Richardson; (*F*) Flavie Adéline St. Michel, Julie Sylvester, Earie Céliane Tellier and Véronique Terrica.

2nd Class Elementary (F)—Marie Olive Bouvier, Virginie Brodeur, Delphine Carrière, F. X. Desjardins, Mélina Cunégonde Giroux, Marie Délia Langelier, Madame J. L. Martin *nee* Félicité Prud'homme; (*E* & *F*) Catherine Milmore, Catherine Murphy, Rachel Portelance; (*F*) Philomène Moreau, Rose Préjean, Marie Louise Rainville, Azilda St. Denis, Marie Elmire Fétreau and Marie Odile Vézina.

August 1 & 2, 1865.

F. X. VALADE,
Secretary.

SHERBROOKE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1st Class Model school (E)—Emeline L. E. Bottom.
1st Class Elementary school (E)—Frederick A. Bowen, Anne Gill, Mary Jane Hall, Melissa Metcalf, Charlotte Selly.
2nd Class Elementary (E)—Achshah Bishop, Lorain A. Bishop, Victoria Holbrooke.

Augt., 1865.

S. A. HURD,
Secretary.

PONTIAC BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1st Class Elementary (E)—Owen McKay.
2nd Class Elementary (E)—Lorenia Carmichael, Dominick Cannon, Wm. Templeton Hewitt, Theresa M. Marcotte, Honora O'Brien.

June 6, 1865.

OVIDE LEBLANC,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BONAVENTURE.

2nd Class Elementary (E)—George William Aney, William McDonald

August 1, 1865.

CHARLES KELLEY,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BEAUCE.

1st Class Elementary (E. & F.)—Mary Davidson; (*F*) Marie Céliane Garant.

2nd Class Elementary (F)—Sara Emilie Lessard, Julie Joséphine Vallée, Marie Gagné, Marie Adèle Paradis, Eugénie Berthiaume, Victoire Maurc, Lucie Vachon, Marie Céliane Larochelle.

Augt., 1865.

J. T. P. PROULX,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF KAMOURASKA.

1st Class Elementary (F)—Lucrèce Bérubé, Alphonsine Bérubé, Alvina Bossé, Emma Dancasse; (*F* & *F*) Olympe Levasseur; (*F*) Philomène Ouellet.

2nd Class Elementary (F)—Généviève Bérubé, Mathilde Bouchard, Joseph Dubé, Fédérique Dumont, Emma Lapointe, Marie Lebel, Léontine McCarthy, Adéline McClure, Emérence Michaud, Amélie Morency.

August 1, 1865.

P. DUMAIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES

In pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, on the 9th instant, and duly approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st JULY, 1866, no Academy, Model School, nor Elementary School in Lower Canada, shall any longer be permitted to use other books than those approved by the said Council of Public Instruction, and that the Superintendent of Education shall be requested to refuse the grant to School Municipalities contravening this Rule.

Education Office, C. E., }
Montreal, May 31, 1865. }

LOUIS GIARD,
Recording Clerk.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.

School Commissioners and Trustees are requested to transmit to this Department, as in duty bound, the names of all persons elected by the Ratepayers for School purposes, whether they be elected during the month of July or at any other time. The information thus to be furnished being indispensable, the grant will be withheld from Municipalities not complying with this notice.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Teachers' signatures affixed to Semi-Annual Reports should correspond with their first and family names as given by them to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners from which they obtained their diplomas, in order that those Municipalities in which they are employed may not experience any delay in receiving their allowances.

SITUATION WANTED.

An experienced teacher who is competent to teach Latin, Greek, English, the elements of the French language, and arithmetic, wishes to obtain a situation. He is 36 years of age, a Protestant and Scripture Reader. The highest testimonials can be produced. Apply at the Education Office.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA), AUGUST, 1865.

Death of Sir Etienne Paschal Taché.

The *Journal of Education* appears in mourning for the late Premier, the Honorable Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, who was also President of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada.

Few have enjoyed a longer, happier or more brilliant career than has the distinguished man, who so lately, and for the second time, filled the highest place to which a Canadian can aspire.

Though far advanced in years, Sir Etienne displayed, until within a very short time before his death, the greatest vigor, both mental and physical. He presided over the last meeting of the Council of Public Instruction (held on the 9th May) and, up to the last moments of his life, public affairs engaged his attention. Apart from any title that he may have derived from his social and political position—apart from any right to represent the interests of the important district in which he resided, his claims to be heard in the Council of Public Instruction were manifold. When the first school laws were put into operation, his energetic conduct, persevered in at a temporary cost of popularity, and the determined efforts on his part which secured the triumph of education over ignorance and prejudice in the county he represented and those adjacent, mu^t in our estimation, ever remain among the most meritorious actions of his public life. It is necessary to go back to those troubled times to appreciate fully the worth of the courageous men who contrived to put into practice our first municipal laws, and who instead of pandering to the prejudices of the people from motives of personal interest, risked their popularity and even their fortunes to obtain those liberal and progressive institutions which we now enjoy.

The Department of Education was represented at the funeral of Sir Etienne Taché by Dr. Giard, Secretary, and Mr. de Lusignan, deputed by the Superintendent, who was himself called away to attend a funeral elsewhere.

Books approved by the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada.

We must call the attention of our readers, and especially of teachers and managers of public schools, to an important

official notice published in our last and in the present issue. As the use of unapproved books in schools of the different grades is not to be tolerated after the first of July 1866, it would be well that from the present, teachers should prepare themselves for the enforcement of this rule. With a view of aiding them in the matter, we have subjoined a classified list of the books approved. We have already explained that although the selection of books on the subject of religion or of morals is left by law to the Ministers of the several religious denominations inasmuch as books on other subjects are not unfrequently, and we might add are almost unavoidably, tinged with the religious views of their authors, the Council has established a distinction in this respect. Books are approved either on the report of the Catholic or of the Protestant members of the Committee appointed for their selection, or on the report of the whole Committee. Teachers and parents are, in this manner, cautioned as to the religious tendency of the book approved, which is but fair.

