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JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper  Canada.

VOL. XIX.

TORONTO: APRIL, 1866.

No. 4.

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Superintendent, according to the form and regulations provided by the Department of Public Instruction; but the number and locality of such meteorological stations shall be designated by the Council of Public Instruction with the approval of the Governor in Council."

Under this provision, His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, has authorized the establishment of meteorological stations at the following Grammar Schools:—Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall and Pembroke.

Of these, all but Goderich have applied for and obtained the required instruments, and are, with one or two exceptions, in working order. It is hoped that all the ten stations will shortly be in a position to send regular and accurate returns of their observations; and as provision has been made for remunerating the observers for their work, those gentlemen may fairly be expected to give the necessary time and attention to the subject.

It will be seen, from the subjoined extracts from correspondence on the subject, that the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, which collects and publishes a vast amount of valuable meteorological records, has, with great generosity, forwarded to this department a copy of its last annual report and of the large volumes of meteorological results as a gift to each of the Grammar School stations in Upper Canada. These books (which will be sent to the stations as opportunity offers) will, no doubt, be examined by each observer with great pleasure and attention, and it is hoped that a new encouragement will be felt in performing a work which is shown to be so important, and which is now being energetically carried on by great numbers of scientific men in all parts of the world. The following instruments are used at each station:—

One Barometer*, one Maximum and one Minimum Thermometer,* Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers; * one Rain Gauge and Measure; one Wind Vane.

Observations are taken at 7 a.m. and at 1 and 9 p.m. daily, except on Sundays. The self-registering thermometers are read at 9 p.m. The rain is measured at 1 p.m.

Full abstracts of the daily records are to be sent to the Education Office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. The returns are duly examined, and care will be taken to publish none unless they are apparently to be relied on. We cannot of course, afford space for the detailed daily observations; but the observers' abstracts will be so kept and arranged as to be accessible for investigations for which the published *Monthly Results* do not afford the required data.

The only Stations of which we can give the *Monthly Results* for January and February, in this number, are Barrie, Belleville, Hamilton and Stratford.

* These instruments were supplied by Messrs Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, London, and the index errors have been ascertained by comparisons at the Kew Observatory in England, and at the Toronto Observatory. They are obtained by the stations, together with Registers and forms for Abstracts, from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL STATIONS.

It is our intention to publish in the *Journal of Education*, from month to month, abstracts of the observations at the Meteorological Stations, established in connection with the department, under the provisions of the grammar school law.

The Consolidated Grammar School Act provided that the head master of each senior county grammar school in Upper Canada should take certain observations in accordance with prescribed instructions, and that the county council should defray the cost of the necessary instruments. Abstracts of the observations were to be forwarded by the observer, monthly, to the Chief Superintendent of Education at Toronto. The senior schools (*i. e.* those situated in the county town of each county) had, under a previous enactment, been especially privileged by a preference over the junior schools in the distribution of the Grammar School Fund. As the law did not connect the increased grant with the performance of the duty of recording observations, and as many of the county councils neglected to make any appropriation for the purchase of instruments, although, in all cases, half the cost was paid by the department, the result ensued that several of the senior schools were never provided with the apparatus, and many of those stations for which the instruments were provided, made the returns in a desultory and unsatisfactory manner, which rendered the publication of a connected series impossible. There were, however, observers, to whom this remark does not apply, and who continued to send valuable abstracts which are preserved in the Education Office.

In 1865, the Grammar School Improvement Act, for the passage of which efforts had been annually made, was at length passed, and contained the following section:

"11. Each of the Grammar School Meteorological stations, at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an additional apportionment out of the Grammar School fund, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed and satisfactory monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Chief

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at four Stations for the first two Months of 1866.

Table with columns: STATION, OBSERVER, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, Temperature of the Air (Monthly Means, Daily Range, High-Est., Lowest., Warm-Est Day, Cold-Est Day), and other meteorological data for January and February at various stations.

• Approximation.

Table with columns: STATION, Tension of Vapour, Humidity of Air, Observations of Surface Current of Wind, Estimated Velocity of Wind, Amount of Cloudiness, Rain, Snow, and AURORAS (Classes I, II, III, IV).

• Velocity is estimated, • denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane. / An explanation of the classification of auroras will appear in our next issue.

REMARKS.

January. The observer reports strong gales on 20th, 22nd, and 23rd, from W. The excessively low temperature is given as reported; the minimum thermometer will shortly be re-tested. The ordinary thermometer indicated -27°·8 at 7 a.m. same day. Obs. omitted 12th, 13th. Stratford. The observer reports that the above reading of the barometer (29·875) is the highest recorded at his station. 15th and 16th, storm of wind and snow, wind E, veering to S.W. Storm on 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd. 19th, mild and foggy till 11 p.m. when violent wind rose from W. 30th, 4 p.m., sudden storm of wind and snow for two hours from N.W. 1st, indistinct solar halo at 8-30 a.m. Fogs on 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 23d, and 30th. FEBRUARY. Barric.—Storms of wind on 4th and 13th; on the latter day a heavy and clearly defined mist over the Kempenfildt Bay. The 4th was a wild and severe snowy day; wind W by N, very stormy, temp. -5. Same day in Toronto much milder, with gentle breeze and no snow. On 10th, heavy snow at night. BELLEVILLE.—Frequent strong winds, particularly between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

c 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

STRAFORD.—Storms of wind and snow on the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th. Wind N W, and S W, lulled each evening and violent in morning. Very severe storm of wind and snow began on 14th at 1-30 p.m. and continued (except from 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. of 14th) till 5 p.m. of 15th. The maximum velocity observed at 8 p.m. of 14th. In our next issue we hope to publish information from a greater number of stations, and shall also be glad to receive the notes of other persons who may interest themselves in making any similar records of the phenomena which they observe.

The following is the correspondence above referred to.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
26th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, that * * * * *

You are already aware, from previous correspondence with the Department, that the Legislature of the Province, at the instance of the Chief Superintendent of Education, authorized the establishment of a meteorological station in every county in Upper Canada, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, the observers being the head masters of grammar schools. The following instruments were obtained from England for each station: Barometer by Negretti and Zambra; Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers by the same; and Maximum and Minimum Thermometers by the same and by Casella. These were compared with standards at the Kew Observatory, by Mr. Glaisher, and again at the Toronto Observatory. They are excellent instruments and may be relied on. Each station is also supplied with a wind vane and rain gauge. Full instructions and tables, together with forms for periodical reports are provided for the observers.

