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**PAPERS RELATING TO THE INDIANS OF CANADA.**

**I. INDIAN SCHOOLS OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.**

In 1856 the Governor General issued a commission to Richard T. Pennefather, Froome Talfourd, and Thomas Worthington, Esquires, directing them to enquire into the condition of the various Indian Tribes of Canada. The Commissioners prepared an elaborate report in 1858, which contained a great deal of most valuable and interesting information, relating to the past and present history of these tribes, and also various practical suggestions for the continued amelioration of their condition.

Up to 1860, the Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada, was appointed by the Home Government, and the office was held by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General. In that year, however, a change was made, and the Department was transferred to the Canadian Government. The Commissioner of Crown Lands is now, *ex officio*, head of the Indian Department; but its management chiefly devolves upon the Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, whose whole time is devoted to the business of the Department. Not only is the management of the Indian Lands, payment of annuities to the tribes and other matters connected with their civil interests confided to this Department, but also the control of the schools established among them. As the Indians are relieved from all school taxation, no part of the school fund is paid in support of their schools, nor does the school law of either Province apply to them. The Indian schools are not, therefore, under the supervision of either of the Departments of Education for Upper or Lower Canada. We have selected the following

items of information relating to the various Indian schools in the Province, from the "Report on Indian Affairs," "for the half year, ending June, 1864." In that report, Mr. William Spragge, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, says:—"Another subject of very considerable interest is the education of the Indian people. To this subject the Department is continually giving its attention. One of the new schools brought into existence during the past year is that established for the benefit of the Micmacs, settled in the Township of Maria, to the southward of the Restigouche. The new school is under the supervision of Ralph Dimock, Esq., the superintendent of Public Schools in the adjacent settlements, Upon the Restigouche, at Mission Point, is another school attended by the children of Micmac Indians, and likewise assisted from funds managed by this Department. It is believed to be very efficiently conducted, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Saucier. In Western Canada, among the Indian schools lately established, is a second school among the Mississaguas of the New Credit Settlement, and another at Little Current on the Great Manitoulin Island conducted by Mr. Burkitt, and supported by one of the Church Societies, unaided by Indian funds. Upon the Grand River, the New England Society which has done so much in the cause of education among the Six Nation Indians, has extended its Institution, established in the vicinity of Brantford."

The following contains some detailed information in regard to the principal Indian schools in Canada:—

**EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SCHOOLS AMONG THE INDIANS: THEIR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS, ETC.**

*Statement received from Mr. Superintendent Bartlett, with letter of 11th January, 1865.*

**SAUGEEN.**—There are two Indian Schools here. One in the village kept by Henry S. Jones, an educated Indian, since the 1st of October last. His salary of \$200 a year is paid by the Wesleyan Society.

The average daily attendance has been 10 out of 27, 11 of these children have been away with their parents hunting.

13 boys, of whom 4 read 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books. 9 spell.

15 girls, of whom 4 read 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books. 10 spell.

4 boys and 4 girls write and study arithmetic. 1 geography and maps.

The second school is taught at French Bay, 5 miles from the Indian village school, where there is a large settlement of Indians living on their respective farm lots.

This school is taught by Mr. John Scott, a white man, who was appointed by the Wesleyan Society, but whose salary is paid from Indian Funds at the rate of \$200 a year. On the strength of this sum being voted by the Indians, the above society duplicate that amount for the salary of Henry Jones, the teacher of the other school. The Society of Friends also contribute \$25 a year to this school.

I had a personal interview and conversation with Mr. Scott in regard to this school. He is well fitted for his duty, and takes great interest in the Indian children.

I must certainly say, from personal observation, as far as the Indian schools in this superintendency are concerned, that the Wesleyan Society use great caution in the choice and appointments of the Teachers for Indian schools,—good moral character combined with proper qualifications, being specially regarded. The return for this school is number of pupils on roll: boys 21, girls 18. Total 39.

Average weekly attendance .....	70
“ daily .....	14
Total in 7 months.....	1986
Number spelling (cannot read) .....	16
“ in reading .....	17
“ arithmetic.....	13
“ geography.....	7
“ writing .....	13

The missionary at this station, the Revd. Mr. Cooley, states that their Society has a Sabbath School which has given great satisfaction the past year.

The following are its statistics:—

No. on the roll: 14 boys, 21 girls.....	35
Average attendance .....	20
No. in Bible Class .....	12
Library, No. of Volumes .....	150
Sunday School Advocates (newspaper) taken.....	12

I regret to say from Mr. Cooley's Report that mortality in this band seems to be on the increase. He has buried 4 in 3 weeks.

**CARR CROKER.**—The school at this station is taught by John Jacobs, an Indian, and brother of the late Revd. Peter Jacobs, Church of England Missionary at Manitoulin Island.

Mr. Jacobs salary is \$200 a year paid by the Church of England Missionary Society.

No. of children in attendance 20 to 30.  
Read and spell in 1st book, 10; 2nd book, 10; 3rd book, 2.  
Number that write, 10.

Most of them cipher in the four first rules of arithmetic.

The Indians expressed to me their entire satisfaction with the progress the children had made under Mr. Jacobs, who says in a letter to me, most of the children began from the alphabet, and that for the 18 months he has taught them he has seen a great improvement.

After each lesson they read he explains the meaning to them in Indian, and asks them questions in both languages. They can now understand and speak a good many words in English.

**CHRISTIAN ISLAND.**—The teacher to the Indian School on this Island is a white woman—Miss Charlotte Adams, who is appointed by the Wesleyan Society. Her salary of \$100 a year is paid from Indian funds, and it is intended to add another \$100 by the Society.

Miss Adams has been a good deal amongst the Indians, and knows a little of the language; she is well adapted and well qualified for a teacher, and a better selection for the Indian children could not have been made.

No. of pupils on register, boys, 29; girls, 29. Total, 58.  
No. of pupils now in attendance, boys, 15; girls, 15. Total, 30.  
Average attendance, boys, 7½; girls, 6. Total, 13½.  
Lowest average monthly attendance is 11½.  
Highest “ “ 16½.

Books used are National Series.

No. in Alphabet, 21.

No. in 1st book, 21; 2nd book, 16; 3rd book, 3.

Arithmetic is taught simultaneously to the whole school on the black board with illustrations.

Geography, as above from the maps.

All the children write on their slates till they learn the forms of the letters.

**SKUGOG ISLAND.**—There is no school here, nor has there been any for many years. The band is very small, there being not more than 8 or 10 children of an age to go to school.

**MUD LAKE.**—The school here is supported by the New England Society. The Teacher is James Schofield for the boys; Mrs. Schofield for the girls.

Boys at school .....	14
Girls “ .....	11—25
Average daily attendance .....	18
Number who spell .....	12
“ who read .....	20
“ study arithmetic .....	12
“ geography .....	3
“ writing .....	16

A small farm is attached to this school upon which the boys are required to work an hour each day.

**ALNWICK.**—The only Report received from this school is for the quarter to 30th Sept. 1864, viz:

No. of boys, 26; girls, 19. Total, 45. White children at the school, 6.

The teacher is a very competent young man, son of the Rev. Mr. Madden, the Wesleyan Missionary at this station.

Mr. Thos. E. Madden's salary is \$200 a year paid by the above society. He holds a second class certificate as a Teacher.

**EXTRACT from Superintendent Gilkison's letter accompanying his Report on the Grand River Indian Schools.**

The number of Schools among the Six Nations are eight, and the Mississaguas have two, or ten in all. The first seven schools are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Nelles, who kindly furnished the information regarding them, and in his letter states:—“Four of the teachers are Indians, who were educated at the Mohawk Institution (school No. 1), where the children are boarded, clothed, and educated, thus securing regular attendance, and consequently the improvement of the children is very satisfactory.

“In addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, the boys are instructed in agriculture, and the girls in sewing spinning, knitting, &c.

“The other six are Day Schools, at which the attendance of the children is very irregular, and on this account their progress is slow and unsatisfactory.”

The 8th school is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Germaine, Wesleyan Missionary; and the 9th School under the care of the Rev. Mr. Lawson, of the same Mission. The 10th is a new school, lately established, and has a Board of Trustees from the New Credit Band. Some children from the white settlers, in the Township of Walpole, attend this school, paying the teacher 25 cents each, per week.

A substantial addition has been made to the Mohawk Institute, which now affords accommodation for one hundred children.

The New England Society is thus conferring immense benefits upon the Indian people, who will, no doubt, appreciate them.

It may be observed that the capacity of Indian children for learning is quite as good as that of the whites.

**EXTRACT from letter of W. Livingston, Indian Commissioner, dated at Delaware, 2nd January, 1865.**

“I find, by reliable information furnished by the Rev. Abraham Sickles and William Duxtater, that the present population of the Oneida Band is, in round numbers, six hundred, and they are gradually increasing. As Christians, they are divided into two denominations—Church of England and Methodists. The Rev. R. Flood had the Church people under his care for some years, Mr. Potts having been sent thither under the auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society, as schoolmaster and catechist. Mr. Potts eventually took orders, and was their Missionary till within a few months back, when he was incapacitated by an illness which terminated in his death, about three weeks ago. William Duxtater, a good Indian, has acted, and still acts, as a sort of catechist; but, he tells me, they have had no school since Mr. Potts was ordained, a circumstance his people much regret, as the children of the professing members of the Church are numerous. The Methodists, on the other hand, have an efficient organization under the Rev. A. Sickles, and have also a teacher in their school named Francis G. H. Wilson, whose salary (\$160.00 per annum) is paid by the Wesleyan Missionary Board Fund. The present attendance of children is neither large nor regular. In warmer weather, from 20 to 30 children attend. The branches taught are the common series of school books, with which, however, the school is rather inadequately furnished.”

**EXTRACT from letter from S. Colquhoun, Indian Agent, dated Cornwall, 12th December, 1864.**

I have to inform you that the school at St. Regis has been closed for this year past, as Mr. McDonell, the late teacher, left and was to return soon, but has not done so, for the reason that his salary was kept back by the Board of Education for Lower Canada, to whom the school reports have been sent for the last few years, and

not through me to the Indian Department, as formerly had been done.

*EXTRACT from letter of Rev. P. J. Saucier, dated Mission of Restigouche, 22nd December, 1864.*

The number of children that have attended the school this year is:—Males, 33; females, 31; total, 64.

English and French are the two languages taught in the school. The children are learning the reading, writing, and spelling, by heart, and learning by heart some pieces of their books, translating, table of multiplication, arithmetic, and geographical map.

The study of the globe would be a great benefit to the children. This study would give them a great knowledge of the different parts of the world, but until now, the school had no means sufficient to get one. These are the several branches taught in the school at Restigouche. The name of the teacher is Joseph Dorais, a young man from the district of Montreal.

His salary is £50 a year. He receives payment from three sources—from the Department of Education, from the Indian Department and from the people of his mission; but the Indians being so poor that I can raise but a few dollars from them.

The following table contains various items of statistical information in regard to all of the Indian schools in Canada.

The following miscellaneous items are taken from the report.—

*The Receipts and Expenditures of the Indian Department are as follows:*—The receipts for lands and timber for the half-year commencing 1st January and ending 30th June, 1864, were \$33,907.78; interest and investments for the same period, \$43,734.57; annuities and grants, \$17,310.00; making a total of \$95,042.35. The payments, comprehending annuity and interest money, made to Indians, and including salaries, surveys and incidental expenses, amounted, for the same period, to \$63,006.36. At the commencement of the year 1864 the total sum, as represented in the books of this Department, at the credit of the various Indian bands, was \$1,530,343.31. At the termination of the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, from payment of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after defraying salaries and all other charges, was \$1,562,530.19—showing an increase of \$32,186.88.

*Indian Presents.—Pensions.*—Since the publication of the last Report, the Province has relieved the Imperial Government of the duty of supplying a limited number of aged and needy Indian men and women with the annual donation of a blanket for each such person. The blankets were purchased by this Department, and were issued as usual in the autumn so that in consequence of the present accounts being brought to the 30th June, 1864 only; no particulars thereof, will appear on this occasion.

The Home Government continues to pay the pensions to Messrs. Chesley, Anderson and others, amounting for the half-year to £425 1s. 7d. sterling, out of Imperial funds, and likewise to issue through the Commissariat Department, a ration allowance commuted by a money payment, to certain Lower Canada Indians, amounting for the half-year to 30th June last to \$106.82. With the exception of the retention of these two obligations, it may be considered that the connection of the British Government with the Indians of Canada, has been relinquished. And that upon the Province has devolved the duty of promoting the well-being of those people, and advancing their condition, by every practicable means.