The list is far from complete, many works being still under consideration; and until the delay above referred to shall have expired, the Council will, we believe, be happy to receive the suggestions of teachers and of those interested in education. Publishers and authors are already aware that an application for the approbation of a book must contain the name of the proprietor of the copyright and the price at which the work is sold per doz., and be accompanied with eight copies, that the members of the Committee may read it separately. The letters A, M, and E, stand for Academies, Model schools and Elementary schools.

I.

BOOKS APPROVED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE WHOLE COMMITTEE.

English.

- FIRST BOOK for the use of schools, published by J. Lovell. E.
 THE FOUR SEASONS, being a new No. 3, Nelson's school series. E.
 MURRAY'S Spelling Book. E.
 WORD EXPOSITOR and Spelling Guide: a school manual exhibiting the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and derivation of all the important and peculiar words in the English language: with copious exercises for examination and dictation, by George Coutre, M. A. 1863. M.
 THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER, by Borthwick. E.
 ARITHMETIC of the Irish National series, published by John Lovell. E.
 WALKINGHAM'S Arithmetic. E.
 ELEMENTARY Arithmetic in decimal currency, designed for the use of Canadian Schools, by John Herbert Sangster. Second edition, carefully revised, 1861, published by John Lovell. E.
 A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM of Book-Keeping by simple and double entry, by Thomas R. Johnson, accountant, Montreal, 1861. E. M.
 THE PRINCIPLES of English Grammar, by W. Lennie, 1858. E.
 ENGLISH WORD-BOOK for the use of schools; a manual exhibiting the structure and etymology of English words, by John Graham, 1863. A.
 LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, by J. G. Hodgins, Montreal, 1863. E. M. A.
 HISTORY of CANADA for the use of schools and families, by J. Roy, 7th edition, 1861. E. M.
 MODERN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY and Atlas, by James Campbell. E. M.
 A SCHOOL HISTORY of Canada and of the other British North American Provinces, by G. J. Hodgins. M. A.
 FIRST LESSONS in Scientific Agriculture for schools, by J. W. Dawson, LL. D., &c., Montreal, 1864. M. A.
 ANSWERS to the programmes on agriculture and on the art of teaching, by Revd. J. Langevin, 2nd edition.

French Books.

ARITHMÉTIQUE de Bouthillier, publiée par MM. Crémazie. E.
 COURS D'ARITHMÉTIQUE COMMERCIALE, imprimé chez Eusébe Sénécal, Montréal, 1863. M.

COURS DE TENUE DES LIVRES en partie double et en partie simple, imprimé chez Eusèbe Sénécal, Montréal, 1863. M.
 ABRÉGÉ de la géographie moderne, publié par la Société d'Éducation de Québec. E.

LA GÉOGRAPHIE MODERNE de M. Holmes. M. A.
 ABRÉGÉ de l'histoire du Canada de M. F. X. Garneau. E. M.
 GRAMMAIRE de Lhomond, édition de Julien et les exercices sur la même. E.

LA SÉRIE des Cours de grammaire de Julien et les exercices sur iceux. M.

PETIT TRAITÉ de grammaire anglaise à l'usage des écoles primaires, par Charles Gosselin, Québec. E.

MANUEL D'ANGLAIS, grammaire et thèmes, par P. Sessler, Paris, 1839. E.

MANUEL D'ANGLAIS, thèmes et syntaxes, par le même, Paris, 1840. E.
 GRAMMAIRE PRATIQUE de la langue anglaise, par le même, Paris, 1848. M. A.

MANUEL D'ANGLAIS, deuxième, cinquième et sixième partie, par le même. M. A.

EXERCICES ANGLAIS ou Cours de thèmes gradués, par le même. M. A.

COURS DE VERSIONS ANGLAISES, par le même. M. A.

MANUEL CLASSIQUE de conversations françaises et anglaises, par le même. M. A.

NOUVEAU DICTIONNAIRE portatif anglais-français et français-anglais, par le même. M. A.

PRÉCIS ÉLÉMENTAIRE d'histoire naturelle, par Zeller, Paris, 1852. M. A.

TRAITÉ D'AGRICULTURE pratique, par J. F. Perrault, Montréal, 1858. E. M.

DICTIONNAIRE CLASSIQUE de Bénard, édition de 1863. Paris.

RÉPONSES aux programmes de Pédagogie et d'agriculture, par M. l'abbé Langevin, seconde édition.

Latin.

FIRST LATIN READER for the use of schools, by A. H. Bryce, 4th edition, 1864. A.

SECOND LATIN READER with notes and a copious vocabulary, by A. H. Bryce, 1863. A.

Greek.

FIRST GREEK READER for the use of schools, by A. H. Bryce, 1863. A.

II.

BOOKS APPROVED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

English.

THE DUTY of the Christian, published by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. E.

THE METROPOLITAN Illustrated Speller, published by D. & J. Sadlier, New-York. E.

THE METROPOLITAN Speller and pictorial definer, published by the same. E.

THE METROPOLITAN first, second and third Readers, published by the same. E.

THE METROPOLITAN Fourth Reader (Edition of 1865, for Canada). E. M.

LINGARDS' History of England abridged, for the use of schools. E. M.

French.

LE DEVOIR DU CHRÉTIEN, publié par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. E.

HISTOIRE SAINTE par demandes et par réponses, suivie d'un abrégé de la vie de N. S. Jésus-Christ, à l'usage de la jeunesse. Québec, 1852, imprimé chez T. Cary. E.

HISTOIRE SAINTE de Drioux, publiée par E. Belin, Paris. E. M.

HISTOIRE DE FRANCE, par le même. E. M.

HISTOIRE D'ANGLETERRE, par le même. E. M.

PRÉCIS DE MYTHOLOGIE, par le même. M.

HISTOIRE ANCIENNE, par le même. M.