As some of the counties have hesitated to pay for the instruments, and in others the observations were not duly taken, it was deemed necessary in 1865 to obtain further legislation and regulations on the subject. Although some observers faithfully performed their duty under the former system, it was found that more satisfactory results would be obtained by restricting the number of stations and making a pecuniary allowance to observers for their labors. Our stations are now ten (10) in number, situated at the most favorable points between Long. 83° and 74° W., and Lat. 42° and 46° N. The observers are educated men, and graduates of universities. Arrangements have also been made for the careful examination and comparison of the records of the observations at this office. The results will appear monthly in our official journal.

I send herewith copies of some recent regulations which we have issued to our stations.

As our meteorological establishments are now being placed on a more satisfactory footing, we may hope to contribute information of a permanent value; and your institution would confer a favor on this Department by sending us as complete a series of its meteorological reports—with any papers bearing on the subject—as it may be able to afford.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Superintendent.

Joseph Henry, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

[Copy.]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, April 3rd, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—We are much interested in your letter of the 26th ult. (No. 2570) in which is contained an account of the improvements lately made in your system of meteorology. I had prepared some remarks in regard to this subject for insertion in the annual report for 1865, which I am now enabled to render more definite, by the facts you have given me.

I shall also publish your letter as a part of the appendix to the report and will add to it the recent regulations which you have adopted. * * * * *

We shall make up a package of such of our meteorological publications as have escaped the fire, and among the number will send a copy of the large volumes of "Meteorological Results" for each of your stations.

There is a prospect, now that the war has ceased, and the number of permanent military posts of the United States are to be increased at which observations will be taken, that we shall be able to reorganize our combined system of observations on an improved and more reliable basis.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HENRY.

J. George Hodgins, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Education,
Toronto.

2. METEOROLOGY IN ITALY.

The Italian government is at the present moment establishing a meteorological service on the coasts of Italy, with the object of announcing approaching tempests.

3. THE LUNAR ECLIPSE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

The word Eclipse is derived from the Greek, and signifies to be dimmed or deficient, to faint away, to swoon, to die. When the

full moon, in her greatest lustre, falls into the shadow of the earth, and is deprived of the enlivening beams of the sun, she appears pale and languid before her obscuration, as if sick and going to die. From hence the ignorant heathen imagined the moon was in pain at those times, and therefore lunar eclipses were called by them "*lunæ labores*" the struggles or agonies of the moon. In order to relieve her in that fancied distress, they used to hold up lighted torches and to keep blowing with trumpets and horns, and to make a clatter on vessels of brass and iron, and to sacrifice to the moon after the eclipse was over. This practice was of great antiquity, as well as was the opinion that it was in the power of witches, by their spells and charms, not only to darken the moon, but to bring her down from her orbit, and force her to shed baneful influences on the earth. The Chinese, some 4,000 years ago calculated the period of eclipses. These appearances were ushered in by them by the beating of drums by blind men, and processions by the great officers of State.

The eclipse of the moon on Friday night was surpassing in splendour the appearances usually seen; the deep shades of the celestial space contrasted so beautifully with the "*silvery moon*" up to 8 p. m. Cumulus clouds obscured distinct vision, but at 8.15 the orb of night shone out with great brightness. The clouds had passed away. To the southward a few, and but few, of the stars were visible, some of the first and second magnitude; the others were dim—blotted out by the superior light of one satellite.

A 2½ inches achromatic, by Dolland (and the only one possessed by the McGill Observatory,) with a power of 150, brought out the constant obscured features of the surface of our moon; the edges at that time were very sharp and well defined. This instrument was constantly watched, but it was not of sufficient power to show the phenomena satisfactorily.

Another telescope, kindly lent, with an object glass of nearly 7 inches in diameter, and with a power of 180, was also placed in position, and at 44 minutes past 8 there was a softening of the moon's bright limb to the east, by a brownish colored shadow, which increased in shade until the penumbra became distinctly visible. This shadow could not be seen with the smaller instrument, showing that it is necessary for the vision of the earth's atmosphere, to possess instruments of large size, so as to admit a great amount of the rays of light. The observations on the progress of this shadow and penumbra over the disc of the moon was very closely watched by both instruments until the total phase commenced. A few minutes before the total phase was concluded, the bright limb of the moon seemed to project or assume a conical shape, as though it projected from the moon beyond its circular appearance, or as though it was distorted or gibbous. This was only optical. At 10h. 49m. the total phase took place, and lasted 1h. 37m. Leaving these appearances, let us notice what took place in the surrounding view. One by one the stars of the different magnitudes became as it were lighted up; thousands of these stars were visible throughout the extended horizon; not a cloud obscured the whole face of the field of view, and in the centre of these was the moon, with a dim and unearthly aspect. Nature seemed sad, and hushed in solemn repose, the quiet of midnight, away from the busy stir of the city, added effect to the novel aspect of the scene. For upwards of an hour and a half this continued, and then the twinkling stars were again one by one blotted out from human vision, the moon again assumed its silvery aspect, it merged from its obscurity far brighter in appearance than before, and it took up again its "*wondrous tale*," the prediction of the astronomer was realized—*science had achieved its victory*—the Paschal moon set before the Royal Mountain. The course of nature was scarcely disturbed; a slight and occasional breeze swept through the leafless branches of the trees; no other special phenomena seemed to result from it; the usual meteorological observations yielded no abnormal results, neither did the magnetic instruments.

It is to be regretted that these appearances were not photographed, and that Montreal did not possess an instrument sufficiently large and of proper construction for the purpose.—*Com. by Dr. Smallwood, to Montreal Transcript.*

II. The County School Conventions.

1. MINUTES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AFTER DISCUSSION BY EACH CONVENTION; EXTRACTED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONVENTIONS FURNISHED TO THE DEPARTMENT BY THE RESPECTIVE CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES.

I. RESPECTING TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

At *St. Catharines*, January 15.—Moved by Charles Donaldson, Esq., seconded by James Lilleland, Esq., and (by a majority of two to one.)