*Habits of Industry.*—The officers of the Department, and myself among the number, in Official visits to the Indian settlements, inculcate a greater attention to Agriculture. The occupation to which circumscribed as they are, (with sufficient Reserves including, especially in Western Canada, lands adapted to tillage, set apart for their benefit) they might with very great advantage, if resolved to be industrious, profitably apply themselves. I find, however, that there a bad system prevails, permitted in times past to grow into existence, which must be uprooted before I can hope for the desired success. We have seen among the white population people too lazy to work their farms themselves, and when they did farm their lands themselves, cultivate them so unskillfully as often to have but half-crops. The naturally indolent character of too many men of Indian blood disposes them to accept offers to farm on shares, which fostering their disinclination for constant labor admits of their subsisting, although miserably, while leading a life of idleness. This engenders habits opposed to temperate and virtuous living, and conduces to that demoralization in a greater or less degree which the absence of occupation occasions to people of whatsoever race and blood they may be. To effect improvement we must then break up the noxious system out of which so much evil grows. No true civilization can prevail apart from labor, either physical or mental, and with the former must come at least of the latter be combined, in order that with labor, skill may go hand in hand. And, as regards our present subject, that Agriculture may

be practised as a science, it is important that the Indian people shall be educated for it, that it be encouraged in every possible way, and that the policy to be pursued be such as to dissuade the Indians from its neglect. The Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 74, by section 10, prohibits any persons other than Indians or intermarried with Indians from settling upon, or occupying Indian lands. Under this law, the officers of the Department do remove intruders. And, with a view to terminate the enervating and pernicious practice of associating white settlers on the occupancy of their lands, and giving over the cultivation of the farms to them in shares, the law may effectually be invoked. Giving, however, beforehand, due notice to those concerned, that the existing arrangements must be terminated. At a first view, this may be regarded as a harsh proceeding. But when it is considered that the system shuts out the younger members of an Indian family from useful employment, and enforces upon them idleness with its tendency to dissipation, the necessity for insisting upon the abolition of farming on shares, becomes obvious.

In some recent instances, the Department has, when aiding the Indians in Lower Canada, supplied them with implements of husbandry, and with seed grain. And it is hoped that with each succeeding year progress is being made in improving the condition of the Indian people in nearly every section of the Province.

## 2. SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

SUGGESTIONS IN VIEW OF LEGISLATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

(A Memorandum submitted to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, Wesleyan Missionary.)

1st. A measure might be passed by the Legislature during the present session, if possible, introduced by the Supt. General of Indian affairs, which would recognize the Indians as a part of the population for whom Education is desirable—up to the present time they have no recognition in the legislation bearing upon the Education of the people.

2nd. This measure should secure to them a portion of the Grant from the revenue set apart each year for Educational purposes—and make it essential, in order that they partake of this grant, that the Councils of the Indians should appropriate an amount equal to it from their funds, in the same manner as the County Councils do the same thing; and that these two sums constitute the "Government Indian School Fund."

3rd. This measure should give the Indians the privilege of the Provincial Normal School—the Provincial Depository for School Apparatus, Libraries, &c., in the same manner as other Schools have this privilege.

4th. This measure should make the Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province the Chief Supt. of Indian Schools, &c.

It should make the Visiting Supt. of Indian affairs, managing the affairs of a reserve, each particular reserve the Treasurer of the Government Indian School Fund for that reserve. He alone to receive and disburse the moneys of the fund, and for no other purpose than the payment of salaries of Teachers duly authorized to teach Indian Schools, and upon the order of the Trustees of such Schools. All moneys raised and expended for School purposes, whether for the building or repairs, or furnishing School Houses, the purchase of books, apparatus, or Libraries, the payment of salaries of Teachers, together with the time school has been open, the attendance, the branches taught, and all matters, as in other Schools, to be reported to him at the end of each year. The claims of each School to be dependent on its condition and effectiveness as indicated in such report.

5th. That the Council of each nation, or nations, or band of Indians, as usually constituted, have power to divide their reserve into School Sections,—to define the extent and limits of the same—to alter, change, or unite such sections as required. Such divisions, alterations, changes or unions to be subject to the approval of a Board of Education, to be constituted as in our next.

6th. The visiting Supt., the Missionaries laboring on the reserve being Clergymen or Ministers with their respective Churches. Two of these clergymen or ministers, with the visiting Supt., to be a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board. They are to examine Teachers, to classify and license them (for Indian Schools), to have power to cancel and annul licenses for sufficient cause, to visit and to generally superintend the Schools in accordance with regulations to be made.

7th. That each section, when constituted, elect three Trustees from the householders of the section—none but householders to be eligible to the office, or to vote at meetings of the section. After

the first year School has been in operation, one trustee to go out, and one to be elected, all to be eligible to re-election each year. These trustees to have given to them such duties and power as Indian trustees may be thought capable of discharging. But as a check and a guide (at least for a time) to let all their acts be subject to the approval or veto of any two members of the Board. Orders or checks for money, or for the privilege of the Provincial Normal School, or for property from the Provincial Depository for libraries, apparatus, &c., to be of value, only when endorsed by one or more members of the Board, to the extent of the legal claims of such School and no further.

The above, with any other provisions which may be thought necessary by the Chief Supt. of Education or the Supt. General of Indian affairs, if passed into a law, by "the powers that be," would do but simple justice to the Indians, and might serve to draw out their deeper interest in their own improvement; besides fostering and grinding the efforts they are now making.

I forbear to say any more, leaving these suggestions to their own merits—hoping, at least, that they may be taken as well intended.

They are submitted with all due respect and deference.

(Signed,) THOS. WILLIAMS,  
Wesleyan Missionary.

New Credit Wesleyan Indian  
Mission, February 29th, 1864.

**SOME FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THOSE ON WHOM DEVOLVE  
THE CARE OF THE INDIANS OF OUR PROVINCE.**

I. The Indians of this Upper Province do not, nor have they (as far as I am aware) received any share of the very large amount of money so commendably appropriated by the Government for the education of the people of the province. The settlements, as far as they extend, the cities, the towns and villages, are provided for; all have aids in money tendered to them, of which they may avail themselves by complying with some very proper and easy regulations. The coloured people, deaf mutes, the blind are all thought of, spoken of; the Indian and his children alone are not mentioned in the enactments aiming at the education of the people, as if they were not in existence, or as if, in their present condition, living surrounded by settlements of white people, the ignorance, resulting from the neglect of their education, would not be injurious to themselves and to the contiguous populations. The friends of the Indian often ask how is this? The government of the country should be able to answer the question. Some have volunteered an apology by saying: "The Indians are not tax payers." If they do not pay direct taxes they are consumers, to a very large extent, of goods which yield revenue. But the government owes education to paupers, who are only an expense, and why not to the Indians?

II. It is said that crime is on the increase among the Indians; and especially among those who live near our towns and settlements. At least our county officers say this. May there not be some connection between this and the neglect of their education?

III. The Indians are, in many cases, becoming much interested in the education of their children and youth. They have, in several instances, erected school-houses and established schools; in some cases supporting them by appropriations from their funds, and in others trying to keep them in operation by voluntary subscriptions. This fact will indicate that they have, in these cases, passed to a condition in which they will be able to appreciate efforts in their behalf, and they may be expected to co-operate with these efforts if the right method is taken with them.

IV. A very large proportion of the Indians, who are Christians, have obtained some education. The largest number of the younger people, of both sexes, can read and write; some have a partial acquaintance with numbers; many have acquired a love of reading; some take and read the papers; some families have small collections of books. Sunday schools with libraries have great attractions for the young people, who take and read the books with great avidity. Post Masters, who live in their immediate vicinity, can testify that their letters are numerous. The English is to them a learned language. Most of their reading, and nearly all their written communications are in our language. Its influence upon them is rapidly on the increase. Those who know the Indians are fully sensible that, in proportion as they know our language and from books, papers and conversation get into our habits of thought and feeling, they are civilized and no further.

V. The Indians came by this education:

1st. By the labours and efforts of the Missionary organizations of the several christian communities having Missionaries among them, aided in many cases by parent institutions in the mother country. The amounts expended in this work, if estimated from the beginning, would be found very considerable. Some of the best talent in the different churches has been employed in this work. It has been

going on for more than a generation, and the results, as stated in my fourth part, are part of the precious fruit.

2nd. A corporation known as the "New England Company" have maintained, for many years, schools with some settlements of Indians. Some of their schools are large and superior; in some of them the common mechanic arts, with agriculture, are taught in unison with letters; and there cannot be a doubt but much good has been effected by them.

The Indians themselves, under the influence of their missionaries and with the sanction of the Indian Department and its officers, have appropriated considerable sums from their own moneys for Industrial Schools, which have done much good. These Schools, however, became unpopular with the Indians, who do not fancy separation from their children, the children themselves not taking well with the restraint necessary to such institutions. The Indians, are, however, setting apart some of their money for home Schools, indicating a disposition to help themselves.

From these sources, and these alone, (with some few exceptions bearing on individual cases) comes all the education which the Indians now have, and which, along with their christianity, gives them their best qualification to live in their present circumstances, contiguous to settlements of white people, and furnishes them with the only prompting they experience, to rise to a level with their neighbours. It certainly devolves on those to whom is committed the care of these people, to foster and encourage their promptings with all due deference and respect. I submit the above written facts to their serious consideration.

(Signed,) THOS. WILLIAMS,  
Wesleyan Missionary.

New Credit Wesleyan Indian  
Mission, 29th February, 1864.

**3. THE INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND  
CANADA.**

The following is a letter on this subject from the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada:—

MY DEAR DR. RYERSON,—The condition of the Indians on our frontiers is far from satisfactory, and there are many persons who advocate a radical change in the policy of our government towards them. Our missions to christianise them, too, have not been over wise or successful, and the whole subject of their relations to our race and of our duty as a christian people is being anxiously considered. It is said that under the policy of the Hudson Bay Co., and of your Home Government, they are better protected, more civilized and more contented. The tide of emigration which, on our side, presses them sorely adds, of course, a complication to the problem from which the Hudson Bay Co., &c., are relieved. Still there must be some secret in your conduct towards the Aborigines which we have not fully learned, and it is to ascertain it that I venture to ask you if you can point me to any source of complete and accurate information. Any views which you yourself may have formed as the fruit of your experience and reflection would be especially valuable. Remembering with much pleasure our meeting of several years since,

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signed,) ALONZO POTTER,

Philadelphia, April 18, 1864.

(Copy of Reply.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 25th June, 1864.

RIGHT REV'D. SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, to which the Chief Superintendent, now absent, has requested me to reply.

The relation of the Indians to the British Government, whether Imperial or Colonial, has always been an intimate one. In the main, the Indians have been well treated by the Government; and their confidence in its honour and fair dealing has, as a general rule, been unbounded. It is a significant fact that none of the British Indians (i.e., those under British protection) have ever been found in the ranks of the enemy. During the long contests with the French in this country, the British Indians remained true to their allegiance. It was so also in the war of 1812, and in the rebellion of 1837. The secret of this fidelity was, no doubt, the faithfulness of the Government in strictly fulfilling its engagements with them. Any breach of faith with the Indians would be looked upon as a disgrace and as an act of oppression by the strong against the weak.

Down to 1845-50 it was the policy of the Government to make "presents" to the Indians in payment of their annuities. A

change was then made, and a commutation of these annual presents was proposed. The grant, or distribution of gunpowder was discontinued in 1845; and in 1851 the commutation money for this one item (which had accumulated) amounted to about \$10,000. About the time the "presents" were discontinued, the Indians were induced to consent to apply a portion of their annual commutation money to the purposes of Industrial Education among themselves; and in 1851 about \$6,000 of the "powder" money, referred to as above, were divided between the Alderville and Mount Elgin Industrial Schools. These appropriations are, I believe, still made annually by the Indians. I have understood, however, that the scheme of industrial education among the Indians has not of late years been very successful. I doubt very much whether any system of education among them will flourish for any length of time which is not brought under the supervision of a Department such as ours, which could deal systematically with the details. I may state that the "presents" are not wholly discontinued. Blankets are still given to the old and deserving among the Indians, and pensions are still paid to some of them. In addition to the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions and schools among the Indians in Upper Canada, the "New England Society" (of Colonial times) maintains an efficient (Church of England) establishment among them near Brantford, besides other schools elsewhere. In Lower Canada the Roman Catholic Church has, from the earliest times, devoted great attention to the wants of the Indians. The Indian Department at Quebec—a branch of the Crown Lands Department—would, no doubt furnish any information that might be further desired, on application to Wm. Spragge, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs.

I have the honour to be, Right Rev. Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
Deputy Supt. Ed., U.C.

The Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D.,  
Bishop of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

#### 4. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

*From the Report of the Special Commissioners appointed by the Governor General, in 1856, to investigate Indian affairs.*

We find that at the earliest period of which we have any accurate accounts, the nations, in possession of what is now called Canada, were the Algonkins\* the Hurons, Wyandots or Yendotes, and their kindred of that singular Confederacy called by the French "La Nation neutre."

As "la nations neutre" was exterminated by the Iroquois in some of their predatory and murderous incursions into Canada before the year 1650, we need not enter into any of the details of their history.