HISTOIRE ECCLÉSIASTIQUE, par le même. M.

HISTOIRE DU MOYEN AGE, par le même. M.

HISTOIRE MODERNE, par le même. M.

III.

BOOKS APPROVED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROTESTANT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

PINNOCK'S Goldsmith's Catechism of the History of England. E.
 PINNOCK'S improved edition of Goldsmith's History of England, by W. C. Taylor, LL.D. Montreal, Lovell, 1859. M. A.

ERRATUM.—In noticing Mr. Campbell's *Modern Geography and Atlas*, we were in error in supposing that the maps had been prepared in New York; they were executed by Messrs. Phillips & Son, of Liverpool, England, a well known firm.

Distribution of Prizes and Diplomas at the Normal Schools. (1)

The distribution of honors and rewards to the female teacher-pupils of the Laval Normal School took place on the 1st July, the Hon. the Superintendent of Education in the chair. Among those who had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony were the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Solicitor General, East, Rev. Mr. Cazeau, G. V., Messrs. Bardy and Juneau, Inspectors of Schools, several members of the clergy and many gentlemen who take an interest in the advancement of Education.

The examination in geography, the History of England, mythology, and composition, though but partial, was sufficient to show how severe were the tests to which the pupils are put before they can obtain the diploma. The maps and the historical and genealogical charts exhibited, and also drawn on the blackboard during the examination, attested the skill of the scholars, as did also the pastel and chalk drawings which graced the walls of the hall; while the wonderful proficiency attained in the art of letter writing fairly took the auditory by surprise. These exercises were diversified with instrumental and vocal music, and the recitation of poetry, in which difficult art Miss Picard, the daughter of an Indian Chief of Lorette, and the Misses Roy and Croteau greatly distinguished themselves. Throughout the examination the pupils maintained an excellent bearing, and combined with an unaffected manner and faultless pronunciation, great tact and ability. Miss Gosselin pronounced the valedictory address.

The Superintendent of Education said, in the course of his remarks, that the different authorities concurring in the maintenance and direction of the school should be thankful for the special blessings with which their efforts had been rewarded.

In the seven years during which the school had been open he had not, he said, received a complaint against any of the teachers who had been trained in it and who were now dispersed over the country, and this was the more remarkable, added he, because a disposition to find fault with teachers existed in many localities.

After a few closing remarks by Rev. Mr. Cazeau, G. V., the national anthem was sung, and the ceremony ended. The number of diplomas granted was, for model schools 6, for elementary schools 12.

The examination of the male teacher pupils took place on the 3rd, at the Normal School, when the Solicitor General, the Mayor of Québec and many of the citizens were present.

After an address by Professor Thibault, which formed a prominent feature in the proceedings, the pupils were examined in French grammar, natural philosophy (with experiments), recitations in English and French, singing, and composition. Mr. Jacob Gagné delivered a valedictory address, and the Superintendent of Education tendered to the graduates the customary advice and recommendations. The number of diplomas awarded was, for model schools 7, and for elementary schools 3.

The session at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School did not close until the 17th July, when the prizes and honors were awarded in presence of Rev. Mr. Dowd and C. S. Cherrier Esq., members of the Council of Public Instruction, Hon. A. A. Dorion, M. P. P., Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, Rev. Mr. Dagenais, Superior of the College of St. Therese, Rev. Mr. Lamarche, and a large and highly respectable auditory.

Professor Delaney having opened the proceedings with a lecture on compared philology and the origin of language, the distribution of prizes awarded to the pupils of the annexed model school then took place. The exercises were enlivened by several musical performances under the direction of Professor Brauncis. The number of diplomas awarded was, for academics 5, model schools 8, and for elementary schools 4.

(1) For a full report of the proceedings at the McGill Normal School, see our last.

The Hon. Superintendent delivered a short address and was followed by Mr. Cherrier, who ably sketched the measures which were still wanting to complete our system of elementary education, insisting particularly on the urgent necessity of protecting teachers effectually against the too frequent changes to which they were exposed, and also against reductions in their salaries. He strongly urged upon his hearers the necessity of establishing a depository for books, maps and other objects required in the schools, as had been done in Upper Canada. The depository for parish libraries, said the speaker, had greatly aided in making the progress of education certain in the other section of the Province, while in Lower Canada a great part of the money and administrative labor expended on our system of public instruction failed in securing the desired object through the want of means to develop the instruction imparted in the school. Mr. Cherrier then congratulated those interested in the Normal Schools on the zeal which had been displayed by the Principals of these institutions, Rev. Mr. Verreau and Rev. Mr. Langevin, who had successfully performed a work of inconceivable difficulty and one requiring unremitting labor. He alluded, in conclusion, to the excellent treatise on the Art of Teaching, published by the Rev. Mr. Langevin; and recommended it not only to teachers, but also to parents and guardians and every one who took an interest in education. Mr. Cherrier was frequently applauded during his remarks, which were very apposite and eminently practical.

Convocation of the Laval University and Exhibitions at the Colleges and other Institutions of Learning in Lower-Canada. (1)

The convocation of the Laval University and the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Seminary of Quebec took place on the 10th July, in the great hall of the University. A numerous and select auditory had assembled to witness the ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Méthot, Senior Professor in Arts, pronounced an oration eulogizing the merits of his predecessor, the late Rev. Abbé Ferland, Professor of History, and Mr. Langis, a graduate, delivered a valedictory address. The degrees of Licentiate and M. D. were successively conferred on Mr. Hébert, this being the first time, we believe, that the last has been awarded on examination at this University, all its doctors having received their degrees *honoris causa*.

The exhibition at the *Montreal College*, the oldest in the country after the Seminary of Quebec, took place on the 4th of July. A crowd of spectators thronged the hall of the museum, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. As usual the programme consisted of recitations, dialogues, music, experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy, and a valedictory—spoken by Mr. Deschamps. The superior of the St. Sulpicians, who presided, closed the exercises with an address, remarkable alike for its eloquence and the sage counsels which it inculcated.