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, Township Boards

of Trustees are better adapted to the wants of the country than the present system of School Section Trustees.

Welland, January 16.—Moved by the Rev. Charles Walker, seconded by Rev. George Bell, and

Resolved,—That instead of the present system of School Sections, a Board of School Trustees be annually elected by the people, to take the entire charge of the schools in the Township for which they are elected.

At *Cayuga*, January 17.—Moved by Thomas Slaven, Esq., seconded by T. Hodder, Esq., and

Resolved,—That, after having heard the opinion of the Chief Superintendent, as expressed before this meeting, as to the changing of the School Board of Trustees, it is the opinion of this meeting that the present School Section arrangement in Townships has worked well, and it is therefore their opinion that it should not be abolished.

Amendment,—Moved by William Grant, Esq., seconded by Thomas Mussen, Esq.—That it is the opinion of this Convention, that if any change is made in the present mode of managing schools by Sectional Trustees, such mode shall be left to any Township to say whether it will adopt the new method of Township Board or not. *Lost*.

At *Simcoe*, January 18.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Cragie, seconded by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that the schools of the Township should be placed under the control of one Board of Trustees.

Moved by Dr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Wallace, and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a special Board of School Trustees should be elected by the people to adjust the school matters of its Township. That it is not advisable to make the Township Councils this Township Board, and also that the position and attitude of this Township Board of School Trustees to its Council, should be similar in every respect to that of Boards of School Trustees in Incorporated Villages, Towns, and Cities to their several Town or City Municipal Councils.

Amendment,—Moved by Mr. H. J. Kilmaster, seconded by Mr. O. Austin,

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Township Council should be the Board of Trustees for the respective Townships. *Lost*.

At *Brantford*, January 19.—Moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Wood, and

Resolved,—That the proposed change of School Section into Township Boards be not approved of.

At *Hamilton*, January 20.—Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Inkaetter, and, (by a large majority)

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting the substitution of Township Boards for the present system of School Section Boards would promote the efficiency of the Common School system, and be advantageous to the Educational interests of the Country.

At *Newmarket*, January 22.—Moved by Mr. R. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Hawkins,

That this meeting approves of the proposed change in the School Law of electing Township Trustees instead of Section Trustees. And that the Township Board be elected by the people, and that the number of Trustees be six, and also that the Board be separate from the Township Council. *Lost* by a small majority.

At *Barrie*, January 23.—Moved by N. King Esq., seconded by D. Soules, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that a great public benefit would be conferred, if instead of Boards of Trustees for each School Section, one Board of six persons were appointed for each Township, two of whom should retire each year. That by such a change the machinery of Education would be greatly simplified, parents would be allowed a larger discretion for the selection of a school for their children, and the situation of teachers would be at once rendered more permanent and desirable. That in the opinion of this meeting however, it is not to be desired that such Township Board should be identical with the Township Council.

Amendment,—Moved by the Rev. Dean Northgraves, seconded by T. Dury, Esq.,

That this meeting deems it inexpedient to establish Township Boards of Trustees in lieu of local Boards. *Lost*.

At *Owensound*, January 24.—Moved by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Greer, and

Resolved,—That the proposed abolition of School Sections and the establishment of Township Boards of School Trustees, said Boards to be elected by the people on the same day that the Municipal Councillors are elected, meets with the hearty concurrence of this meeting.

At *Walkerton*, January 25.—Moved by James Henderson, Esq., seconded by William Pringle, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting having heard the explanations of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, respecting the proposed changes of the present

school law so far as having Township Boards of Trustees instead of the present Section Boards, express their approval of the proposed change.

At *Goderich*, January 27.—Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, and (by a large majority,)

Resolved,—That the Educational interests of our country would be promoted by appointing one Board of Trustees for each Township. Moved by Mr. P. McShea, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, and (unanimously,)

Resolved,—That the Township Boards should consist of Trustees elected by the rate-payers of the Township, and that it be distinct from the Township Council.

At *Stratford*, January 29.—Moved by Rev. T. McPherson, seconded by Rev. Mr. Patterson, and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to have one Board of Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of Trustees for each city, town and incorporated village.

Moved by Rev. Mr. McPherson, seconded by Rev. Mr. Durrant, and

Resolved,—That the Township Boards of Trustees be elected by the rate-payers distinct from the Township Council Boards.

At *Sarnia*, January 30.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Gibson, seconded by Rev. Mr. McDermid, and

Resolved,—That the formation of Township Boards is much to be desired.

Amendment,—Moved by Mr. David Hossie, seconded by Mr. Robert Johnstone.

That it is inexpedient to abolish the existing system of rural school sections, but that Section No 32 of the Common School Act be amended by making provisions for the establishment of Township Boards at any time by a majority of the qualified municipal electors; such desire to be manifested by a general vote or by petition, public notice having been given as to the intention of the municipality to pass such by-law. *Lost*.

Moved by Mr. R. S. Chalmers, seconded by Mr. Robert Fleck, and

Resolved,—That the School Trustees be elected separately from the Municipal Council and as a separate body.

At *Chatham*, February 1.—Moved by A. S. Holmes, Esq., seconded by Arthur Anderson, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is desirable that there should be one Board of School Trustees for an entire Township, elected by the rate-payers, and separate from the Township Council.

Amendment,—Moved by E. B. Harrison, Esq., seconded by John Duck, Esq.

That in event of a Board of Trustees being elected for each Township that the Municipal Council do constitute the Board. *Lost*.

At *London*, February 2.—Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Wm. Russell, and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of abolishing the School Sections as now constituted, and forming Township Boards.

Moved by Mr. A. Crawford, seconded by Mr. W. Field, and

Resolved,—That the Trustees be a distinct Board, separate from the Township Council.

At *St. Thomas*, February 3.—Moved by the Rev. E. Sheppard, seconded by Thomas Green, Esq., and

Resolved,—That we are not prepared to accede to the views of the Chief Superintendent as expressed in the second paragraph of his circular letter under the head,—“Objects of the Convention,” and relating to Township Boards.