The Hurons, Wyandots or Yendots as they are more properly called, were the head and principal support of the Algonkin Tribes against the Five Nations; the Delawares themselves, leaders in their own confederacy to this day recognize the superiority of the former, who originally held most of the Peninsula between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, and some of their settlements were found by the French on the North-Eastern Coast of Lake Huron.†

They consisted of several confederated Tribes, the Atonch-ronons, the Attiguenongua-hai, the Attiquaou-eutou (or Nation de l'Ours), Ahrendah-ronons, and the Tionontate, who resided in the part of the country now occupied by the Wyandots near Amherstburg. The word "Huron" is of French origin. They are generically Iroquois, that is they speak a dialect of the same lingual stock. Notwithstanding this affinity fierce wars raged between them and the Confederacy of the Five Nations, and about the middle of the 17th century, the latter attacked their settlements and drove many of them up into the country of the Otchipwes, by whose help they subsequently expelled the Invaders, and a portion of them returned to Detroit, in the vicinity of their ancient seats.

\* We have used the word "Algonkin" in its generic sense, we shall have occasion afterwards, to particularize the subdivision of the Nation, and use the term as it is now appropriated specially to a Tribe. It here includes the Lenni Lenape, the Shawnees, Otchipwes, (Chippewas,) Pottawatamies, Ottawas, Nipissings, Abenakis, Amalacites, Montagnais, Sokokis, Mistassins and Mohegans; These though widely different in many respects, all speak dialects of the "Algonkin" tongue, a term applied by the early French Settlers to this extensively diffused language.

† The names of a Yendot Tribe appears in the list of Residents at the Lac des Deux Montagnes by Sir W. Johnson in 1763. They subsequently however migrated northward, and probably rejoined their Brethren in the West.

At this period the Otchipwes or Chippewas settled themselves in the valley of the Thames, and surrounding country. At the time of their defeat a portion of the Hurons escaped by the valley of the Ottawa, and took refuge under the walls of Quebec. Hence arose the Indian Settlement at Sillery, whose descendants now claim to exist at La Jeune Lorette.

The Algonkins reckoned among their kindred Tribes the Lenni Lenape, one division of whom, the Delawares, are now to be found on the River Thames, in the Township of Oxford.

They must not be considered as original occupants of this tract; they settled there under an order in Council, dated 1793, after they had been driven from their former Settlement on the River Muskingum in Ohio, by reason of troubles which arose between them and the surrounding Whites. They were the first Tribe in Western Canada who embraced Christianity; and in their early history are noted for the suavity of their demeanor and the docility with which they submitted to the directions of the Missionaries. Many individuals of this Tribe have also become incorporated with the Six Nations.

Another Branch of the Lenni Lenape, the Minsic also called Monsey or Munsee, that is the Wolf Tribe, are to be found at the Village called after them Muncey town, on the Reserve which they occupy in common with the Chippewas of the Thames.

A third branch of the Lenape,\* the Shawanese or Shawnoes, are still represented in this Province by a few scattered individuals, among some of the other Tribes. Their name is well known in Canadian history from the valour displayed by them under the guidance of Tecumseth.

The Ottawas originally held sway on the river of that name, † until driven thence by the victorious Iroquois who turned their arms against them after the rout of the Yendots. They fled Westward into the Pottawatamic Country. They do not however seem to have formally relinquished a claim to their former habitation, until after the taking of Detroit, when a quadripartite Treaty was signed by them, the Wyandots, the Otchipwes and the Pottawatamies; by this agreement the Otchipwes obtained that part of the country lying north-east of a line drawn east and west through the city of Detroit, while the river of that name was taken as the dividing line from north to south.

The Yendots resumed undisputed possession of part of the tract over which they had held acknowledged Sovereignty among the native Tribes.

The north-west portion fell to the lot of the Ottawas, while the Pottawatamies occupied the remaining section. The settlement of the Otchipwes on the Thames was not disturbed.

This agreement is important, as white people have endeavoured under irregular titles acquired from the other Tribes concerned in this Treaty, to obtain land in possession of the Wyandots.

The Ottawas now residing in Canada, have for the most part returned to this side of late years from the American shore, where they were located under the foregoing Treaty. Members of this Tribe are to be found in the Manitoulin Islands, and scattered along the shore of Lake Huron. Some are also settled on Walpole Island at the head of Lake St. Clair.

Scattered throughout the Western District are also to be found the Pottawatamies in considerable number. They are able to communicate with the Otchipwes without much difficulty, as their Dialects are very nearly akin. The Pottawatamies have all migrated from the United States into Canada.

After the expulsion of the Five Nations from their conquest on the Ottawa, and in Western Canada, the Otchipwes and their Brethren the Mississaguas or Eagle Tribe seem gradually to have moved down from their hunting grounds in the Upper Lakes, and to have taken the place of the neutral Nation and other Tribes, who had been either extirpated or dispersed by the Iroquois. They thus overspread the Country lying between the Ottawa, Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and extended themselves along the northern shore of Lake Erie.

Proceeding eastward we find among the Tribes of Algonkin origin, the Nipissings, ‡ and the Band now specially called Algonkins, who are to be found at the Lake of the Two Mountains, on

\* Another theory identifies the Shawnoes with the lost Eries, as both assumed the appellation of "The Tribe of the Cat or Racoon." This would make them of the Iroquois Stock.

† So great was their strength, and so undisputed their sovereignty that tribute was exacted and unhesitatingly paid to them by all Indians making use of that great highway between the North West and the then infant Colony of Canada. Some writers go so far as to derive their name from this toll of black mail levied.

‡ A Branch of these, the Amikams, or Beaver Tribe, migrated to the Manitoulin Islands. The Nipissings had the reputation of speaking the Algonkin tongue in its greatest purity.

the Gatineau, at Maniwaki, and thence scattered around the head waters of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice; with them are associated those who were termed by the French *Têtes de Boules*—The name of one of their Bands lives in the appellation of the Lake and River Abbitibbés.—The Tribe mentioned by Sir W. Johnson as to be found near Trois-Rivières, the Skaghquanohronos were also Algonkins, although called by him by an Iroquois name.

The Abenakis of St. Francis and Beaucour came originally from the Kennebec and the neighbouring localities where they may still be traced by the appellation of two of their Bands, perpetuated in the names of the Rivers Penobscott and Androscoggin; they were among the first to immigrate in order to place themselves under the protection of France. Incorporated with them are still to be found individuals of the dispersed Tribes Mohegans or *Les Loups* and the Sokokis, who formerly lived at Saco, and were known as allies of the Mohawks.

The Etchemins or "Canoe-men" whose haunts on the north shore can be traced in "Les Escoumains" are the same as the Amalacites who originally roamed through the forests on the St. John and Ste. Croix Rivers in New Brunswick, and are still to be found on the Rivière Verte; while, further down, the Micmacs or the Gaspé Nation, are the Canadian representatives of the principal nation once spread over the north shore of New Brunswick, throughout Nova Scotia, and thence along the coast of Maine.

Such a brief statement of the nations, whom the early settlers either found in possession of the Country, or who at a very early period sought the alliance and protection of the French.

At later dates other Tribes were added to the population of Canada; of these the Iroquois are by far the most important.

In 1783, the Six Nations, as the celebrated Confederacy of the Iroquois was called, followed the fortunes of the English at the conclusion of the American War, and received in lieu of their possessions on the South shore of Lake Ontario, a grant on the Grand River from Sir Frederick Haldimand, which was confirmed on January 14, 1793, by a Patent under the Great Seal, issued by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. The tract so granted had been previously

purchased from the Mississagas. One of the Tribes, the Mohawks, received a similar grant on the Bay of Quinté which had likewise been acquired in the same way from the Mississagas in that neighbourhood.

The oldest members of the confederacy are Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas, whose union precedes tradition; the Oneidas and Senecas are younger associates,—while the Tuscaroras, who constitute the sixth Nation, were adopted at a still later period. The Oneidas seem at one time to have been omitted from category, and the Auquagas inserted in their stead.

Another branch of the Oneidas, who remained in the United States when the majority of the Tribe removed to Canada, subsequently followed their friends, and are settled on the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex. Several other bands have been from time to time absorbed into the number of the Iroquois, and now only exist as families or subdivisions of the Tribes. In this way we find the Nanticokes, who formerly dwelt on the east shore of the Continent beyond the Delaware River. The Tutulias, Muntures and Delaware Indians have also representatives among the Six Nations.

These latter are related to the Iroquois who are to be found lower down on the St. Lawrence, and at the Lake of the Two Mountains. The Iroquois of Caughnawaga and Actikissasno or St. Regis, are the descendants of those who were induced by the French to congregate at Frontenac, whence they removed to their present settlements. With them are incorporated the Oswegatchys of La Gallette, or Prescott, who were chiefly emigrants from the Onondagas. The Iroquois at the Lake of the two Mountains separated from those at the Sault St. Louis, when the Village was moved from the lower end of the Reserve near Longueuil to its present site.

We are led to believe that the Iroquois have a better claim to the Islands in the St. Lawrence, below Guananoque than the Mississagas, who dispute them with them, inasmuch as the former seem to have been the earlier recognised occupants of that part of the country.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools throughout the Province.

Name of Indian Reserve and Band.	Name of the Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Moravians of the Thames	David J. Croghan	\$ cts 200 00	Funds of Tribe	28	12	40	
Wyandots of Anderdon	Thomas King	200 00	do	7	8	15	
Chippewas of Sarnia	Charlotte Adams	250 00	do	40	20	60	
Chippewas and Pottawatomes of Walpole Island	Wm. A. Cathcart	100 00	do	32	9	41	
Oneidas of the Thames	Francis G. H. Wilson	160 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	Not known		30	
Chippewas of Saugeen	H'y S. Jones	200 00	do	18	15	33	School at the Indian Village.
do	John Scott	225 00	\$200 from Funds of Tribe and \$25 from Society of Friends	21	18	39	School at French Bay.
Chipp's of Saugeen Sun. School	Rev. Mr. Cooley, Miss'y		Wesleyan Missionary Society	14	21	35	School at French Bay.
Mississagas of Lake Scugog	(The school here has been closed for a number of years, there being only 8 or 10 children)		New England Society	14	11	25	Partly a day and partly a boarding-school: there is also a small farm worked by the boys.
Mississagas of Mud Lake	Mr. and Mrs. Schofield	Not known					6 of these are white children. No Return for 1864.
Mississagas of Alnwick	Thomas B. Madden	200 00	do do	26	19	45	
Mississagas of Rice Lake							
Chippewas of Cape Croker	John Jacobs	200 00	Ch. of England Missionary Society.	Not known		30	
Chippewas of Christian Island	Charlotte Adams			29	29	58	
Chippewas of Rama	Oliver Goldie	200 00	\$50 by Indians and \$150 by Wesleyan Missionary Society	Not known		30	do do
Chippewas of Snake Island							do do
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Glenholm Garrett	200 00	Funds of the Tribe				Teacher of the Mission School on G'd River.
Mississagas of New Credit	Thomas Connell	250 00	Funds of Tribe and Wes. Miss. Soc.	Not known			
Mississagas of New Credit	Elijah McDougall	250 00	Funds of Tribe	do	do		Do. new school on Townline. } River.
Manitoulin Island Indians of Wikwemikong	Jos. Jennesseaux	240 00	Indian Land Management Fund	90	69	159	
Manitoulin Island Indians of Manitowaning	Rev. J. B. Sims	Not known	Ch. of England Missionary Society.	Not known			No Report from this school for 1864.
Manitoulin Island Indians of Little Current	Rev. Mr. Burkett	do	do do do	do	do		do do do
Six Nations of the Grand River.	No. 1—Thos. Griffiths	\$250 & b'rd	New England Society	Not known		63	
do do do	Miss Gillan	\$72 & board	do do				
do do do	No. 2—Isaac Barefoot	\$200 00	do do	do	do	22	
do do do	No. 3—Geo. Moses	200 00	do do	do	do	21	
do do do	No. 4—Miss Hartley	160 00	do do	do	do	39	
do do do	No. 5—J. S. Kingston	200 00	do do	do	do	59	
do do do	No. 6—Mrs. Beaver	160 00	do do	do	do	16	
do do do	No. 7—Miss Martin	160 00	do do	do	do	32	
do do do	No. 8—Not known	Not known	Wesleyan Missionary Society	do	do		
Micmacs of Restigouche	Joseph Dorais	200 00	L. C. Indian Parliam. Grant, Dept. of Education, and subscription	33	31	64	
Micmacs of Maria	Ed. Bacon	220 00	\$200 L. C. Indian Parliam. Grant and \$20 School Commissioners	13	9	21	