At the college of Ste Thérèse, the examination was conducted in the presence of a large assembly, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Damouchel, Dr. Meilleur, late Superintendent of Education, many clergymen and several members of Parliament. After the exercises, the Principal announced, in the course of the closing address, that a commercial course, entirely distinct from the classics, would be opened next year.

Three very interesting exhibitions were given under the auspices of St. Mary's College, Montreal, at which debates, theatricals, music and the usual distribution of honors and rewards engaged the attention of the invited guests.

The exhibition at the college of St. Hyacinthe was held on the 11th July. Hon. Judge Sicotte, the Superintendent of Education and many members of the clergy, were present. After the exercises had been gone through and the prizes awarded, the Principal, Rev. Mr. Raymond, G. V., and Hon. Mr. Chauveau delivered short addresses. In the course of his remarks the latter, referring to the portraits of the founder and of several benefactors of the college, among which was that of Lord Elgin, said that it was a noble thing thus to foster gratitude and he hoped the feeling implanted in the breasts of the pupils would be acted upon through life, and that it would be to them a powerful motive. Speaking of Lord Elgin, he added that when that excellent governor returned from a visit to this college, he had expressed his surprise at the existence of so fine and so complete an institution near Montreal, where there were so many of importance.

The college grounds have recently been improved and embellished, and now offer a very pleasing appearance. The library, museum and laboratory have also received considerable additions.

(1) For the McGill and Bishop's College Universities, see our last.

The closing of the college of l'Assomption for vacation witnessed a touching ceremony, the occasion being the death of the founder, Rev. Mr. Labelle, which had occurred during the session.

Very successful exhibitions were also held at the colleges of Nicolet, Three Rivers, Ste Anne-la-Pocatière, Terrebonne, St. Michel, Joliette, &c., the public manifesting more interest than ever in these annual displays of academic skill.

The ladies' schools directed by the various religious orders, held their usual examinations, which were very brilliant and satisfactory. At the oldest of these institutions, in Quebec, the prizes were presented by the Rev. Mr. Cazeau, G. V., who presided. Among the auditory, which was numerous and select, were the Consul General of France and many dignitaries and civil functionaries. The valedictory address was spoken by Miss Stuart. The ladies' boarding-school of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, conducted by the Augustine Nuns of the General Hospital, near Quebec, had a very successful exhibition which, besides an interesting examination on the history of the convent, (also one of the oldest institutions in the country) included exercises in literature, botany, ancient history, astronomy and music. Miss Gaudry delivered the valedictory address.

The various boarding-schools of the Ladies of the *Congregation* at Montreal, Quebec, and in other parts of the country, also held their customary examinations. Of these institutions there are at Montreal the large boarding-school known as Villa-Maria, that of Mont Ste. Marie, a half boarding-school, and the day-school or St. Denis Academy. At Villa-Maria the examination was presided over by Rev. Mr. Lenoir, Principal of the Montreal College, and attended by the Superintendent of Education, Hon. Messrs. Alley and Dorion, and a great number of distinguished persons from all parts of the country and from the United States. Misses Eliza Chauveau, Dorion, McDougall, Nellis, Kimber, Walsh and Connolly were awarded gold medals. The drawings, paintings, needlework, embroidery, rug-work, pastry and specimens of culinary art were much admired. The valedictory was pronounced by Miss Dorion.

Reports of the examinations at the boarding-schools of the Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine, of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, Point Levis, and at a host of other schools of the same class in all parts of this section of the Province, have for some time past teemed in the press. We have not space, however, further to particularize these interesting proceedings, and can only mention one or two institutions which present new features of interest; the first is under the direction of the Clerks of St. Viator, at Côteau St. Louis, and is a school for the deaf and dumb; the second, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, is an institution for the blind. The exercises in grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c., showed how successful had been the endeavors to impart instruction to these unfortunates, notwithstanding the formidable obstacles to be surmounted.

The schools of the Brothers, at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, held their usual examinations, at which, in the first mentioned city, the bands formed by the pupils discoursed culminating music.

The examination at the large school recently erected in Griffintown by the Seminary of Montreal, was well attended. Rev. M. Granet, Superior of the Seminary (who presided), the Superintendent of Education, Mr. O'Dougherty and Rev. Mr. O'Brien delivered addresses. The French classes were examined at the *Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial*, at St. James School, and at the large school in St. Mary's Suburb, Rev. Messrs. Granet and Truteau, the Hon. the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Meilleur and Messrs. Cherrier and Rodier being among those who delivered addresses. These schools afford instruction to nearly 1000 children in Montreal, and are almost exclusively supported by the Seminary of this city.

Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Teachers' Association in connection with Laval Normal School.

The first sitting of this Convention was held on the 26th May, 1865. After some preliminary proceedings had been disposed of, Mr. Juneau, Inspector of Schools, read a paper on *Education*, and Mr. N. Thibault a paper on the *History of Geography*.

The second and last sitting was held on the following day, attended by Rev. J. Langevin, Priest, Principal; Messrs. P. M. Hardy and F. E. Juneau, School Inspectors; Messrs. N. Thibault, F. X. Toussaint, J. B. Cloutier, N. Lacasse, D. J. L. Lafrance, Jos. Létourneau, C. Dion, D. McSweeney, J. B. Dugal, Ed. Carrier, J. Lapointe, M. Ahern, C. Gagné, C. Bouchard, Frs. Ferland, P. Giroux, Frs. Parent, M. Ryan, G. Gawin, H. Huot, Ls. Lefebvre, Ths. Tremblay, S. Côté, N. Mercier, E. St. Hilaire, G. Labonté, F. Fortin, Frs. Pagé, H. Rousseau, F. X. Gilbert, P. Drolet, Chs. Huot, X. Gravel, and the teacher-pupils of the Normal School.