At *Woodstock*, February 5.—Moved by Mr. Landon, seconded by Mr. Dockery, and

Resolved,—That this meeting,—while it highly appreciates the great ability of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and while it sees much to approve and even to admire, in his able administration of that office, by which he has raised our educational institutions, and especially our common schools, to a position of usefulness and respectability which may well justify our national pride and challenge the respect of the world,—cannot, nevertheless, approve of the proposition to abolish our rural school corporations, and to place the management of all the schools into the hands of Township Boards,—for the following, among other reasons :

1. Our Common schools, under the present system of management, are believed to be really and rapidly advancing in character and usefulness, and it would be unwise to risk any interruption to that advancement by a mere experiment, or to introduce any considerable change without something like a reasonable certainty that no evil consequences would result therefrom.

2. If the disputes about the boundaries of school sections, in a few remaining instances where they still exist, should thereby be composed, the meeting has reason to fear that the Township system would give rise to other questions of disagreement even more perplexing and difficult to manage.

Amendment.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. McDermid, seconded by H. Silvester, Esq.

That one Board of Trustees for the entire Township, would be a great improvement on the present system of school sections, and that therefore such change is desirable. Lost.

The local newspaper report of the Woodstock meeting contains the following :

“NOTE—It is proper to state that before a vote was taken as to the establishment of Township instead of Section Boards, the chairman requested that that part of the audience from Woodstock and Ingersoll should not vote. Had it been otherwise, it was the opinion of many that the decision would have been in favor of Township Boards.”

At *Berlin*, February 6.—Moved by J. E. Bowman, Esq., M.P.P. seconded by Isaac L. Bowman, Esq., and

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be expedient to change the present system of School Section Boards to that of Township Boards.

At *Guelph*, February 7.—Moved by Mr. Whitelaw, seconded by Mr. Royce, and

Resolved.—That this meeting regards the present system of School Sections in Townships as satisfactory, and the change proposed not desirable.

At *Brampton*, February 8.—Moved by Mr. Starrat, seconded by Mr. Blain.

That School Section Boards of Trustees be abolished, and that Township Boards be established as suggested by the Chief Superintendent. Lost.

Amendment.—Moved by Rev. James Pringle, seconded by Mr. James Hamilton, and

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is not desirable that there should be any change in the Trusteeship of the School Sections; and that, were the changes contemplated by the Chief Superintendent carried into effect, instead of putting an end to all disputes it is to be feared they would be a never failing source of trouble and contention.

At *Milton*, February 9.—Moved by H. M. Switzer, Esq., seconded by Dr. Buck, and

Resolved.—That it is desirable for the benefit of education to establish Township Boards to be elected by the Township as a whole.

At *Port Hope*, February 13.—Moved by J. Foote, Esq., seconded by A. Choate, Esq.

That this meeting approves of the suggestions made by the Chief Superintendent of Education for abolishing school section Boards of Trustees, and substituting in their place Township Boards. Lost.

At *Lindsay*, February 13.

Resolved.—That one Board of Trustees be established for each Township, to consist of six members.

At *Peterboro'*, February 15.—Moved by S. Grover, Esq., seconded by Mr. Read,

That the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as to the abolishing of School Section Boards for the Common Schools and the substitution therefor of the Township Boards meets with our approval. Lost.

Amendment.—Moved by Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Dundas, and

Resolved.—That inasmuch as it is believed that the introduction of Township Boards instead of School Section Boards, as at present, would not advance the cause of education; it is therefore desirable that the school section system as at present be retained in any new act.

At *Cobourg*, February 15.—Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Fisher, and

Resolved.—That this meeting is fully convinced, notwithstanding the able explanations given by the Chief Superintendent, that the appointment of School Trustees for each Common School Section as the law now requires, tends to create a more general interest in the advancement of education, is more convenient, and less expensive than the one proposed of appointing township Boards with merely a visiting Committee for each Common School; but that, in order to give the system of appointing a Board of Township Trustees a fair trial, and the people an opportunity of voting on the question, the meeting is of opinion, that if a majority of School Sections in any Township are desirous of having a Township Board of Trustees, the law should be so amended as to allow them to do so.

At *Belleville*, February 16.—Moved by Mr. Joseph Hogle seconded by Mr. Jas. A. Vandervoort, and

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting, the present system of School Sections works beneficially, and that it is not advisable to make any alteration in the Law in that respect.

At *Picton*, February 17.—Moved by Dr. Gillespie, second by Thos. Donnelly, Esq.

That instead of the present school section divisions and Trustees

it is desirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of Trustees for each city, town and incorporated village. That each Board be a separate corporation from the Municipal Council, and that its members be elected by the qualified electors of the Township.

Amendment.—Moved by Mr. Nocen, seconded by Dr. Moore, and

That the present school system as regards the election of school section Trustees is a birthright of local self government and one which we are unwilling to part with, and therefore consider the destruction of school sections as an invasion of our best interest. No decision arrived at.

At *Napanee*, February 19.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Smythe, seconded by E. Mallory, Esq., and, (almost unanimously)

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this convention the proposed change of the Trustee Board is one highly desirable.

At *Kingston*, February 20.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, seconded by Dr. Barker, and

Resolved.—That this meeting having listened to the views of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, in reference to the constitution of the Board of School Trustees for Townships, express their approbation of them, and their desire to have them embodied in the Common School Law for general use throughout the country.

At *Renfrew*, February 22.—Moved by Rev. Peter Lindsay, seconded by Rey. Wm. Creighton, and

Resolved.—That the recommendation of Dr. Ryerson in regard to substituting one Township Board of Trustees for each municipality in place of distinct Boards be adopted.

Amendment.—Moved by Andrew Irwine, Esq., seconded by Wm. Halpenny, Esq.

That it would be highly inexpedient and not at all calculated to advance the Educational interests of the Province, to alter the provisions of the existing law with regard to common school Trustees. Lost.

At *Brockville*, February 23.—Moved by John C. Millar, Esq. J.P. seconded by R. Feilds, Esq. J. P., and, (almost unanimously,)

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed change of system in the appointment of Township Boards instead of school section Trustees, is calculated to improve the efficiency of the school system, and should become the general law of the land.

At *Cornwall*, February 27.—Moved by Col. McLean, seconded by Mr. John Raymond, and

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to have instead of the present School Section Divisions and Trustees, one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one such Board for each city, town, and incorporated village. That such Board should be a corporation separate from the Municipal Corporation of the Townships, and that its members should be elected by the qualified electors of the Township on the day of the Annual Township Meeting.