The following gives a detail of the number of Indians now residing in Upper and Lower Canada :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the population of the different Indian Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1863 and 1864.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1863.	Population in 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Iroquois of St. Louis	1,352	1,510	158		
do St. Régis	662	772	110		
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains		730			
River Desert Indians	245				
Abenakis of St. Francis	387				
do of Becancour	51	52	1		
Hurons of Lorette	300	317	17		
Amalacties of Viger	170				
Micmacs of Restigouche	252	262	10		
Montagnais of Point Blue and of Chicoutimi	200				
Montagnais of the Moisie	55	75	20		
Indians at Grand Cascapediae	not known	75			
do River Godbout	60				
Naskapas of Lower St. Lawrence	(in 1858) 2,500	(in 1861) 2,860	360		No census since 1861.
Oncidas of the Thames	529	529	71		
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	558	594	36		
Moravians of the Thames	249	255	6		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	67	71	4		
Chippewas of Pointe-au-Pele	48	70	22		
Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island	760	671		29	
Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Ottawas of Sarnia	497	485		12	
Chippewas of Snake Island					} Formerly known as Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.
do Rama	259	263	4		
do Christian Island	178	183	5		
Ojibwas and Podawadames of Christian Island	96	91		5	
Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes	302	284		18	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	626	631	5		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	225	231	6		
Ojibways of Sandy Island	157	162	5		
Chippewas of Saugeen	259	258		1	} Commonly called Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.
do Cape Croker	343	341		2	
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island	63	67	4		
Six Nation Indians	2,718	2,741	23		} Settled on the Grand River.
Mississaguas of the Credit	191	193	2		
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,070	1,242	172		} No Census Return since 1858.
do Lake Huron					
Manitoulin Island Indians					

SURRENDERS OF INDIAN LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

No.	Date of Surrender.	Indians Surrendering.	Quantity in Acres.	Surrender where Situated.	To whom and for what purpose.	Consideration	Remarks.
1	1781, May 12	Chippewas	Not Estimated.	Island of Michelinackinac	Lt. Gov. St. Clair, G. III. N.Y.C.	£5,000 0 0	York currency
5	1795, May 19	"	28,000	Land, Water, and Islands Penetanguishene, Nottawasaga and Saugeen Bay	" Cy.	101 0 0	£2,500
6	1796, Sept.	"	132,000	North side of the Thames about 19 miles above the Delaware Village to the upper fork adjoining Oxford	" M. C.	1,200 0 0	
7	" "	"	88,000	Chenail Ecarté	"	360 0 0	
11	1798, Aug. 8	"		Island of St. Joseph, 120 miles circumference	"	1,200 0 0	
16	1815, Nov. 17	"	250,000	Kempensfeldt Bay on Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron	No Island surd. " C.H.C.	4,000 0 0	
18	1818, Oct. 17	"	1,592,000	Huron Tract, (Huron District)	"	20,000 0 0	£1,200 Annuity
20	" Nov. 5	"	1,951,000	Home District, Lake Simcoe, commencing at Township of Rawdon	"	12,000 0 0	740 "
21	1819, Mar. 9	"	552,000	North of the River Thames	"	10,000 0 0	800 "
25	1822, July 8	"	580,000	Long Wood Tract	"	10,000 0 0	600 "
29	1827, " 10	"	2,200,000	London and Westminster District	"	18,500 0 0	1,100 "
3	1792,	Mississaguas	3,000,000	7,373,000 Acres, consideration Commencing 4 miles west of Mississauga Point	£77,801—2½d. per acre.		£77,801 0 0
8	1797, Aug. 8	"	3,450	Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario	Gov. Simcoe, Geo. III.	1,180 7 4	
13	1805, " 1	"	250,000	Toronto purchase	"	75 2 6	
14	1806, Sept. 6	"	85,000	Home District, commencing east bank Etobicoke	"	0 10 0	
17	1816, Oct. 17	"	428	Township of Thurlow	"	1,180 5 0	
19	1818, " 28	"	648,000	Mississauga Tract, Home District	"	107 0 0	
23	1820, Feb. 8	"	2,000	E. on the Credit Reserve	"	8,500 0 0	
27	" Nov. 28	"	2,748,000	Midland and Johnson District	"	50 0 0	
2	1790, May 19	Ottawas, Chip'awas Pottawatamies & Hurons of Detroit	2,000,000	6,737,758 Acres, consideration Commencing at the mouth of Catfish Creek, 10 miles east Port Stanley on Lake Erie, District of Hesse	£21,913 4 10—¾d. p. a.	11,000 0 0	£21,913 4 10
12	1800, Sept. 11	"	1,078	Huron Church Reserve	Geo. III.	1,200 0 0	
47	1836, Oct. 25	Moravians	26,000	2,001,078 Acres, consideration	£ 1,500 0 0—¼d. p. a.	800 0 0	£ 1,500 0 0
	" Aug. 9	Saugeen	1,500,000	Township of Zone, 26,000 do	2,500 0 0—2s. p. a.	2,500 0 0	£ 2,500 0 0
				do	21,000 0 0—¾d. p. a.	21,000 0 0	£ 21,000 0 0
			16,137,836	Acres	£134,714 0 10—¼d. p. a.		£124,714 4 10
		Ojibwas		Lake Superior			500 0 0
				Lake Huron			600 0 0



## AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LAND SURRENDERED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED INDIANS.

Indians Surrendering.	Quantity in Acres	Situation.	Consideration paid	Average price per acre.
Chippewas .....	7,373,000	On the River Thames, Kempenfeldt Bay, London and Western District .....	77,801 0 0	2½d. per acre.
Mississagas .....	6,737,750	Note—Besides this quantity the Chippewas surrendered the Island of Michelmackinac, and the Island of St. Joseph. Lake Huron .....		
Ottawas, Chippewa, Pottawatamies, and Hurons of Detroit .....	2,001,078	Midland and Johnston District, Toronto purchase, and Home District, &c. ....	21,913 4 10	¾ of a penny.
Moravian Delawares .....	26,000	Commencing at Cat fish Creek north side of Lake Erie, and Westward to Chenail Ecarté, &c. ....	1,500 0 0	¾ of a penny.
Saugeen Indians .....	1,500,000	Township of Zone .....	2,500 0 0	2s. per acre.
Ojibewas of Lake Superior .....	Not known.	Not described .....	21,000 0 0	¾d. per acre.
“ “ Huron .....	“	Lake Superior .....	£500 0 0	
“ “ “ .....	“	“ Huron .....	600 0 0	
	16,137,836	acres .....	£ 124,714 4 10	1½d. per acre.

## 5. SIX NATIONS INDIANS.—NEW COUNCIL HOUSE.

The opening of the new Council House of the Six Nations Indians, situated in the midst of their Reserve lands of Tuscarora and Oneida, about 11 miles from Brantford, took place this month. We were agreeably surprised to see so large and comfortable a building of neat construction and finish, alike creditable to the Architect, Mr. Turner, of this town, and to the builder, Mr. John Hill, an Indian. The principal hall is 40 x 30ft. From the tower floated the Union Jack, presented to the Nations by the Prince of Wales. A large assemblage of Chiefs, Warriors, and Indian fair, were present; among whom we noticed the daughter of the renowned Chief Brant; also Chiefs J. Smoke Johnson, Seneca Johnson, Joseph Snow, David Hill, Joseph Lewis, Jacob General, John Buck, Wu. Green, and other prominent Chiefs and Warriors, one of whom is nearly 100 years old. On the platform were the Superintendent, J. T. Gilkinson, Esq., Col. Lowry of the 47th Regiment, Major Villiers, Chief G. H. M. Johnson, Interpreter, and Mr. Andrews. An Indian Band played appropriate airs, and the Hall was filled with hundreds of smiling faces. The Council of Chiefs was opened in due form by Fire Keeper, Chief Isaac Hill of the Onondagas, expressing thanks to the Great Spirit for permitting them to assemble and congratulating the Six Nations on the completion of their new Council House. He was pleased to say he had no unfavourable news of their people, and was glad to see so many here. The Superintendent said he was gratified with what had been said by the Fire Keeper, and congratulated his Indian friends on the interesting event which had called them together, and would wish them a happy New Year. He rejoiced to notice in the erection of this Council House an evidence of their desire to progress and improve. It was in October, 1862, the project of this building was first suggested, but it was not finally determined upon until July, 1863, when the plan and contract were agreed upon. And now it was finished in a manner which did credit to their friend, John Hill. The building was in striking contrast to their ancient wigwams, and log or frame houses they had previously met, and they would now have much comfort in their meetings. He would avail himself of this favourable opportunity to state what would probably be information to many regarding their affairs. The lands they occupied were part of a great territory claimed by the Chippewas, but purchased from them by the British Crown, and on the Six Nations coming to Canada after the Revolutionary war, Chief Joseph Brant selected the valley of the Grand River, and the Crown granted a patent to the Six Nations in 1784 for six miles on each side of the said River, from its head to its mouth on Lake Erie. These lands had been surrendered and sold, with the exception of over 50,000 acres, which now formed their Reserves. The money received from the lands sold was invested by the Government, which is the Trustee of all the Indian Tribes in Canada. The amount at the credit of the Six Nations is about \$800,000, while the moneys yet to be paid on lands, together with the value of surrendered goods unsold, will make a total of over one million of dollars. The first payment of interest money by their previous respected Superintendent, the late Mr. Thorburn, was in 1855, when \$27,364 was divided among 2383 persons, equal to \$11½ per head, while this past year \$35,678 has been distributed between 2737, or \$13½ per head; they had thus an increase in nine years of \$8,314 of interest, and in population 354. These facts were an evidence of large addition to their funds and of their prosperity, for many other Indian bands were on the decrease in numbers. The Superintendent spoke at some length on the important subject of education, and the many advantages offered by the New England

Society, which has established so many free schools for their use, and in addition, the Institute was now enlarged to accommodate 100 children as boarders, free of expense, affording them opportunities not enjoyed by their white neighbours; he therefore urged his Indian friends to send their children to school, pointing out the benefits and referred to some of those who were educated. The Superintendent had before advised the formation of an Indian Village, with their own tradesmen, and a store of their own, where they could obtain what they wanted, and dispose of what they had to sell without going off their Reserve. He could not but refer to the unexpected presence of Col. Lowry of H. M. 47th Regiment, Major Villiers and other gentlemen, who, he had no doubt, his Indian friends would be pleased to see. The Speaker of the Council then advanced and in the name of the Six Nations, welcomed and shook hands with Col. Lowry. Col. Lowry remarked he was highly gratified to meet the Six Nations Indians, and he was delighted with his visit, for he saw so many smiling and happy faces. He knew, for he had heard of the loyalty of the Six Nations, and of the deeds of their fathers, and he felt assured they would, should occasion arise, defend their country and their homes. These were troublesome times, but he trusted peace would prevail in Canada; but if otherwise, he was satisfied, from the look of the Six Nations, they would, as they always had done, act with the same spirit and devotion to the Crown. The Superintendent then presented Major Villiers, Brigade Major of the District, who said he was greatly pleased to meet the Six Nations on the opening of their new Council House. He had learned there was a desire among them to receive military instruction and be equipped for service, and he would say that when they were ready he would be happy to promote their views. The Speaker again expressed the thanks of the Council to Col. Lowry and Major Villiers, and in a few spirited patriotic remarks said the Six Nations would not be backward should they be wanted, but ready on a minutes notice. The Superintendent remarked upon the agreeable manner in which the proceedings of the day had passed, and expressed his obligations to Col. Lowry, Major Villiers and the other gentlemen who had spoken, calling forth sentiments of loyalty on the part of the Six Nations. He felt, should the necessity arise, they would be quickly on the war path, led by their Chief, and acting with Her Majesty's troops as their forefathers had done. The Speaker of the Council detailed the history of the belts of wampum as regarded the Six Nations and other tribal bands. The wampums are the records of events of ancient times, and handed down from generation to generation. They are in the hereditary keeping of the Fire Keepers, Chiefs of the Onondagas; and one or two of the belts are supposed to be several hundred years old. An unusual and pleasing occurrence took place on the third day, by the wives and daughters delivering an address, expressing their happiness at the opening of the new building for the transaction of business and the holding of meetings, and they considered the money expended on it well spent. They expressed approbation of the conduct of their Superintendent and the Chiefs; they would warn their young men against cutting and selling their timber, as they had none to spare. They would pass round two strings of wampum, one of them white, representing purity and peace; the other black, urging their young men to be industrious on their farms, but to be ready to follow the war path in defence of their families and property. The Superintendent had great satisfaction to hear the voice and sentiments of the women of the Six Nations, because their approval and advice was most cheering, and should be respected by the Chiefs and Warriors. The Council then adjourned.—*Brantford Courier.*

## II. Papers on Practical Education.

### 1. PERCEPTIVE EXERCISES ; OR HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN READY AND ACCURATE OBSERVERS.

A primary teacher should be prepared to pursue a systematic course of exercises, for the purpose of developing and strengthening those powers of mind which, in the order of nature, are first called into action. The lessons should be progressive in their character, and suited to the age and capacity of the children.

This naturally presupposes some preparation on the part of the instructor. What are the powers to be cultivated, and how shall they be developed, should be a theme of absorbing interest to every one who assumes the holy office of dealing with the immortal mind. With an earnest desire to benefit young teachers who have never given special attention to the subject of perceptive development, we present a general outline of a course upon different subjects, suitable for primary schools, and, as far as time and space will permit, exhibit our plans of working out the details of each course.