A discussion took place touching the Council and the Department

of Public Instruction, the inspection of schools, the Savings Fund, and teachers' salaries, resulting in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in which it is declared that, in the opinion of the association, it is much to be desired that the normal schools, the school inspectors and the teachers be represented in the Council of Public Instruction; and that teachers be, as far as possible, appointed to the several places in the Education Office, so as to make of these so many objects of emulation calculated to retain teachers in their callings; that the Superintendent of Education be requested to recommend only teachers having several years' experience for appointment as school inspectors; that the inspectors in their official reports indicate the methods of instruction employed by each teacher; that the inspectors meet at least once a year so as to have an opportunity of adopting uniform methods of instruction and of making them accord with the methods recommended and followed in the normal schools; that this association renew its petition to the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining that the annual appropriation made in favor of the Savings Fund be doubled, so that the *maximum* allowed by the law may be secured to the superannuated, infirm or incapacitated teachers; that in order to ensure regularity in the payment of teachers' salaries this association shall call the attention of inspectors to the importance of seeing that the accounts of Secretary-Treasurers be examined in detail; that a clause be added to the law fixing the time for vacation from the 1st of August to the 15th of September; that it should not be lawful for the school commissioners to delay their contracts with fresh teachers beyond the usual time allowed for vacation without liability to pay the latter from the 1st of July preceding.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Messrs. Bardy and Junciau for having, agreeably to the request of the association, transmitted to its Secretary, lists of the teachers employed in the districts assigned to the above named inspectors.

The Rev. Principal Langevin and Messrs. P. M. Bardy, N. Lucasse and J. B. Cloutier promised to prepare papers or lectures for next meeting.

Teaching Geography was the subject selected by the Principal for discussion at the next meeting, to be held on the last Friday in August.

Notices of Books and Recent Publications.

LEMOINE.—*Maple Leaves*. Third series. Canadian History and Quebec Scenery; By J. M. LeMoine, Esq. 137 p. Quebec, 1865.—Hunter, Rose & Co.

The gifted author of *Les Oiscaux du Canada* is pushing on with commendable zeal and industry an undertaking that, as its chief object seems to make the English population better acquainted with our early history, deserves our good wishes. The third series is illustrated by no less than 19 photographic views by Livernois, of the delightful country seats around Quebec, by two plans of the siege of Quebec copied from the very rare work of Jeffries, and by a plan of Crane Island and the adjacent *battures*.

The *Maple Leaves* ought to be found on the drawing room table of every amateur of Canadian history and literature. We copy an article on Mr. de La Corne which will well repay perusal.

ATKINSON.—*Classical and Scientific Studies, and the great Schools of England*; By W. P. Atkinson. 117 p. So. Cambridge.—Sever and Francis. 1865.

This is a lecture read before the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is in a great measure a pungent analysis of a startling Report published in England on the great schools of Eton, Rugby, Winchester and others serving as preparatory schools to the Universities. Physical science, according to that report, is altogether and avowedly ignored in these schools; the teaching of the modern languages is but a sham; the English language is but indirectly improved, and while everything seems subordinate to Latin, Greek and mathematics, the latter are but inefficiently mastered by the pupils, very few of whom besides turn out to be first-rate Greek or Latin scholars. By the epigraph: *Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*, one can see what the author is driving at.

He maintains that the friends of scientific culture have left an undue advantage to their opponents by allowing these the full benefit of the maxim that the object of education must be the training of the mind; while they might have shown that the mind could be trained just as well by the study of science as by that of the dead languages. Although the author does not show himself free from religious and national prejudices, he seems to be a man of extensive reading, and he handles his subject with no inconsiderable ability and vigour of style.

SADLER.—*Catholic Anecdotes*—from the French, by Mrs. E. Sadler. 236 p. in-18o. New-York.—D. & J. Sadler.

This compilation of historical and religious anecdotes from the most popular French books on the subject, is made with Mrs. Sadler's usual talent and industry. It is so made as to follow the Apostles' creed, the anecdotes being methodically classed under the headings of each article successively.

DAWSON.—*St. Vincent of Paul*.—A lecture delivered by the Rev. Æn. McD. Dawson before the St. Vincent of Paul Society of the Cathedral Parish of Ottawa.

The subject is of vast interest to men of all religious denominations as well as to mere philanthropists. It is treated with the author's well known talent.

QUEEN'S University and College, Kingston. Calendar; session 1865-66, and examination papers, 1864-65.

It appears by the announcements contained in this pamphlet, that the University, besides the usual course, has a department of civil engineering and surveying. The additions to the Library during the year by donations amount to over 1000 volumes, of which 480 were obtained by bequest from the late Principal Leitch and 310 from the late Mrs. McGill of Montreal.

ANNUAIRE de l'Université Laval pour l'année académique 1865-66. Côté et Cie., Québec.—14-xvi.

It appears by the Calendar that the number of pupils during the year 1864-65 were: in the Faculty of Law, 26; in the Faculty of Medicine, 41; in the College or *Petit Séminaire* and in the Faculty of Arts 394; in the *Grand Séminaire* or School of Theology, 40; in all 511. To these are to be added 180 pupils in the College of Notre-Dame de Lévis, which is now under the management of the University. There are besides other colleges affiliated.

CALENDAR of the McGill University, session 1865-66.—Examination papers for 1864-65.

This Calendar is the same as usual. Morrin and St. Francis Colleges are affiliated in so far as degrees in Arts are concerned. The Faculty of Law of Morrin College has also been recognised by the University.

FRASER.—Extract from a Manuscript Journal relating to the Siege of Quebec in 1759, kept by Colonel Malcolm Fraser. 37 p. Quebec. 1865.—*Mercury office*.

Col. M. Fraser died in 1815, at the age of 82. The original of this manuscript is in the possession of the family of the late Hon. J. M. Fraser, who allowed a copy to be made from it for the use of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, under whose auspices it is now published. We understand the edition is very limited and would therefore advise *amateurs* to procure a copy as soon as possible.

CASGRAIN.—*Un Contemporain—A. E. Aubry, par l'Abbé H. R. Casgrain*. 104 p. in-18o. Quebec.—Desbarats.