At *Alexandria*, February 28.—Moved by A. M. McKenzie, Esq., seconded by John Stewart, Esq., and

Resolved.—That instead of the present school section divisions, and trustees, it is desirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township as there is one Board of Trustees for each city, town, and incorporated village.

At *L'Original*, March 1.—Moved by P. O. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Robert Hamilton, Esq., and

Resolved.—That this meeting approves of the amendment suggested by the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the school law, substituting Township Boards for the existing school sections.

At *Ottawa*, March 3.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Pattyson, seconded by Mr. McGillivray, and

Resolved.—That instead of the present School Section divisions and Trustees, it is desirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of School Trustees for each City, Town, and incorporated Village. That such Board be a separate corporation from the Municipal Council, and that its members be elected by the qualified electors of the Township, and on the same day with the annual town meetings.

At *Perth*, March 8.—Moved by — Byrne, Esq., seconded by McN. Shaw, Esq.

That in the opinion of this meeting, it is unwise to change the present school sections by substituting in lieu thereof, Township Boards. Lost, (only six votes in its favour).

Moved by R. Shaw, Esq., seconded by G. Kerr, Esq., and

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed change of system in the appointment of Township Boards, instead of School Section Boards as at present, is calculated to improve the efficiency of the school system, and should become the law of the land.

Of the forty county conventions, twenty-five formally expressed a desire to adopt the principle of township boards, in one, the resolution affirming it was lost, ten passed Resolutions in opposition to that principle, one convention is reported as not having arrived

at any decision; one took no action, three have neglected to send the minutes of the proceedings, including one of the twenty-five above mentioned.

II. RESPECTING COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

At *Welland*, January 16.—Moved by Rev. Charles Walker, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bell, and (unanimously)

Resolved,—That County Boards of Education, as at present constituted, require modification.

Moved by Rev. George Bell, seconded by John Helles, Esq., and (unanimously.)

Resolved,—That to produce uniformity in the examination of Teachers, and render their examination more satisfactory, the following improvement is suggested; namely, that a complete set of questions in all the subjects of examination be semiannually proposed by the Educational Department, and a sufficient number of copies transmitted to the Chairman of each County Board, under seal. Each County being required to pay the expense of printing and of transmission.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Rev. Mr. Walker, and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention the programme for the examination of Teachers, should be altered so as to place the minimum standard in each class much higher than it now is.

At *Cayuga*, January 17.—Moved by Thomas Slaven, Esq., seconded by James Turnbull, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Convention that the County Boards, as constituted under the present School Act, are uselessly expensive and not efficient. It is recommended that a Board of five gentlemen should be appointed for each County, say by the Governor in Council, and whose qualification shall not be less than that of a first class teacher.

At *Brantford*, January 19.—The proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education as regards County Boards of Public Instruction was agreed to without any formal resolution.

At *Hamilton*, January 20.—Moved by A. McCallum, Esq., B.A. seconded by Dr. Bethune, and

Resolved,—That this Convention concurs most heartily in the views expressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to the constitution of the Local Board of Public Instruction, and the amendments proposed in the method of examining teachers for certificates, and hopes that such legislation may be procured, as will effect the necessary reforms.

At *Newmarket*, January 22.—January Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by R. Alexander, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the method of examining Teachers by having a uniform set of examination questions for the whole Province, and sent under a seal to the different Counties to a Board appointed by the Governor in Council, and who will be the examiners for the County.

At *Barrie*, January 23.—Moved by the Rev. W. Frazer, seconded by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, and (unanimously)

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the County Boards of Public Instruction as at present constituted, do not adequately accomplish the end contemplated in their appointment, and are moreover needlessly expensive. That it would be advantageous if in their stead, Boards of four persons were appointed by the Governor General, at the nomination of the Department of Public Instruction, and a committee appointed by the same authority in Toronto to prepare examination papers for such Board; and if these papers were sent under the seal of the Department of Public Instruction to the several County Boards throughout the Province, on the same day, not to be opened but by the Chairman of the Board, in the presence of both the Board and the candidates.

At *Owensound*, January 24.—Moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, and

Resolved,—That this meeting is in favour of the scheme now submitted by the Chief Superintendent of Education, namely that a County Board of Public Instruction consisting of five be appointed by the Board of Public Instruction, and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and that these five may or may not, consist of Local Superintendents or Grammar School Trustees.

At *Goderich*, January 27.—Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Nilles, and (unanimously,)

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent as to the composition of Boards of Examiners for the County.

At *Stratford*, January 29.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Doak, and un-

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that a County Board, consisting of five persons, appointed by the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Department of Public Instruction, should be substituted for the present County Boards, and that the questions for examination be prepared in the manner suggested by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

At *Sarnia*, January 30.—Moved by William Cole, Esq., seconded by F. Davis, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is desirable that a change should take place in the constitution of County Boards.

Moved by Wm. Pole, Esq., seconded by F. Davis, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the County Council submit the names of double the number required, to the Chief Superintendent, that he choose the number required therefrom, and submit them to the Governor General in Council for his confirmation as a County Board.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. Mr. Smith, and seconded by R. S. Chalmers, Esq.

That the selection of County Boards be left in the hands of the Chief Superintendent. Lost.

At *Chatham*, February 1.—Moved by James Smith, Esquire, seconded by Rufus Stevenson, Esquire, and

Resolved,—That County Boards of Public Instruction be appointed by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Amendment,—Moved by E. B. Harrison, Esquire, seconded by John Duck, Esquire,

That the County Board of Examiners be nominated by the County Council, and approved by the Government. Lost.

At *London*, February 2.—Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Burns,

That this meeting approves of the proposed alteration in the County Board, and that each County Council should nominate twelve persons from whom the Governor General in Council shall select persons to form the said Board. Lost.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. T. McLean, seconded by Rev. Noble F. English, and

Resolved,—That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent relative to the constitution of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At *St. Thomas*, February 3.—Moved by Rev. Dr. Caulfield, seconded by Rev. W. W. Clark, and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Rev. Superintendent, respecting the organization of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At *Berlin*, February 5.—Moved by J. E. Bowman, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Rev. D. McRuar, and

Resolved,—That this meeting concurs in the views expressed by the Chief Superintendent in reference to the constitution of County Boards of Public Instruction, as follows:—The County Council to nominate twelve gentlemen, out of which number, the Governor in Council may select six persons to form such County Board of Instruction, and this meeting also concurs in making the examination of teachers uniform by the adoption of one set of questions, and this meeting also desires to give longer duration to the validity of Teachers' certificates by freeing Teachers from the necessity of re-appearing for examination at short intervals.