#### FORM.

##### Order of Exercises :

1. Simple Perception of Form, including exercises in Imitation, Construction, and Drawing.
2. Exercises to develop more minute Observation, Language, and Drawing.
3. Exercises of Simple Comparison.
4. Direction of the Straight Line.
5. Idea of Angles developed.
- Different kinds of Angles observed, named, and drawn.
6. Parallel Lines.
7. Description of the Square, with Drawing.
8. Description of the Oblong, with Drawing.
9. Description of the Triangle, with Drawing.
10. Description of the Rhomb, with Drawing.
11. Description of the Rhomboid, with Drawing.
12. Description of the Cylinder, with Drawing.
13. Description of the Cone, Cube, and Sphere.

To work out the details of the above course requires time, labor, and patience, on the part of the teacher. The exercises included under the division numbered 1, should not be hurried.

Apparatus for the lessons may be extemporized, if necessary. A box and a chart of Forms will be found more convenient, however. A teacher can cut from common pasteboard several squares, oblongs, triangles, rings, rhombs, rhomboids, pentagons, hexagons, octagons, ovals, etc., for use. One of each of these forms may be sketched upon drawing-paper, to answer for a chart.

#### SKETCH OF A SIMPLE PERCEPTIVE EXERCISE.

The teacher having the forms mentioned upon a table before the class may place one in the hands of several of the class, requesting each child to go to the table and find one like it. After the selections have been made, the children may arrange themselves in a line facing the pupils remaining in their seats, and each hold up the forms that all may judge of the correctness of the choice. Other children will follow in succession selecting forms, others deciding as before.

The teacher must be animated and energetic herself, in order to keep as many of the class busy matching forms as possible, while all the others are engaged in observing those selected, and judging whether a correct choice has been made. It will depend almost entirely upon the teacher's spirit and manner, whether such exercises are interesting and beneficial to the majority of the class, or whether they degenerate into a monotonous, prosy *apology* for a lesson. As the children present the forms selected, the teacher will find it necessary to frame her questions in such a manner that they may be answered by a signal. Seeing that the attention of all the class is secured, she may say: All who think that these two forms are just alike, may raise their hands. Caution should be observed about allowing the children to respond to questions of this kind in a careless indifferent manner. If the teacher does not exercise some ingenuity in this respect, and put her questions in a pointed manner, some will be very likely to respond mechanically; merely following others. If this habit is continued, it must have a pernicious effect upon the mind of the child.

This simple exercise, if conducted properly, may be repeated for several successive lessons from ten to fifteen minutes in length, daily, before it will become necessary to introduce some change.

#### SECOND SKETCH.

Several children may be sent to the table to find two forms just alike; let them present the forms, and let the others decide as before. While those at the table are engaged, others may be sent to point to objects in the room, of the same shape as some form

given them. Commencing with the oblong, books and slates may be used, and the children requested to find something similar in shape. The class should be trained in this way until they will point very readily to doors, windows, panes of glass, tops of desks, etc., etc., and to any objects that may be square, triangular, or circular.

The exercises of the First Sketch may be repeated. They are only separated to afford a little variety for the succeeding lessons.

#### THIRD SKETCH.

Two children may have forms placed in their hands, and be sent to the chart to point to representations similar in form. Others observe and decide as before. All the exercises may be combined or given in the same lesson, and the class drilled upon them for some time.

It is generally desirable to change the subject as often as once a fortnight. It will be seen that these exercises assist the child in learning to read. The same power of mind is being cultivated that enables him to recognize words by their forms, and we actually find that children learn to read more rapidly for having such training.

#### SIMPLE PERCEPTION AND IMITATION.

The class should be practised in observing and imitating simple patterns formed with the blocks. The teacher will arrange two forms at first, as fancy may dictate, and request some to imitate the arrangement. All who will observe and decide whether correct or not. Two weeks will not be too long to dwell on this part of the subject.

#### PRACTICE IN DRAWING.

The simpler forms may be presented at first, and the children encouraged to draw them. They will, of course, work slowly and awkwardly, but it is very important that beginners should commence young, if we expect them to sketch readily. Our pupils in the higher departments should be able to draw the outlines of common objects as readily as they form the letters of the alphabet. To accomplish this, children must have early and continued practice. It is the duty of the primary teacher to commence the work.

It will be noticed that the first division only, of our course, has thus far occupied our attention. A full elucidation of the whole subject, as indicated in the foregoing order of exercises, would fill a volume. In future articles, it will give us pleasure to present an outline of other topics.—*Am. Ed. Monthly.*

### 2. CORRECT SPEAKING.

We advise all young people to acquire, in early life, the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible all use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of such language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and to habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast, which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

### 3. MEMORY ACQUIRED BY PRACTICE.

The history of the celebrated conjuror, Robert Houdon furnishes a remarkable example of the power of memory acquired by practice. He and his brother, while yet boys, invented a game which they played in this wise: they would pass a show window, and look in it as they passed, without stopping, and then at the next corner compare notes and see who could recollect the greater number of things in the windows, including their relative positions. Having tested the accuracy of their observations, by returning to the window, they would go and repeat the experiment elsewhere. By this means they acquired incredible powers of observation and memory, so that after running by a shop window once, and glancing at it as they passed, they would enumerate every article displayed in it.

## III. Biographical Sketches.

### No. 15.—SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Governor of Newfoundland, died in London, on the 30th ult., in his 81st year. He was a cousin of

Sir A. Bannerman, Bart., the ancestors of whose family were hereditary banner-bearers of the Kings of Scotland during the tenth and eleventh centuries, and whose surname is one of the earliest assumed, in that country, and was born in 1782. He was educated with a view to trade, and for many of the earlier years of his life was an extensive shipowner, merchant, and banker at Aberdeen, to the highest offices of which city he was elected by his fellow citizens, and at length became its Provost. In 1837 he was elected Dean of Mareschal College. At the time of the Reform Bill he was elected (in 1832) on the Liberal interest, to represent Aberdeen, and continued uninterruptedly its member until 1847. During the time he held his seat in Parliament he was nominated by Lord Melbourne one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1851 he was nominated by Earl Grey, who was Colonial Secretary in Lord John Russell's administration, to the Governorship of Prince Edward's Island, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Having served in Prince Edward's Island three years, he was transferred in 1854 by the Duke of Newcastle to the Bahamas, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Here, too, he remained just three years, and was in 1857 appointed to the chief command of the colony of Newfoundland, which he left some five months ago.

#### No. 16.—THE REV. RICHARD FLOOD, M.A.

The Rev. Richard Flood was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, in the year 1795, at the time of his death on Wednesday last, had attained the age of 70 years. At an early age he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in regular course. He entered holy orders immediately on leaving college. Mr. Flood afterwards removed to the county of Longford where he became the friend and intimate of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, our present venerable Bishop. The latter emigrated to Canada, in the year 1832 and was followed by the subject of this notice, in the succeeding year. Since that period, with the exception of a short removal to Perth county, the deceased divine has been a resident of Delaware, where he has been a faithful minister, a devout missionary, and a zealous friend of every educational movement of the Indian or the improvement of the people of his district at large. To him the Munsee Indians are peculiarly indebted; his first care on arrival was to learn their language and in two years he had so completely mastered the Munsee and Oneida dialects, that he was enabled to preach to large congregations of the tribes each week. His next work was the establishment of a school and church. The latter was soon erected, and the Episcopal Church now to be seen at Munseetown stands as attestation of his energy in the cause. With the Indians he was on terms of friendship—no bitter word was he ever heard to utter, and throughout his forty years mission the name of "Flood" may be said to be engraved deep in every Indian heart. He had long been one of the chaplains of the lord bishop. He continued his clerical duties at intervals until within the last four months. The malady, however, became much worse within the last month; he sank rapidly and expired on Wednesday last.—*London Free Press.*

#### No. 17.—NASSAU C. GOWAN, ESQ.

We regret to announce the death, on Thursday, the 2nd day of March, 1865, of Nassau Chetwood Gowan, Esq., J. P., aged 37 years. Mr. Gowan met his death in the prime of his life and usefulness, by the rail cars running off the track of the Grand Trunk, near Petersburg, (five miles west of Berlin,) while returning to this city, from attending the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Canada, at Brantford. He lingered from the date of the accident on the 23rd ult., up to the evening of the 2nd instant, when death terminated his mortal career, and called him, it is not doubted, to a happy and glorious immortality. The deceased was the oldest son of Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., of this city, late M. P. P. for Leeds and Grenville. He took an active part in all good works of religion and benevolence, especially in the Temperance cause. He was also an active member of the Orange Institution, and a devoted Protestant, possessing large and evangelical views. His life may be said to have been spent in works of benevolence and love, and was lost while returning from a mission of loyalty and patriotism. As a public speaker he had but few equals, and his being prematurely cut off will be esteemed, by almost all classes of the community as a great public loss. Yesterday, the moment the arrival of his corpse in this city was announced, His Worship the Mayor, and many of our most prominent citizens, hastened to the railway station, to meet his remains, and accompany the sorrowing cortege to his father's residence, Nassau Street. His funeral was one of the largest seen in the city for many years.—*Leader.*

#### 18. HENRY PEMBERTON, ESQ.

Quebec has lost another well known citizen. Mr. Henry Pemberton, for years identified with the trade of this port, as an upright and energetic merchant, and popular with all classes by reason of his many estimable social qualities, died last night at 11 o'clock, after another severe attack of paralysis. Thus the old familiar faces are rapidly passing away.—*Quebec Mercury.*

#### No. 19.—SAMUEL W. MONK, ESQ.

Another of the old citizens of Montreal has gone to his rest. Mr. Samuel Wentworth Monk, Prothonotary, died yesterday, 13th inst, at the age of 73. He had held his office for nearly half a century, having been appointed Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in April 1815. He was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in the November previous, and the Bar of Montreal holds a meeting to-morrow to pass resolutions upon the event of the death of a very old member. Throughout his life he maintained the character of an honourable man; and the duties of his office were always so faithfully and well performed by him that there was never a complaint made of him, nor room to make one.—*Gazette.*

#### No. 20.—DR. BAIKIE.

At a time when his friends and the many who are interested in African exploration and discovery were anticipating with eager interest the arrival in this country of Dr. Baikie, the sad news has come giving information of his death, at Sierra Leone, on the 12th December. During the past six years our lamented countryman has devoted himself with extraordinary enthusiasm and energy to African exploration, chiefly along the course of the Niger, and for a part of the time in the interior of the country, undergoing surprising privations, overcoming the greatest difficulties, escaping imminent dangers, and collecting, during those six years, an immense mass of the most important facts in natural history and physical science, as well as a large accumulation of specimens, which we trust may be preserved as a fitting memorial of the perseverance and heroism of this gifted Orcadian. Dr. Baikie had made every preparation for returning to his native country by the American mail steamer, and had arrived on the 21st of October at Lagos, from which place his friends had received letters from him by the previous mails. Indeed, had it been possible, he was to have come home by the previous mail; but the labour of arranging his African collections occupied longer time than he had anticipated. Arriving at Sierra Leone, "the European's grave," he was suddenly seized with illness, and died in a couple of days. The loss of such a man to science and civilisation is very serious indeed, and while we cannot but offer our condolence with Dr. Baikie's relatives in Kirkwall, we cannot but feel that the public loss is in one sense even a greater cause of sorrow. Dr. Baikie has for years been in a great measure lost to his friends, and by his extraordinary devotion to the mission with which he was intrusted has rendered himself peculiarly an object of public attention and affection, and we venture to say that there are few public men who have recently been called away whose death will be more generally deplored. Dr. Baikie was born in Kirkwall, and was son of Captain John Baikie, R.N., long agent for the National Bank of Scotland. He received his early education in Kirkwall Grammar School, and thereafter studied, with a view to prosecute the medical profession, at Edinburgh University, whose diploma he carried. At an early age he manifested unusual interest in travel and adventure, and it was not difficult to foresee that, if spared, his future life would be distinguished in that respect. As a medical student Mr. Baikie gave evidence of singular ability, and it was in that capacity that he was first fixed upon to undertake duties that ultimately urged him into the theatre of African exploration. In that department Dr. Baikie's history has been full of marvel. He has, especially during the last six years, gone through scenes of adventure and escaped dangers which entitled him to one of the highest positions in the list of travellers, and render his history since the day he left Kirkwall Grammar School one of the most wonderful of any age. And there is no doubt that, whether Dr. Baikie's papers have been left in such a state as to justify his friends in giving to the public a detail of his last six years adventures or not, enough is known of him to justify us in placing his name by the side of the galaxy of modern African travellers who have done so much to enlighten the world regarding its swarthy tribes and its physical characteristics, and to advance the interests of scientific discovery and progressive civilisation. And certainly, among the long list of honoured sons of which Orkney can boast, there is none of whom it has more reason to be proud than "Dr. Baikie, the African explorer."—*Northern Ensign.*

## No. 21.—THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DUNDONALD.

The death of the venerable Countess Dowager of Dundonald, at a great age, on the 25th ult., at Boulogne, recalls one of the romances of history. The marriage of the gallant earl to this brave and high-spirited lady was what he calls "the silver lining to the cloud." Lord Dundonald, in 1812, made the acquaintance, he tells us, of Miss Catherine Corbett Barnes, of a family of some standing in the midland counties. His rich uncle, the Hon. Basil Cochrane, who had destined his large Indian fortune to the re-establishment of the fortunes of the House of Cochrane, left Lord Cochrane his heir on condition that he married the daughter of an admiralty official who had amassed great wealth by the practices which Lord Cochrane had always denounced in parliament. Lord Cochrane refused, and, when the uncle pressed, put Miss Barnes, who was quite as brave as her lover, into a post-chaise, and they were privately married, August 8, 1812, at Annan, in Scotland. The lady shared her husband's dangers by sea and his prosecution on land; her spirit cheered him when under fire, which she bore as bravely as himself, and how her constancy sustained him under that more pitiless fire from unscrupulous political foes, who degraded him and exposed him to obloquy of the grossest kind—is well known to readers of the current history of the day, and of that gallant record of pluck and fortitude, "The Autobiography of a Seaman, by Thomas, Tenth Earl of Dundonald." The noble lady saw her injured husband restored to his rank in the navy and in the Bath. The "last public appearance" of the venerable lady was before the House of Lords on the occasion of the investigation above mentioned. The noble lords all but rose to receive her, and treated her with all honour, while, with the same admirable calmness and self-possession which she had shown under fire, she defended her own and her husband's first marriage.—*Morning Post*.