Dr. Aubry, who has been during nearly ten years a Professor of Roman Law in the Laval University, and during four years, editor of the *Courrier du Canada*, left for Europe on the 24th June last. An address, signed by the authorities of the University, the clergy and numerous friends, was presented to him, and Mr. Casgrain has just published a short notice of his career, accompanied by a good *carte de visite* and an autograph, the whole in the best Parisian style. Mr. Aubry is a self-made man; he was born in July 1819 at Tuffé, *département de la Sarthe*, and was the twelfth child of an old soldier who had served in the wars of the Republic. How Mr. Aubry acquired some knowledge, how he came to Paris with one franc in his pocket and worked his way through life, is a most amusing and instructive story, and another example of what industry, perseverance and good conduct will achieve under adverse circumstances.

TRANSACTIONS of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec session 1864-65. New series, part 3rd, 8vo., 156 p. Quebec.—Hunter, Rose & Co.

De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis, or perhaps more appropriately *Nil humani alienum à me puto*, ought to be the motto of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society. It would be difficult to imagine a greater variety of subjects than is to be found in this and the preceding numbers.

We have here "Coleoptera" and "Military drill," the Sleswig-Holstein question" and "the lost Island of Atlantis," "the Ancient Scandinavians" and "Copper mining in Canada East," besides two papers on magnetic Declination in Canada East, and an opening address by the President, John Langton, Esq., M. A., who has selected educa-

tion for his subject. We must not forget to mention also a disquisition on two mummies from Thebes. What next? In his essay, Mr. Langton treated the same question as to the relative advantage of classical or scientific studies in the training of the mind, that we have alluded to above in noticing Mr. Atkinson's lecture. We shall give extracts in our next.

TAYLOR.—Portraits of British Canadians.—The second and third parts of this work contain biographies and photographs of Sir Fenwick Williams, the late Sir Etienne Taché, the late George Moffatt and Wm. Morris, the late Jean Jacques Lartigue, first B. C. Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Dr. Mathieson, the Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Sanfield McDonald and Ferrier, and Principal Dawson.

There is no attempt at classification or system in the publication. The dead and the living, the native and the European, the soldier and the priest, are launched *pêle-mêle* on the highway to posterity. Although defective in some respects, this mode is not by any means unattractive; the style—of which we gave a specimen in our last number—continues elegant and pleasing, perhaps sometimes a shade too *recherché*.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, the late Premier, was born at St. Thomas on the 5th September, 1795. At the commencement of the war in 1812, he entered the 5th Battalion of embodied militia as ensign, and was soon afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy in the *Chasseurs Canadiens*. He was present with this corps at several engagements, at one of which—the battle of Plattsburg—his company lost eighteen men. While the war still continued, he had turned his attention to the study of surgery in the camps, and on the return of peace he adopted medicine as his profession, and settled at St. Thomas, where he married Mlle Sophie Morency and had fifteen children, of whom six only survive. In 1837, being a partizan of Mr. Papineau, he was suspected of complicity in the insurrection which then took place, but although his domicile was searched, no proofs were found against him. Immediately after the union of the Canadas, Mr. Taché was elected a representative for the County of l'Islet, and from that time until he accepted the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia in 1846, he acted with the Baldwin-Lafontaine party. In Parliament he advocated municipal government and public instruction, incurring without hesitation a certain degree of unpopularity in his county, where he had to struggle against those who were opposed to all local taxation. He held the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia until 1848, when he resigned it to join the Lafontaine-Baldwin Cabinet as Commissioner of Public Works, taking his seat in the Legislative Council at the same time. He also formed part of the Hincks-Morin and of the MacNab-Morin Ministry. On the resignation of Mr. Morin in 1855, it was to Mr. Taché that the task of forming the Lower Canadian section of the new Ministry was confided. In the following year, Sir Allan MacNab having retired, he formed the Taché-McDonald Cabinet. In the autumn of 1857, he withdrew, but gave his support to the McDonald-Cartier Administration. In 1858, he was called to England and received the order of knighthood; in 1860, he was made a Colonel in the army and appointed Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty; he was elected President of the Council of Public Instruction and, in 1862, received the order of St. Gregory from the Sovereign Pontiff; at the time of the "Trent affair" he was appointed on the commission charged with the duty of preparing a bill for the reorganisation of the militia. During the crisis which marked the fall of the Sanfield McDonald-Dorion Ministry in 1864, Sir Etienne Taché was applied to by both parties, but having refused to enter into a coalition with the Lower Canadian opposition, he consented to form, with the conservatives, the second Taché-McDonald Ministry, in which he discharged the duties of Receiver General and Minister of Militia. He presided at the Convention for the confederation of the Provinces held in 1864.

Sir Etienne Taché was undeniably the architect of his own fortune. But partially educated in his youth, it is to his natural abilities and studious habits, to his energy and the happy combination of rare qualities in his character, that he was indebted for success. In the Legislative Council, where he was charged with the duty of explaining and defending the measures of the Government, he was often called upon to speak in a language which was not his own, and in this difficult position, though unable to display his oratorical powers, he always acquitted himself of his task with success.

He died at the age of seventy, and leaves two sons and several daughters. A lecture on Physical Education, from his pen, will shortly be reprinted in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*.

—It is with pain that we have to record the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Morin, which occurred on the 27th July, at St. Adèle, county of Terrebonne.

Augustin Norbert Morin was born on the 12th October, 1803, at St. Michel de Bellechasse, and had therefore attained his 62nd year when he died. Born of an honest and pious family who cultivated the soil, he gave at an early age, unmistakable signs of talent and of a happy disposition.