At *Quelph*, February 7.—Moved by Mr. Fordyce, seconded by Mr. Pirie, and (by a large majority,)

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the proposed changes in the constitution and appointment of County Boards, and Boards of Public Instruction and in the preparation of uniform exercises at the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

At *Brampton*, February 8.—Moved by Mr. Andrew Starrat, seconded by Mr. Geo. Blain, and

Resolved,—That the meeting approves of the changes suggested by the Chief Superintendent, in the constitution of the County Boards.

At *Milton*, February 9.—Moved by J. B. Willmott, Esquire, seconded by Johnston Harrison, Esquire, and

Resolved,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education with respect to the constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction be adopted.

At *Port Hope*, February 13.—Moved by the Rev. Geo. Blair, seconded by Wm. Sisson; Esq., and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That this meeting concurs in the general features of the changes proposed by Dr. Ryerson in the constitution of our County Examining Boards, and in the mode of preparing and submitting the examination papers, and of granting certificates to Teachers,

At *Lindsay*, February 13,

Resolved,—That County Boards of Examiners of five members, each should be appointed, subject to the control of a Provincial Board, with power to grant Provincial Certificates.

At *Peterboro'*, February 14.—Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Dumble, and

Resolved,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education as to the composition of County Boards of Instruction, and the methods for examination and classification of Teachers, has the approbation of this meeting; suggesting, however, that the Teachers' Certificates be good only for five years.

At *Cobourg*, February 15.—Moved by E. Scarlett, Esq., seconded by J. M. Ferris, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent of Education, relative to the appointment and constitution of County Boards of Public Instruction for examining Common School Teachers, and also of the proposed change in the value and grading of Teacher's Certificates with a view to elevate the standard of education in this province.

Amendment,—Moved by J. B. Dixon, Esq., seconded by Rev. P. Duncan,

That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be advantageous to the cause of Education to abolish the office of Township Superintendent of Schools, to discontinue County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction, as they are at present constituted, and to appoint for the various Counties of Upper Canada, Superintendents whose qualifications shall not be less than First class Common School Teachers or Grammar School Masters; said Superintendents to be nominated by the people, either in their School Sections or by the County Council, and appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, three or five of such Superintendents from adjacent Counties to form a Board of Examiners to grant certificates to Teachers, in their respective districts. Each Local Branch shall elect annually, or otherwise, one of its members to act on its behalf, on a Provincial Board of Examiners formed by one representative from each District Board; and the said Provincial Board shall have power to grant Provincial Certificates to such Teachers as they find qualified, and who have shown their ability to teach, and been recommended by the Local or District Boards. Lost.

At *Belleville*, February 16.—Moved by Henry Ostrom, Esq., seconded by A. Diamond, Esq., and unanimously

Resolved,—That this meeting concurs in the views of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, regarding the alteration of the present mode of examining teachers by the appointment of a Board of practical and competent men, who shall prepare all questions, to be thereafter printed and transmitted by them under seal to the Chairman of the several County Boards, (to be appointed by the Governor in Council, as explained,) who shall examine all candidates, and grant certificates accordingly. Third class certificates to be abolished as explained.

At *Picton*, February 17.—Moved by Mr. W. A. Richards, seconded by Mr. Platt, and

Resolved,—That the proposed changes in the constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction be concurred in.

At *Napanee*, February 19.—Moved by Rev. J. J. Bogert, seconded by Rev. Mr. Smythe, and, (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That the meeting concurs in the suggestion made in regard to the Boards of Public Instruction.

At *Kingston*, February 20.—Moved by Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Thos. S. Chambers, and

Resolved,—That this meeting approve and adopt the views recommended by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to the constitution of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At *Renfrew*, February 22.—Moved by the Rev. Peter Lindsay, seconded by Andrew Irvine, Esq., and

Resolved,—That Dr. Ryerson's views of the change respecting a County Board in each County be sustained.

At *Brockville*, February 23.—Moved by David Wylie, Esquire, seconded by E. B. Haight, Esq., M. D., and (unanimously)

Resolved,—That the proposed changes in the constitutions of County Boards of Instruction be concurred in.

At *Iroquois*, February 26.—Moved by Dr. Sherman: That it is inexpedient to make any change in our admirable School System. Lost.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Alex. Farlinger Esq., and (by a majority of nine)

Resolved,—That the proposed change in the constitution of the Board of Public Instruction for the Counties submitted by the Chief Superintendent, meets with the approval of this meeting.

Moved in amendment by Robert Toy, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson

That in the opinion of this meeting the interests of Education will be as well subserved by the appointment of the County Board as usual through the Municipal Council. Lost.

At *Cornwall*, February 27.—Moved by the Ven. Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Rev. George Case, and (without an opposing vote)

Resolved,—That this meeting cordially concurs in the first of the propositions submitted to its consideration by the Chief Superintendent, having reference to the proposed change in the constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction, and the mode of examining teachers.

At *Alexandria*, February 23.—Moved by Rev. Dr. Chisholm, seconded by Peter Stewart, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to change the constitution of County Boards, and make a higher standard of qualification for teachers, and that third class certificates be abolished.

At *L'Orignal*, March 1.—Moved by James Boyd, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. G. Armstrong, M. A., and

Resolved,—That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent of Education as to the Boards of Public Instruction, and the mode of examining teachers.

At *Ottawa*, March 3.—Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. W. M. Elliott, and

Resolved,—That we approve in full and simple of the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent as far as regards the first point, viz. The constitution of County Boards and the methods of examining teachers.

At *Perth*, March 8.—Moved by J. Deacon, Esq., seconded by R. Shaw, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the meeting approves of the changes contemplated by Dr. Ryerson, in the constitution of County Boards of Examiners, in the mode of preparing and submitting examination papers, and of granting certificates to teachers.

Of the forty county conventions, thirty-five affirmed the principle of the appointment of Boards of Examiners for each county, by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of uniform examination papers, and simultaneous examinations. Four conventions took no action on the question, and three have not sent their minutes, including two of the thirty-five mentioned.