## IV. Papers on Scientific Subjects.

## 1. THE CHANGES CAUSED BY WATER.

A very superficial glance at the economy of nature in carrying on the daily routine of operations on our globe will satisfy any one that the circulation of water, from the ocean and through the atmosphere, upon and beneath the surface of the land, and so back again to the sea, is in the highest degree important; and the more the phenomena of water are studied, the more important do they appear. Not only does the water in its circulation modify the main features of the surface, but a large part enters beneath the surface, and emerges only after travelling far and penetrating deep. In its journey through strata and among the deep recesses of the earth it performs work that most of us dream but little of. Distilled from the ocean as warm vapor, the atmosphere becomes saturated, and, either as invisible vapor or cloud, the water is drifted along for hundreds of miles with little change. But no sooner is it converted into rain, and passes through the lower strata of the atmosphere to the earth, than it absorbs carbonic acid and a few other ingredients. With these powerful but simple implements it soon works wonders. It dissolves a way for itself; where it cannot run through porous rocks back to the surface, it makes its way downwards, now removing from, now adding to, the strata or the fissures through which it passes. As it goes down it acquires the temperature of the earth's interior—a temperature increasing gradually with the depth of the greatest depths hitherto reached, but no where becoming excessive. The warmer water is with respect to some minerals a stronger, with respect to others a weaker solvent. The water makes its way silently, but as it goes it everywhere promotes change. Some rocks it cements, others it loosens; in some way the minerals and fossils are altered in material, but not in form; while in others the form is altogether obliterated, but the material remains. Down to the greatest depths it is conveyed, not rapidly, perhaps, but with a certain, inevitable, inexorable fate. Up from these depths it re-ascends, governed by the same fate. While some water sinks an almost equal quantity is evaporated again, and the water from below is constantly sucked up to replace that which is taken from the surface. This great law of nature is as certain and inevitable as the circulation of the blood in a living human being. It represents the life of the world.

And this it is that promotes metamorphism. No sooner has the mud of the sea-bottom become formed than it begins to be covered. When covered it begins to consolidate, and parts with some of its excess of moisture. In this state it may long remain, but ultimately it gets covered up with coat after coat of similar or different material, and, by some of those depressions that constantly affect a large portion of the earth's crust, it sinks down, acquires an equable temperature belonging to its depth. Thus placed it is subjected to the influence of such polar forces as act within the earth's surface.

It is also subject to enormous pressure, greatly increased in the event of an upheaval. During all this time water acts. It helps the half formed mass to become a definite solid; it penetrates every pore, and crystallises the yet shapeless atoms of the ancient mud; it fills up all the crevices; it takes away here and places there; it separates out small portions of foreign bodies, collecting them into one place; it converts the shapeless mass into strata; it forms bands that are among the strata, but independent of them; it even helps the separation of metals, and places them in a certain order in the vacant spaces.—*Metamorphism in the Popular Science Review*.

## 2. ORGANIC POISON IN ROOMS.

Dr. Richardson, an English chemist, says that iodine, placed in a small box, with a perforated lid, destroys organic poison in rooms. During the continuance of an epidemic small-pox in London he saw the method used with benefit.

## 3. BENZINE AS AN INSECTICIDE.

A mixture of ten parts benzine, five parts soap, and eighty-five water, has been very successfully used by Gille to destroy the parasites which infest dogs. It has also been used with good results in veterinary practice, as an application in certain diseases of the skin: and thus diluted, is found to answer better than when pure.

## 4. MAP COLOURS.

*Yellow*.—1. Dissolve gamboge in water. 2. Make a decoction of French berries, strain, and add a little gum arabic.

*Red*. 1. Make a decoction of Brazil dust in vinegar, and add a little gum and alum. 2. Make an infusion of cochineal, and add a little gum.

*Blue*.—A weak mixture of sulphate of indigo and water, to which add a little gum.

*Green*.—1. Dissolve crystals of verdigris in water, and add a little gum. 2. Dissolve sap green in water, and add gum.

## 5. A NEW MATCH.

A lucifer match is now in the market that differs from anything hitherto in existence. Upon the side of each box is a chemically-prepared piece of friction-paper. When struck upon this, the match instantly ignites; when struck upon anything else whatever, it obstinately refuses to flame. You may lay it upon a red-hot stove, and the wood of the match will calcine before the end of it ignites. Friction upon anything else than this prepared pasteboard has no effect upon it. The invention is an English one, and, by special act of Parliament, the use of any other matches than these is not permitted in any public buildings. The discovery is a curious one. There is not a particle of sulphur in the composition of the lucifers in question.

## V. Papers on the Microscope.

## 1. CHARGE ON FORGERY REFUTED BY THE AID OF THE MICROSCOPE.

At the Police Court in London, on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Kent was charged with altering two promissory notes drawn up by Henry Fletcher. It was alleged by the prosecutor that the words "with interest at twenty-five per cent," had been added fraudulently after the notes were signed. The *Prototype* tells the remainder of the story:—The county attorney, Mr. Hutchinson, was present at the prosecution, and Mr. Scatcherd for the defence. Two powerful microscopes were introduced into court, by Mr. Saunders, and the writing of each note was critically examined by those present. The examination, by this means, clearly showed, to our mind at least, that the words mentioned must have been written before the signatures were appended. This was easily discovered, even on one of them, with the naked eye alone. The examination by the microscope, however, appeared to set all doubts at rest on that point, by revealing certain strokes of the pen in the top of the signature crossing a portion of the line said to be afterwards appended, and showing plainly enough to the most obtuse that the words in question must have been inserted at the time the notes were drawn up. Here the case rested; the prosecutor, when called, failed to appear; whether frightened by the tell-tale microscope or not, we do not know, he could not be found. The charge was therefore dismissed, every one feeling that, under the circumstances, no other course could be adopted.

## 2. REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Brush a little of the fuzz from the wing of a dead butterfly and let it fall upon a piece of glass. It will be seen on the glass as a fine golden dust. Slide the glass under the microscope, and each particle of the dust will reveal itself as a perfect symmetrical feather.

Give your arm a slight prick, so as to draw a small drop of blood; mix the blood with a drop of vinegar and water, and place it upon the glass slide under the microscope. You will discover that the red matter of the blood is formed of innumerable globules or disks, which, though so small as to be separately invisible to the naked eye, appear, under the microscope, each larger than a letter "o" of this print.

Take a drop of water from a stagnant pool or ditch or sluggish brook, dipping it among the green vegetable matter on the surface. On holding the water to the light, it will look a little milky, but on placing the smallest drop under the microscope, you will find it swarming with hundreds of strange animals, that are swimming about in it with the greatest vivacity. These animalculæ exist in such multitudes, that any efforts to conceive of their numbers bewilder the imagination. This invisible universe of created being is the most wonderful of all the revelations of the microscope. During the greater part of man's existence on the earth, while he has been fighting, taming, and studying the lower animals which were visible to his sight, he has been surrounded by these other multitudes of the earth's inhabitants, without any suspicion of their existence! In endless variety of feature, they are bustling through their active lives, pursuing their prey, defouling their persons, waging their wars, multiplying their species, and ending their careers, countless hosts at each tick of the clock passing out of existence, and making way for new hosts that are following in endless succession. What other fields of creation may yet, by some inconceivable methods, be revealed to our knowledge!—*Am. Educational Monthly.*

## 3. MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

Upon examining the edge of a sharp lancet with a microscope it will appear as broad as the back of a knife; rough, uneven, full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar. But the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument exhibits every where a most beautiful polish, without the least flaw, blemish, or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors; but a silkworm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that can be made with a pen appears irregular and uneven; but the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be most accurately circular. The finest miniature paintings appear before the microscope ragged and uneven, entirely devoid of beauty, either in the drawing or coloring. The most even, and beautiful, varnishes will be found to be mere roughness. But the nearer we examine the works of God, even in the least production, the more sensible shall we be of his wisdom and power. In the numberless species of insects what proportion, exactness, uniformity, and symmetry do we perceive in all organs! what profusion of coloring! azure, green, and vermilion, gold, silver, pearls, rubies, and diamonds, fringe, and embroidery, on their bodies, wings, heads, and every part! how high the finishing, how inimitable the polish!

## VI. Miscellaneous.

## 1. OUR NATIVE LAND.

BY HELEN M. JOHNSTON.

What land more beautiful than ours?  
What other land more blest?  
The south with all its wealth of flowers?  
The prairies of the west?

Oh no! there's not a fairer land  
Beneath heaven's azure dome—  
Where Peace holds plenty by the hand,  
And freedom finds a home.

The slave who but her name hath heard,  
Repeats it day and night;—  
And envies every little bird  
That takes its northward flight.

As to the polar star they turn  
Who brave a pathless sea,—  
So the oppressed in secret yearn,  
Dear native land, for thee!

How many loving memories through  
Round Britain's stormy coast?  
Renowned in story and in song,  
Her glory is our boast!

With loyal hearts we still abide  
Beneath her sheltering wing;—  
While with true patriot love and pride  
To Canada we cling!

We wear no haughty tyrant's chain,—  
We bend no servile knee,  
When to the mistress of the main  
We pledge our fealty!

She binds us with the cords of love,—  
All others we disown;  
The rights we owe to God above,  
We yield to him alone.

May He our future course direct  
By his unerring hand;  
Our laws and liberties protect,  
And bless our native land!

—Selections from Canadian Poets.

## 2. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.!"

The *Hansa* brings news which we feel sure will send a thrill of joy through every true British American heart. After more than three years of retirement from the world, Her Majesty has once again, to some extent at all events, assumed her place in the Court ceremonies at St. James', and at a grand levee accorded reception to the whole Diplomatic corps.

We cannot hope for our bereaved monarch entire forgetfulness of her great loss. We would not wish that the pomps and splendors of royalty, or even the o'erflowing tribute of her people's love should ever efface from her mind the memory of "Albert the Good," but let us trust that the poignant anguish of her bereavement may be subdued by the soothing hand of time, and that the loyalty and affection of her subjects may render the cares and anxieties of her exalted position "few and far between."

And we may well believe that in the coming generations, when a new and vigorous British nation shall have been firmly established on Canadian soil, as our sons and daughters shall then look back into the past history of their land, there shall be no name so hallowed with pure and gracious memories as the name of her in whose behalf all Canada prays to-day, "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."—*Hamilton Spectator.*

## 3. THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY FOR DR. CASS, OF COWES.

On New-Year's Day, Dr. Cass, of Cowes, received, through the hands of Sir Charles B. Phipps, a massive and magnificent silver inkstand, "As a Memorial from the Queen, of Her Majesty's appreciation of his skill and attention during the many years he attended in his professional capacity at Osborne." Dr. Cass who has long been held in very high esteem at Cowes, had been the medical attendant upon the royal family and household at Osborne for nearly twenty years; but finding of late that his sight had become so seriously impaired as to threaten absolute blindness, he felt constrained (though still in the prime and vigour of life) to resign his appointment at Osborne, and to withdraw altogether from the profession in which he had established a high and well-earned reputation. This circumstance has been a matter of universal regret throughout the whole of the wide district over which Dr. Cass's practice extended; but amongst the many expressions of sympathy which have reached him from all quarters none have been so warm, and none, of course so deeply gratifying, as those which have been conveyed to him from the Queen. "Her Majesty," says Sir Charles Phipps, in the letter which accompanied the costly memorial, "hears with great regret that she shall no longer be able to avail herself of your valuable medical services, and the Queen still more laments the sad cause which has thus forced you to abandon your profession at an age when your usefulness should be greatest." Again Sir Charles says, "I am directed to express Her Majesty's sincere sympathy for the affliction which has obliged you to discontinue your valuable services." These are queenly words, and well calculated to convey to

Dr. Cass the highest solace he can possibly receive under the calamity which has fallen as a fatal blight upon the professional career and marred the fairest hopes and promise of an honourable and laborious life.—*Morning Post.*

#### 4. HER MAJESTY'S HORSES.

Perhaps the best horses in the possession of Her Majesty are the dappled grey ponies used for the Highland excursions of herself and family. There are certain horses in the Royal stud, however, which are unique; for instance, the cream-coloured horses which are employed on State occasions by the Sovereign. These animals, first introduced by the Hanoverian Kings, are a special product of Hanover and the adjacent countries. The breed is kept up most religiously in this country at the Hampton Court establishment. These horses look small in contrast to the great gilt coach they draw, but in reality they are tall, scarcely one of them being less than 16½ hands, and they are proportionably strong, as the State harness for each horse, with all its furniture, does not weigh less than two hundred weight. These Hanoverians are, in fact, the last representatives of the old Flemish horses, once so fashionable. They are slow and prompt in their action, as befits horses destined to serve Royalty on State occasions. Some of them, still in use, are upwards of twenty years old; but they take life easily, airing themselves in the riding school in the mornings, and once a year or so doing the heavy work of taking the old gilded coach with its august burden from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament and back.—*Once a Week.*

#### 5. MAXIMS TO BE READ OVER ONCE A WEEK.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.  
If you cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.  
Always speak the truth. Make few promises.  
Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any.  
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.  
Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.  
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.  
If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him.  
Be temperate in all things.  
Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.  
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.  
Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.  
Never play at any games of chance.  
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.  
Earn money before you spend it.  
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.  
Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.  
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.  
Never speak evil of any one.  
Be just before you are generous.  
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.  
Save when you are young to spend when you are old.  
When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

#### 6. SENSIBLE MAXIMS.

Never speak of your father as "the old man."  
Never reply to the epithets of a drunkard or a fool.  
Never speak contemptuously of womankind.  
Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.  
Never smile at the expense of your religion or your Bible.  
A good word is as soon said as a bad one.  
Peace with Heaven is the best friendship.