Having completed his studies at the Seminary of Quebec, where he won many honors, he hesitated for a time between the church and the bar, but finally decided in favor of the latter. He studied law under the late Hon. D. B. Viger, and was admitted to practice in 1828. Three years before, he had published a *Letter* in pamphlet form addressed to Mr. Justice Bowen and defending the use of the French language in the courts of Justice. He also founded the *Minerve* newspaper about this time, and was its first editor. In 1830 he was elected a member of Parliament for the County of Bellechasse. Four years later, he, together with the Hon. L. J. Papineau, drafted the manifest known as the 92 Resolutions, and was delegated to England with an address founded thereon and exposing the grievances of Lower Canada. His mission failed, however, and he returned to Canada with Mr. Viger, determined upon resistance. A schism having taken place in the ranks of the liberal party in 1836, Mr. Morin went to Quebec to marshal those who still adhered to Mr. Papineau. In the following year, on the dispersion of the insurgents, he was forced to fly, but after remaining in concealment a few months he delivered himself up and demanded a trial, which request it was not, however, thought necessary to grant, and subsequently having been set at liberty, he was among the first representatives returned to Parliament after the Union. He was soon afterwards made a Judge of the Circuit Court, but resigned this office in the following year to enter the Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet as Commissioner of Crown Lands. In the elections which followed the resignation of that Ministry, he had the honor of being returned simultaneously for two counties, and on the opening of Parliament in 1841 was the opposition candidate for the Speakership of the House of Assembly. Resisting every offer that was made to detach him from his party, he steadily declined to essay the formation of a coalition. On the success of Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin in 1848, he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, which position he held up to 1851, when the Hincks-Morin Ministry came into existence. In this cabinet Mr. Morin was, at first, Provincial Secretary and afterwards Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having, in 1854, lost his election in Terrebonne, he was immediately returned for the County of Chicoutimi, but the Cabinet of which he formed part was soon compelled to resign, having encountered two adverse votes. In forming a new ministry Sir Allan MacNab at once applied to Mr. Morin, who according to his request, became a member of the coalition,—a position he resigned in the month of January following, to accept of a Judgeship in the Superior Court. Four years later he was appointed on the commission for the codification of the laws,—a great work, presenting formidable difficulties and involving immense labor, which he lived to see completed.

—The late Hon. Georges René Saveuse de Beaujeu, whose funeral took place on the same day as that of the late Premier, was born in 1810. The death of the late Count de Beaujeu a few years ago in France had left him heir to the title. Mr. de Beaujeu was appointed Legislative Councillor in 1848. Well read in Canadian history, he had long been engaged in making researches into historical and genealogical subjects, and was one of the most active members of the Historical Society of Montreal, having collected a great number of valuable works and documents bearing on American history. He died at the age of 55, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

—Mrs. Sigourney is dead. She died at 10 o'clock this morning, June 10, after a lingering decay. We believe there was no particular disease, aside from the failing powers of old age. She grew very thin, and wasted away. Her death, like her life and character, was marked by a quiet peace and a clear Christian trust. Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1781, and was, consequently, in her seventy-fourth year. During the quarter of a century ending, perhaps somewhere about 1850, her name was more widely known in either hemisphere than that of any other American authoress. Latterly her poetry has given place in most libraries to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded. She was early addicted to verse making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was, nevertheless, keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtle influences of nature. She removed to this city in 1814, where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public, in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic cares of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty, and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of

good moral precepts. Her poetry belongs to a past school, in which we look for such names as those of Dr. Beattie, Hannah Moore, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Watts, and perhaps we may add, without injustice, the more eminent one of Goldsmith. She has been called the 'Hemans of America,' and in some respects the designation was not amiss; her poetry in some particulars was not much unlike that of Mrs. Hemans, though more subtle, and perhaps less imaginative. Some of her poems are by no means destitute of imagination; but their main characteristic is their religious and preceptive spirit, blended with the evidences of the influence on the writer of natural objects and beauties.—*New York Paper.*

—Mr. Charles Waterton, the Naturalist—or, as he was more familiarly called in the neighbourhood of the place where he passed the last years of his life, Squire Waterton—the well-known naturalist and traveller, died at his residence, Walton Hall, near Wakefield. Although he had reached an advanced age—namely, eighty-three—yet he was hale and vigorous beyond the common lot of those of his time of life. On the day before he died he fell from a rustic bridge spanning a small stream. Dr. Wright and Mr. Horsfall were called in to him. The shock which the system had sustained was too great for him to rally from. The Rev. Canon Brown, before the death, administered to him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is understood the Pope telegraphed his benediction. Mr. Edmund Waterton, the squire's son, was in Rome with the Pope when the accident took place. The instructions which the departed squire left behind him concerning his burial are somewhat remarkable. A mausoleum for the reception of his body has long been erected near the top end of the lake. This sepulchre rests beneath the overhanging branches of two venerable oak trees. The body was not carried to the tomb by land, but across the lake in a boat: the mourners following in the wake in other boats. The squire had written his own epitaph. It is in Latin. The translation runs thus:—"Pray for the soul of Charles Waterton, born June, 1782, died 18—, whose wearied bones rest here."—*Exchange Paper.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

—At the sittings of the *Société Historique* of Montreal held on the 26th and 31st of July, Mr. J. U. Beaudry presented a collection of Parliamentary documents, several letters from emigrants in the colony of Kanakée, a "Glance at the Victoria Bridge and the Men who built it," and a copy of the Census of 1861. He also submitted a *Mémoire sur quelques cours de droit*, and read some genealogical notices by the late Sir Louis Lafontaine, the patron of the society. Rev. Mr. Verreau communicated a fragment of the original journal kept by M. St. Luc de Lacorne after the wreck of the French vessel *L'Auguste*. The rev. gentleman submitted certain explanatory notes, which are to accompany the publication of the manuscripts of Sanguinet and Badaeux on the war with the "Bostonians" in 1775, now in the press, he also presented *l'Histoire des Petites Ecoles de Montréal*. Hon. Mr. Chauveau presented the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* for 1864, and the pamphlet on the Indian languages, by Mr. O. N., in answer to Mr. E. Renan. Mr. R. Bellemare presented, on behalf of Robert Forsyth Esq., a leaden plate found under the foundation walls of the old Court House of Montreal, situated at the upper end of what is now called Jacques Cartier Square. The inscription on this plate indicates the years 1622 and 1742 as the dates at which the Jesuits settled in this place. He also presented documents on the capture of Fort Necessity, the imprisonment of the hostages, Stobo and Vambraam, and their examination before the tribunals of Montreal. These documents contain a plan of Fort Duquesne.