III. RESPECTING TRUANT AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

At *St. Catharines*, January 15.—It was unanimously

Resolved,—That power should be given to Municipalities to punish the parents and guardians of those children who do not attend any school, but are allowed to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

At *Welland*, January 16.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hellems, and unanimously

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention, attendance at some School to the extent of obtaining a plain Common School Education should be made obligatory on all children in the land, either directly by legal enactment or by giving the necessary power to Municipal Councils.

At *Cayuga*, January 17.—Moved by Abraham Nash, Esq., seconded by John De Cew, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this Convention is of opinion that it ought to be compulsory on parents to send their children of a school age to a Common School,

At *Simcoe*, January 18.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Cragie, seconded by Mr. W. J. Kilmaster, and

Resolved,—That each Board of School Trustees shall be invested with power to bring to account and cause to be punished by fines, or otherwise, parents who do not send their children between 7 and 12 years of age, to some school, at least four months in each year, or secure for them in some other way a suitable education.

At *Brantford*, January 19.—The proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education with respect to the education of truant and vagrant children was agreed to without any formal resolution.

At *Hamilton*, January 20.—Moved by Thos. White, Jun. Esq., seconded by — Cann, Esq., and, unanimously

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, authority should be given to Municipal Councils, to punish such parents or guardians as refuse to send their children between the ages of 7 and 12 years to some school for at least four months in the year, and also to establish where necessary further reformatory schools to which the children of habitually vicious parents who refuse or neglect to send them to school as hereinbefore mentioned, may be committed for instruction.

At *Newmarket*, January 22.—Moved by E. Jackson, Esquire, seconded by J. D. Philips Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of compulsory attendance at school of children between seven and twelve years of age for at least four months in the year.

Barrie, January 23.—Moved by D. McCarthy, Esq., seconded by A. Russell, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the several Township Councils should be invested with power to punish in some way, by fine or otherwise, those parents within their jurisdiction who do not send their children, between the ages of seven and twelve years, to some school for at least four months each year.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. W. Frazer, seconded by Rev. M. Ferguson

That while it is desirable that parents through the country at large, should avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Common Schools, for the education of their children, it cannot be regarded as consistent with the rights of parents or the liberty of the subject to impose penalties for non-attendance. Lost.

At *Owensound*, January 24.—Moved by Mr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Boyd, and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to authorize Township Councils to pass by-laws to fine or compel the payment of double school-rates by parties neglecting to send their children between the ages of seven and twelve years for at least the period of four months a year, to school.

At *Walkerton*, January 25.—Moved by A. Shaw, Esq., seconded by E. Savage, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting a compulsory system of education under proper restrictions and regulations would work beneficially in Canada.

At *Goderich*, January 27.—Moved by Mr. Mackid, seconded by Mr. D. Kerr, Jr., and, (but one dissenting)

Resolved,—That this meeting recommends that the Municipal Councils be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine, or otherwise, parents who do not send their children between seven and twelve years of age to some school at least four months in the year.

At *Stratford*, January 29.—Moved by Dr. Hyde, seconded by Mayor Jarvis, and

Resolved,—That each Municipal Council be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine or otherwise, parents who do not send their children, between seven and twelve years of age, to some school, during at least four months of the year.

At *Sarnia*, January 30.—Moved by George Stevenson, Esquire, seconded by James Dunlop, Esquire, and

Resolved,—That it is expedient that power should be provided in the School Act to enforce attendance in our Schools, of children who are neglected by their parents or guardians.

At *Chatham*, February 1.—Moved by G. W. Foote, Esquire, seconded by R. K. Payne, Esq., and

Resolved,—That Municipal Councils be empowered to pass by-laws to compel the attendance at school of children between the ages of seven and twelve years, during four months of the year.

At *London*, February 2.—Moved by Rev. T. McLean, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, and

Resolved,—That each Municipal Council be invested with authority to make by-laws to bring to account and punish by fine or otherwise, parents or guardians who do not send their children to some school for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and twelve years.

At *St. Thomas*, February 3.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, and

Resolved,—That whilst admitting the desirability of the possession of a liberal education by every child in the Country, from the difficulty that would ensue in reducing the principle of compulsory attendance to an equitable practical application, this convention is not prepared to take action in the matter.

Amendment,—Moved by T. M. Nairn, Esq., seconded by C. D. Paul, Esq., affirming without reserve the principle of compulsory attendance on the means of education in some form by children between the ages of seven and fifteen. Lost.

At *Woodstock*, Feb. 5.—Moved by Rev. Mr. McDermid seconded by H. Silvester, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is advisable that power should be given to Municipal Councils to punish parents and guardians who refuse or neglect to send their children, between the ages of seven and twelve years, to some school, either public or private.

Amendment,—Moved by W. Edwards, Esq., seconded by T. Beardsall, Esq.

That while this meeting desires to appreciate the abilities and efforts of the Chief Superintendent generally, they have listened with astonishment and regret to his plea in defence of coercive attendance; and they regard all attempts to enforce such a law as impolitic, unconstitutional and subversive, rather than helpful to the interests of our common school system. Lost.

At *Berlin*, February 6.—Moved by Otto Klotz, Esq., seconded by H. Liersch, Esq.

That, whereas children are not the property of their parents, but only entrusted to them by the Omnipotent, for the express purpose of giving them an elementary and a virtuous education, thereby enabling them to become useful to mankind, and fit for being permitted as members of civilized society.

And, whereas many parents and guardians neglect that most essential part of their duty, by allowing the children entrusted to their care to grow up in ignorance, without affording them the benefit of a good common school education, or other necessary instruction for their guidance to truth, justice, virtue, morality and faith.

And, whereas it is the duty of the State to protect the interests of the community, and to guard against encroachments upon the liberty and privileges of any of its members, but more especially of minors, and those who cannot help or defend themselves.

Therefore, this meeting considers it the duty of the Legislature to grant to each Municipality power to frame by-laws to provide for an efficient mode of punishment for parents and guardians who neglect or refuse to send to school, for at least four months in the year, those children that are under their charge; and, also, to compel the attendance at school, of such children. Lost.