### VII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

—**SPEKE'S SOURCE OF THE NILE.**\*—The death of Captain Speke, of Her Majesty's Indian Army,† has, if anything, heightened the interest with which this book was first received by the public. It contains an almost daily "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile," and is full of

\* All the works referred to in these notices are published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York; Toronto: W. C. Chewett & Co.

† See *Journal of Education* for November, 1864, page 170.

incident and adventure. Captain Speke's narrative gives a more than usually satisfactory account of the character and condition of the various tribes with which he came in contact in his tedious and troublesome journey in and from Zanzibar. He has given so minute and graphic an account of his own personal intercourse with these tribes, that the reader can without difficulty form his own opinion of their merits and demerits—the latter being almost the only estimate which he can form of them. Although many of Captain Speke's conclusions are declared not to be sound, and some of his facts are questioned, yet he has nevertheless set at rest many vexed questions in physical geography and the problem of the source of the Nile. Had he lived the matter would have been thoroughly discussed with himself at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society. It will, however, be fully investigated there. The work is an octavo, and is well "got up" by the Harpers. It is embellished with map, portraits, and numerous excellent illustrations.

—**READER'S SAVAGE AFRICA.**—This is another of Harper's series of 8vo. editions of works relating to explorations in Africa. The series already includes the following: *Livingston's South Africa*—*Barth's North and Central Africa*, 3 vols.—*Burton's Central Africa*—*Anderson's Okavango River*—*Du Chaillu's Equatorial Africa*—*Davis' Carthage*—*Speke's Source of the Nile*—and the present work (*Reader's Savage Africa*); in all ten volumes, 8vo., besides *Ellis' Madagascar* and fifteen other smaller books relating to Africa. This work of Mr. Reader's embraces "the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial South Western and North-Western Africa; with notes on the habits of the Gorilla; on the existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men (Lord Monboddo's theory); on the Slave Trade; on the origin, character, and capabilities of the Negro, and on the future civilization of Western Africa." In the discussion of so many topics the author takes a wide range, and his conclusions may sometimes be wide of the mark. The information, however, which he gives of the present condition of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Ashantee, Dahomey, and other parts of the Western Coast of Africa, cannot fail to be interesting to the general reader. There is a map and numerous good illustrations in the book.

—**ANDERSSON'S OKAVANGO RIVER.**\*—"A narrative of travel, exploration and adventure, by C. J. Andersson, author of "Lake N'gami." With numerous illustrations and a map." This is one of the works referred to in the preceding notice. It is written by an African traveller of some experience, and contains a detailed account of his journey northwards from the Cape Via Walwich Bay through the Damara Land to the Okavango river, which is N. W. from N'gami. This edition of Mr. Andersson's book contains what is not in the original English editions, a good map of South Africa, shows the regions described by Andersson, Dr. Livingston, Cumming, Burton and Da Chaillu. It also contains several good engravings.

—**BURTON'S CITY OF THE SAINTS.**\*—This forms another of Harper's illustrated octavo edition of books of travel and adventure. The writer is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," and is therefore an experienced traveller. This book contains a sprightly and amusing account of Captain Burton's travels from the Missouri River across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, by way of the Mormon Settlement at Salt Lake City. It also contains a detailed sketch of Mormon life at Salt Lake City and its delusions, besides much valuable geographical information of the regions traversed by the author. A number of good wood engravings are inserted in the work.

—**HALL'S ARCTIC RESEARCHES.**—This is another of the handsomely illustrated 8vo. editions of books of exploration and travel. It contains an account of Charles F. Hall's "Arctic Researches, and Life among the Esquimaux; being the narrative of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862." Few subjects, except African discoveries, have given rise to so many interesting books of travel as the one relating to the search for the brave Sir John Franklin. The present work has an interest peculiarly its own, from the fact that Mr. Hall's researches were undertaken after the fate of Franklin was known to the world. His object was, if possible, to find some trace by Franklin's men—many of whom he believed to be still among the Esquimaux. With this view he has resided among them and studied their language. On the publication of the present volume, he has again gone to live among them—to gain their confidence, and by patient enquiry and research to endeavour to solve the remaining mystery of the fate of Franklin's men. The work is deeply interesting, and gives an admirable insight into the daily life of the Esquimaux. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred excellent wood engravings. It also contains a good map.

\* New York: Harper & Brothers; Toronto: W. C. Chewett & Co.

— **BROWNE'S CRUSOE'S ISLAND.**\*—There are few boys attending any of our schools who have not heard of Robinson Crusoe. To many of them both the hero of the story and his lonely island are a myth. The present work, however, will set at rest many of their doubts on this subject. It contains a narrative of a visit to the island itself (off the coast of Chili) and gives minute details of Selkirk's (Crusoe's) supposed life on the island, with sketches of his favourite haunts, and other places of interest. The book also contains "Sketches of Adventure in California and Washoe,"—these latter adventures are of a very *outré* description indeed. The illustrations are numerous, but many of them look more like caricatures than illustrations of even the rough life of California miners.

— **MOWRY'S ARIZONA AND SONORA.**\*—This may be considered as a companion volume to the one just noticed, but it is more reliable and valuable. It contains sketches of "the Geography, History, and Resources of the Silver Region of North America." It is brought down to 1864, and includes notices of each of the important silver mines in Arizona and Sonora.

— **HARPER'S TRAVELLERS' HAND BOOK.**\*—The title of this book will best explain its object: A "Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East; being a guide through Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, with a railroad map, corrected up to 1864, and a map embracing coloured routes of travel in the above countries." The work extends to about 620 pages of fine clear type in double columns, and evidently contains the cream of Murray's celebrated series of "Hand-Books of Travel." It will be found to be an invaluable companion for the traveller in Europe and the East.

— **NEWMAN'S DAN TO BEERSHEBA.**\*—The name of Newman attached to this book will doubtless attract attention, but it is proper to state that the work is written by the Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., an American Methodist Minister. It contains a sketch of "the Land of Promise as it now appears, including a description of the boundaries, topography, agriculture, antiquities, cities, and present inhabitants of that wonderful land; with illustrations of the remarkable accuracy of the sacred writers in their allusions to their native countries. Illustrated with maps and engravings." The field surveyed by the author is extensive enough; but it can scarcely be expected that in 500 pages of a 12mo. book justice can be fully done to so interesting and varied a subject. Nevertheless, Dr. Newman has succeeded in compressing into an easily readable compass valuable information on all the topics contained in the title to his book. In this respect it is superior to the more noted "Land and the Book," by the Rev. Dr. Thompson. To lovers of the *land and the Book*, it will attract more readers than will Dr. Thompson's work. The maps and numerous illustrations are very good.

— **MCWHORTER'S NEW TESTAMENT HAND-BOOK.**\*—To any student of the New Testament this "Popular Hand-Book" will prove to be an invaluable help. It contains, in a very small compass, an analysis of each book in the New Testament, with introductory sketches of each, and of the objects and circumstances (so far as known) under which they were written. It also contains brief notices of the sources of the texts from which translations or versions of the New Testament have been made down to King James, in 1613 (as well as John Elliot's Indian version). The book also contains some specimens of various original editions of the Testament.

— **BEECHER'S RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN.**\*—This work, by Miss C. E. Beecher, relates to the "Religious Training of Children in the School the Family, and the Church." In addition to an interesting and valuable series of chapters on the special subject of the work, the book also contains a number of characteristic letters (with replies from the authoress) from bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Roman Catholic priests, Congregational ministers, including her own brother, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, the wife of a Methodist minister, and from other religious female friends. As an exposition of the views of leading members of some of the various religious persuasions in the United States, on "the relation of children to the church," these letters form an interesting part of the book.

— **LYMAN BEECHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.**\*—The Beecher family have become so well known in the American religious world, that this "Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher, D.D., edited by his son, Charles Beecher," will prove a valuable addition to the religious biography of the day. A sketch of the life of any eminent minister is generally useful and instructive, but when that minister is the head of a noted family like that of the Beechers, his autobiography becomes in itself an interesting

subject of study. Of Dr Lyman Beecher's children those best known are Dr. Edward Beecher, author of the *Conflict of Ages* and other works; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, eminent as a preacher and writer; Harriet Beecher Stow, authoress of the celebrated anti-slavery story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; Catharine Beecher, authoress of the preceding and several other works; and Charles Beecher, the editor of the present autobiography. The two volumes of Dr. Beecher's life now published, relate to a highly interesting period of his public and private life and labours. Several letters to his eldest children, Catharine and Edward, are contained in these volumes, and give a good insight into his own inner life as well as of his children. The autobiography itself contains many items of information in American Church History not contained in formal works on the subject.

— **"CANTONIANA: A series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners,"** by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. In this age of prolific magazine and newspaper writing a man of literary merit must have a good deal of courage to collect his magazine articles and reprint them in the hopes of attracting readers to them. We may therefore often judge not of their intrinsic merit but of the value set upon them by their authors, when we see that they reprint them for perusal by their admirers. In the case before us there can be no doubt of the merit of the articles reprinted, and we have no hesitation in welcoming this volume from the pen of the distinguished ex-colonial Secretary, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. His earlier and lighter writings have had a peculiar fascination for many readers, but it is his later and graver writings like these essays on which his literary fame must hereafter rest. The eighteen essays in this book are exceedingly pleasant reading. They are something in the style of the "Country Parson's" essays.

— **"QUEENS OF SONG: A series of memoirs of some of the most celebrated female vocalists who have performed on the lyric stage from the earliest days of opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By Ellen Creathorne Clayton; with portraits."** The title just quoted so fully explains the object and character of this book that it leaves us little to add. The sketches are forty-one in number, including those of Mesdames, Pasta, Sontag, Malibran, Grisi, Novello, Garcia, Alboni, Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) and Piccolomini—of which portraits are also given. The book extends to 548 pages, and has a copious index.

— **"THE CANADIAN HOUSEHOLD."**—This is the title of a neatly little monthly magazine, from the press of Lovell & Gibbon, the publisher being A. S. Irving, Toronto. It is devoted to social and moral reform, temperance, literature and instruction; contains several illustrations, and is published at 75c per annum. The present number begins an interesting tale, entitled "Magdalene Nisbett, the Maiden of the Merse." We wish our juvenile Canadian friend every success.

## VIII. Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

— **QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.**—We have much pleasure in stating that the Library of our University has within the last week received two handsome and valuable donations. The larger of these amounts to 266 volumes. The value of this donation is enhanced by the fact that the gentleman from whom it has come had already enriched the Library of the University by some considerable donations during last year. We may be allowed to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of our readers to the efforts which are being made to raise this library into a condition which will render it a boon not only to those who are connected with the University, but to those who are interested in literary or scientific pursuits in this section of the Province, and who must feel that in order to carry on such pursuits with success they require to have within their reach a library where they may consult works which they cannot expect to find in a private collection.—*News.*

— **REV. WM. SNODGRASS.**—We notice in the *Glasgow Herald* of the 11th instant that the Senate of the University of Glasgow, at their meeting on Thursday, 9th February, unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, formerly Minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, and now Principal of Queen's College, Kingston.

— Professor Bell, of Queen's College, Kingston, has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. The *Daily News* says, that he is the only F. G. S. in that part of Canada.