The President having announced the death of two of the most active and zealous members of the society, namely, Sir Etienne Taché, the Premier, and the Hon. G. R. Saveuse, Count de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council, a resolution was adopted expressing the profound regret felt by this society for the loss of these distinguished members, and of its sense of respect for the memory of men who had placed at the service of the country their personal knowledge and experience, as also the numerous and important documents which they held in their possession; and further requesting the secretary to transmit a copy of the resolution, together with an address of condolence, to Lady Taché and Mme de Beaujeu.

—There is to-day a slight lull in the criticism on the "History of Julius Caesar." Society has almost exhausted its ideas on the preface, and is now eagerly awaiting the appearance of the work itself. The following list of crowned heads who have, like Napoleon III, also appeared before the world as authors, is published in the Paris papers: Charlemagne wrote a book against the doctrine of Felix d'Urgel, and one on the question of the worship of images, the Emperor Frederick II was the author of a treatise on hunting; Maximilian I wrote the genealogies of several illustrious men; Charles V wrote a treatise on art, and an account of his reign; Chilperic celebrated the dogma of the Trinity in verse; Alfred the Great composed hymns; Marguerite d'Orleans, Queen of Navarre, wrote the "Marguerite des Marguerites" and the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre"; Queen of Elizabeth of England translated "Sallust" and "Sophocles";

Mary Stuart read at Louvre a Latin discourse of her own composition, and also wrote poetry; Charles IX, wrote a poem on Hunting; Marguerite de Valois left behind her poems and memoirs; Henry IV translated "Caesar's Commentaries"; a portion of the same work was translated and published by Louis XIV; Henry VIII of England obtained his title of "Defender of the Faith" for his treatise against Luther, James I wrote several controversial works, and his famous treatise against tobacco, Peter the Great composed treatise on naval subjects, the Emperor of China Hoan-Ti, who built the great wall, wrote several works, Louis XVIII composed anonymously comedies and tables; Napoleon I made some valuable annotations on the "Commentaries of Caesar;" and Napoleon III, is the author of works on artillery and pauperism in France. Now he has produced his *magnum opus*. The evening papers devote most of their spare space—that is, most of their paper—to the subject of "Julius Caesar;" and Mr. Alexandre Dumas, *père*, is to lecture on the same subject to-morrow. There used to be a saying, "dead as Julius Caesar," but the Emperor has brought him to life again and spoiled the proverb.—*Paris correspondent London Telegraph.*

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—For some time past we have been in search of statistics by which our readers could see the real progress which Canada and her rival, the American Union, are making in wealth and population. The official publication of the last census of the United States supplies the want. From the *Globe*, we gather full extracts from it, which we can compare with results of our advancement, and so strike the balance between the progress of the rivals. First, then we learn that the census tables show that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a far greater rate than the population of the United States. In 1850 the population of the United States and Territories was 23,191,876. In 1860 it numbered 31,433,922—an increase of 38.58 per cent in ten years. In January, 1852, the population of Upper Canada numbered 952,004. In January, 1862, it increased to 1,456,681—an increase of 53.01 per cent. In other words, says the *Globe*—"while the United States have added, in ten years, in round numbers, thirty-five persons to every hundred of her population, Upper Canada has added fifty-three to every hundred of hers."

So much for Upper Canada. The comparison does not, of course, hold so well as regards Lower Canada; but even there the States have not so much to boast of. In 1852 the population of Lower Canada was 800,261. In 1862 it may be stated to have been 1,138,430—an increase in ten years of 27.88 per cent, against the 35.50 per cent increase of the United States. But taking the increase of Upper and Lower Canada together the increase of the States, for the two periods of ten years mentioned, we find that the increase in population in Canada has been five per cent. greater than that in the States! This is a great result, considering the gigantic efforts made by the States to monopolise the emigration of the world. These figures, it will be seen, are so far at fault, that they compare the progress of the States from 1850 to 1860 against the progress of Canada from 1852 to 1862. But, then, it must be borne in mind that the emigration to Canada in the few years preceding 1850 was very small, while the emigration to the United States for the few years preceding 1862 was large—a state of things which renders total increased rate of population on the part of Canada all the more remarkable.

A further comparison of statistics reveals the fact that Lower Canada, slow as she is, has in ten years increased her population at a greater rate than any single State in the Union, during a like period of ten years, with, we believe, one exception, Illinois.—And with regard to Upper Canada, the result is still more satisfactory. To make a single comparison—Upper Canada, in ten years, increased her population from 952,004 to 1,456,680 an increase of 53.01 per cent. New York during a like period increased its population from 3,097,494 to 3,880,735—an increase of only 25.29 per cent! Compared to the increase for ten years of the whole group of Western States, including Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and the territory of Nebraska, the rate of increase in Upper Canada, for a like period, falls off. In 1850 the population of those States was 6,386,000. In 1860 it was 10,147,663—or an increase of 60.47 per cent; while, as we said before, the decimal increase of Upper Canada is 53.01 per cent. But manifestly the proper way to estimate the progress we are making is to compare the whole of the United States, Territories and all, with the whole of Canada, and according to this comparison, as has been already shown, Canada has increased her population, in ten years, five per cent. greater than the United States. These figures are satisfactory so far. They show that, despite the assertions of the annexationists, Canada is increasing in population—and population in the western world means wealth—at a greater rate than the States. They also indicate a bright future for the country, when emigration developed by the government to its fullest extent, and when, as we hope will be the case, the fertile prairies of the North West are thrown open to Canada and old country settlers.—*London Prototype.*