\* New York: Harper & Brothers; Toronto: W. C. Chewett & Co.

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—**MIDDLESEX SEMINARY.**—The opening of the Middlesex Seminary took place on the 8th instant. A large crowd of people assembled in the spacious building erected and fitted for the Seminary. Jno. Moffatt, Esq. was called to the chair, and explained the plan and object of the institution. Thereafter the audience listened most attentively to excellent addresses delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—The Rev'ds. Mr. Mr. McArthur, J. Straith, J. Skinner, W. Fletcher, and Dr. Hanson. The refreshments were abundant and suitable for the occasion. Intervals were most agreeably filled up with vocal and instrumental music, by the promising Choir of Komoka. The Seminary is likely to prove a valuable educational institution. Situated at Komoka, a very healthy locality; it is easy of access by railway, and is removed from the evil influences and temptations too common in cities and towns, so that parents can send thither their sons and daughters without fear that they will return with their morals corrupted. The pupils will also be under the care of the principal and teachers in the boarding department. By the sagacity and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Geo. Moffat, the Principal, the Company was formed, twenty acres of land purchased, and two large brick buildings erected thereon. Two wings are yet to be added to the Seminary buildings, which, when completed, will accommodate about one hundred pupils. There is a staff of efficient teachers for both male and female departments. Miss McMillan the lady already mentioned, will guide the studies of the young ladies at the piano. A goodly number of scholars had already arrived, and the trains were constantly bringing in more. As there will be but a limited number admitted this winter, students should make an early application. To those who purchase a Scholarship the whole expense of keeping a student one year is less than one hundred dollars! This includes board and washing. We hope families will avail themselves of this very promising institution.—*Com. to Toronto Evening Journal.*

—**PRINCE EDWARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The Teachers' Association for the County of Prince Edward, met on the 18th day of January. The President—F. F. McNab—in the chair. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to revise the constitution and prepare By-Laws for the Association, presented their report, which was adopted. The following gentlemen were then appointed officers for the ensuing year: J. Terill, Esq., President; G. Cork, 1st Vice, and G. C. Vandusen, 2nd Vice Presidents; D. C. Morden, Recording Secretary; W. J. Byam, Corresponding Secretary; L. Platt, Treasurer; J. Benson, G. Cork and Robert Carey, Executive Committee: H. McMullen, on behalf of the Association, and W. E. Price by the President, were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year. Geo. E. Vandusen, Esq., was appointed to read an essay next meeting. The Meeting of the Association was all that could be expected; not only was the Association largely attended by teachers from various parts of the County as also by other influential individuals interested in the educational interests of the County; but the best feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings of the day. Everything passed off harmoniously, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. The Association will meet again at Picton on the 20th of April.—*North American.*

—**INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.**—It is impossible for any one to be a witness of the examination which took place in the Mechanic's Hall, without having all their feelings of sympathy, and of pity warmly elicited. The hall was crowded to overflowing with a most respectable audience, who watched the proceedings with very great interest and delight. The chair was taken by Mr. Cummings, who in a few brief words introduced Mr. McGann, the Principal of the institution, who gave a brief *resume* of the history of establishments of this kind in Canada. Mr. McGann spoke hopefully of the future, and said that he regarded the rapid progress which the school had made hitherto and the support it had received from the government, County Councils, and private sources, augured well for its success for the time to come. He then proceeded to read the report, by which it appears that the institution which has been in existence for six years, has made a very rapid advancement in prosperity and usefulness during the past year. The number of scholars at the close of the year 1863, was 14; the largest number in attendance since the opening in 1858, was 24; but the number has now become augmented to 53, viz, 47 deaf mutes and 6 blind pupils. Another very satisfactory indication is the fact that the Institution is free from debt. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, some extracts from English history were read by a blind boy. Some very interesting exhibitions of the proficiency acquired by the deaf mutes, in reading, writing, geography and grammar were then

given, some of the pupils exhibiting a quickness of understanding which was truly marvellous. Their great imitative powers were amusingly displayed by two little fellows, who went through the various motions of walking, running, fighting and *talking*, in a very natural manner. Two blind boys enlivened the exhibition by performing a selection on the Violin and Concertina. Nor must we forget and commend the singing of a little blind girl, who, in a very simple artless manner, sang that old song (filled as it is with a natural description of those natural beauties she can never behold) "When the rosy morn appearing." The exhibition ended by the whole assemblage of deaf mutes repeating the Lord's Prayer in their dumb language. We are but giving expression to the feeling of all our fellow citizens when we say that we hope every success may attend an Institution so productive of good results.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

—**SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**—The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada held a meeting in Toronto recently, and unanimously passed a resolution setting forth, that as it is proposed to guarantee the educational privileges of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada under the Confederation, the same rights and privileges be accorded to the Catholics of Upper Canada. Another resolution, asserting that "the Protestants of Lower Canada enjoy many and important privileges which the Catholics of Upper Canada are disallowed, viz., a university, normal school, numerous endowed academies and grammar schools, nearly four times the amount of money which is granted by the Legislature for the purpose of Catholic education in Upper Canada," was also carried, and a committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, with a view of obtaining similar privileges.—*Montreal Gazette.*

—**A SCHOOL MASTER IN TROUBLE.**—On the 23rd inst., Mr. Neil McKinnon, teacher of a school in the 2nd concession of Markham, was tried at Richmond Hill before a Magistrate's court on a charge of unlawfully and with excessive violence correcting a boy attending school named Fred. Montgomery, by striking him with a stick, and was fined \$5 and costs for the offence. The amount he had to pay altogether was \$10.55.

—**NOVA SCOTIAN EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF EDUCATION.**—A short time ago an educational institution, bearing the name of "the Yarmouth Seminary," was inaugurated with appropriate exercises. Property of the value of twenty-thousand dollars, the gift of private individuals, has been set apart for educational purposes, free from all sectarian control, and in its subordinate departments, which are designed to furnish a thorough English Education, free to all the children of the district in which it is located. It is, if your correspondent is correctly informed, the first public free school in Nova Scotia. It has two higher departments, one of them being a female seminary designed to rank with such institutions as Mount Holyoke. These higher departments are open to all who are qualified to enter them, upon payment of certain prescribed fees. The constitution of the seminary carefully guards its morality. The building is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. It has accommodation for five hundred pupils, and could easily be made to accommodate half as many more. It is only justice to one gentleman, N. K. Clements, Esq., to say that to him, more than to any other, the credit of this movement is due. He originated it, awakened the public interest, secured the co-operation of others, and personally undertook the financial responsibility. He holds no claim against the property, being determined that the institution shall not be burdened, as too many are, by debt, which always retards their usefulness, and sometimes destroys them altogether. Your correspondent hopes that the foregoing will not be uninteresting to Canadians, in view of the present aspect of political movements. Canada has a reputation abroad second to none on the continent, for its educational position, and progress on our part must gratify her people, and all the more if we are to become more closely united.—*Witness.*

—**VANCOUVER ISLAND.**—The education question had been engaging the attention of the Vancouver's Island Legislature. The Committee on Education had presented a report, of which the two essential clauses were the following: "That there should be established in this colony a system of free schools, conducted by thoroughly competent trained teachers, wherein the intellectual, physical, and moral training, would be such as to make the schools attractive to all classes of people." "That in a community such as this, where religious opinions are so diversified, and where the benefits of a well devised educational system should be extended to all, the reading of the Bible or the inculcation of religious dogmas in free schools



would be inadvisable." The report had been discussed in the Assembly, and an expression of opinion given by the members, generally favorable to the view of the committee.

**IX. Departmental Notices.**

**INDISTINCT POST MARKS.**

We receive, in the course of the year, a number of letters on which the post marks are very indistinct, or altogether omitted. These marks are often so important, that Postmasters would do well to see that the requirements of the Post-office Department, in relation to stamping the post-mark on letters is carefully attended to.

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

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

**SCHOOL REGISTERS SUPPLIED THROUGH LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.**

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

**Assorted Prize Books in Packages.**

*Selected by the Department, for Grammar or Common Schools, from the Catalogue, in assorted packages, as follows.*

Package No. 1.	Books and Cards,	5cts. to 70cts each.....	\$10
" No. 2.	Ditto ditto	5cts. to \$1.00 each.....	\$16
" No. 3.	Ditto ditto	5cts. to \$1.25 each.....	\$20
" No. 4.	Ditto ditto	10cts. to \$1.50 each.....	\$26
" No. 5.	Ditto ditto	10cts. to \$1.75 each.....	\$30
" No. 6.	Ditto ditto	10cts. to \$2.00 each.....	\$36
" No. 7.	Ditto ditto	15cts. to \$2.25 each.....	\$40
Package No. 8.	Books and Cards,	15cts. to \$2.50 each.....	\$46
" No. 9.	Ditto ditto	15cts. to \$2.75 each.....	\$50
" No. 10.	Ditto ditto	20cts. to \$3.00 each.....	\$56
" No. 11.	Ditto ditto	20cts. to \$3.25 each.....	\$60
" No. 12.	Ditto ditto	20cts. to \$3.50 each.....	\$66
" No. 13.	Ditto ditto	25cts. to \$3.75 each.....	\$70
" No. 14.	Ditto ditto	55cts. to \$4.00 each.....	\$76
" No. 15.	Ditto ditto	25cts. to \$4.25 each.....	\$80
" No. 16.	Ditto ditto	30cts. to \$4.50 each.....	\$86
" No. 17.	Ditto ditto	30cts. to \$4.75 each.....	\$90
" No. 18.	Ditto ditto	30cts. to \$5.00 each.....	\$96
" No. 19.	Ditto ditto	35cts. to \$5.25 each.....	\$100
" No. 20.	Ditto ditto	35cts. to \$5.50 each.....	\$120

**Special Prizes**, in handsomely bound books, singly at from \$1.05 to \$5.50. In sets of from two to six volumes of Standard Literature, at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per set. Also Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Books, Classical

Texts, Atlases, Dictionaries, Small Magic Lanterns, Magnets, Compasses Cubes, Cones, Blocks, &c. &c.

\*\*\* Trustees are requested to send in their orders for prizes at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure the due despatch of their parcels in time for the examinations, and thus prevent disappointment.

**Canadian School Maps and Apparatus.**

Sets of the two new series of maps of Canadian manufacture are now ready, and can be had, by school authorities, at the Educational Depository, Toronto, either singly, in wall cases, or on rotary stands, embracing Maps of the World; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of two sizes; the British Isles, Canaan and Palestine, and British North America.

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, of Canadian manufacture, of the following sizes: *three* (hemisphere), *six*, *twelve*, and *eighteen* inches in diameter, and on various kinds of frames.

The Canadian School Apparatus embrace, among other things, Planetariums, Telluriums, Lunarians, Celestial Spheres, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms and Solids, &c. Also, a great variety of Object Lessons, Diagrams, Charts, and Sheets, Magic Lanterns, with suitable slides, from \$2.40 to \$1.20 with objects, Telescopes, Barometers, Chemical Laboratories, beautiful Geological Cabinets, and various other Philosophical Apparatus in great variety. Catalogues, and printed Forms of Application, may be had at the Depository.

**LARGE MAP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

New Map of British North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River, Swan River, Saskatchewan; a Map of Steamship Routes between Europe and America, &c. &c. 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 9in. Constructed and just published under the supervision of the Educational Department for Upper Canada Price \$6.

**PORTABLE COMPOSITION BLACKBOARDS.**

THIS substitute for the Blackboard is made of Canvas, covered with successive coats of Composition until it is of a sufficient thickness to be rolled up without injury. It is mounted on a portable wooden frame, 3 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 6 inches wide. It may be obtained at the Educational Depository. Price \$2.

It possesses the following advantages over the ordinary painted blackboard:—

1. It can be removed to any part of the School-house, and is invaluable for separate classes.
2. It is not so liable to be scratched with chalk as the common blackboard.
3. When it is not required for use, it can be rolled up in a small compass, and laid aside.
4. Both sides can be used, so that two classes may be kept at work at the same time.

**SCHOOL INK WELLS.**

THE following INK WELLS have been manufactured in Toronto and are for sale at the Educational Depository:—

- No. 1. Plain Metal Ink Wells, with covers, per doz..... \$1 50
  - No. 2. Improved Metal Non-evaporating Ink Wells, per doz. . . 3 00
- No. 1 is a wide-mouthed well, designed to be let into the desk. It has an iron cover to screw over the top so as to prevent the dust falling into the ink.

No. 2 consists of three pieces: A circular piece to let into the desk, and to be screwed to it; it has a rim on which the well rests; over this is placed a cap which covers the top of the well. It has a small aperture for the pen, covered with a movable lid.

- It possesses the following advantages:—
1. The ink is not liable to be spilled;
  2. It effectually protects the ink from dust;
  3. It prevents evaporation, owing to the covers and the small size of the aperture;
  4. It has facilities for cleaning, but, the cover being screwed down, does not allow the pupil to take it out at his pleasure.
  5. It is not, like glass, liable to breakage.

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

TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum, back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 10 cents each.

All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE BROWN, L. L. B. Education Office, Toronto.