At *Guelph*, Feb. 7.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. George Elliott, and (by a very large majority)

Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that provision should be made by legislative enactment to enforce upon parents and guardians the sending of their children between the ages of seven and twelve to some school, for at least four months in the year.

At *Brampton*, Feb. 8.—Moved by Mr. Hartly, seconded by Mr. John Coyne, and

Resolved,—That the legislature be requested to pass an enactment to punish all parents or guardians who do not send their children between the ages of seven and twelve years to school, during at least four months in each year.

At *Milton*, Feb. 9.—Moved by D. McLeod, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Laird, and

Resolved,—That the Common School Act be amended so as to make it obligatory upon parents and guardians to send the children under their charge to some school or have them otherwise educated for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and twelve years; and that in case they should not do so, they should be liable to fine or some other punishment.

At *Port Hope*, February 13.—Moved by the Rev. Dr. MacNab, seconded by Rev. J. Baird, and

Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that our Provincial Common School System is deficient, and fails in its most important object, unless the attendance of children, from seven to twelve years of age, be rendered compulsory, during at least four months in the year.

Amendment,—Moved by Robert Armstrong, Esq., seconded by John Rosevear, Esq.

That the recourse to penal enactment for enforcing attendance at the Common Schools of this Province, is not desirable. Lost.

At *Lindsay*, February 13.—It was

Resolved,—That parents should be compelled to send their children who are between the ages of seven and twelve years to some school, during at least four months in the year.

At *Peterboro'*, February 14.—Moved by Mr. Edwards seconded by Mr. Stratton,

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the amendment to the School Act to make the education of children compulsory on the part of parents is at variance with the principles of civil liberty, and should be strenuously opposed.

Amendment,—Moved by Mr. Dumble, seconded by Mr. Claxton, and

Resolved,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the amendment of the School Act to make the education of children compulsory on the part of the parents, is worthy of the hearty approval of this meeting, provided always that free education be provided for the children of the indigent.

At *Cobourg*, Feb. 15.—Moved by J. B. Dixon, Esq., seconded by C. Underhill, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting highly approves of Dr. Ryerson's suggestions in regard to compulsory education, especially as all our Common Schools are, or ought to be free.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. John Laing, seconded by Rev. Dr. Nelles—

That this meeting approve of the legislation of some measure by which all parents should be required to give their children an elementary education. Lost.

At *Belleville*, Feb. 16.—Moved by M. Bowell, Esq., seconded by Hon. Billa Flint, and (by a large majority)

Resolved,—That the principle of Free Schools being based upon compulsory taxation, it follows as a logical conclusion, that attendance upon schools should also be compulsory; provided an education is not otherwise given to those who do not attend schools.

Amendment,—Moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Vandervoort—

That the matter be left optional with Township Councils in rural districts, and that District or Special Schools be established in Towns and Cities for the education of those who may become amenable to compulsory attendance. Lost.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. Mr. McLaren, seconded by Hon. L. Wallbridge—

That this meeting, having listened to the views of the Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to compulsory attendance of children at school, is of opinion that the School Act should be so amended as to make provision for enforcing in Cities and Towns,

the attendance for four months per annum of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, on some school. Lost.

At *Picton*, Feb. 17.—Moved by Mr. Clapp, seconded by Mr. Richards, and

Resolved,—That the Legislature of Canada be requested to pass an Act, compelling parents to send their children to some school, during at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At *Napanee*, Feb. 19.—Moved by Rev. J. J. Bogert, seconded by Rev. Mr. Smythe, and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That the meeting concurs in the suggestions made in regard to compulsory attendance of children at school, for four months in the year, during the ages of from seven to fourteen years.

At *Kingston*, Feb. 20.—Moved by William Ford, Jr., Esq., seconded by Rev. A. Wilson, and

Resolved,—That the Legislature of this Province, be requested by this meeting to pass a law to compel the parents of children to send them to some school for a portion of each year, say, the children between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At *Renfrew*, Feb. 22.—Moved by Henry Bellerby, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Airth, and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the compulsory system of compelling parents to send their children, between seven and fourteen years of age, to some school, during at least four months in each year.

Amendment,—Moved by A. Irvine, Esq., seconded by Thomas Deacon, Esq.

That this meeting approves of the compulsory system of Education recommended by Dr. Ryerson, only in as far as it respects those Municipalities, which by a vote of people, have adopted the Free School System. Lost.

Amendment,—Moved by the Rev. Michael Byrne, seconded by Wm. Harris, Esq.

That no change be made in the present Act respecting the optional choice of parents sending their children to school. Lost.

At *Brockville*, Feb. 23.—Moved by Herbert S. McDonald, Esq., M. A., seconded by Rev. Mr. McGill, and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That the amendment proposed by Dr. Ryerson to be made in the present School Law, by requiring the compulsory attendance at school of children between seven and fifteen years of age, for at least four months in the year, is fully approved of by this meeting, and that, such compulsory attendance should be required by legislative enactment.

At *Iroquois*, February 26.—Moved by Dr. Sherman, seconded by William Elliot, Esq.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is inexpedient to enact a compulsory clause, compelling parents to send their children to school four months in the year, between the ages of seven and fourteen. Also that it is inexpedient to withdraw the powers from local section trustees and appoint Township Boards. Lost.

Amendment,—Moved by Alex. Farlinger, Esq., seconded by Dr. Stevens, and

Resolved,—That the compulsory measure proposed by the Chief Superintendent be approved of and adopted by this meeting.

At *Cornwall*, Feb. 27.—Moved by The Venerable Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Rev. J. Hugill, and (without an opposing vote)

Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that the Legislature should pass an act to enforce the education of all the children of the country between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At *Alexandria*, Feb. 28.—Moved by Rev. James Mair, seconded by Rev. D. Cameron, and

Resolved,—That the second proposition of Dr. Ryerson be commended.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. Dr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. William McNeil—

That it is inexpedient to recommend the Legislature to pass a law to enforce the education of children. Lost.

At *L'Orignal*, March 1.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Brown, seconded by Zachariah McCallum, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Legislature pass an act obliging parents or guardians to send their children to school for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At *Ottawa*, March 3.—Moved by Mr. Cousins, seconded by Rev. T. D. Phillips, and

Resolved,—That when education is freely provided for all, it is the duty of the state, to see that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen, attends school for a period equivalent to at least four months of the school year, in accordance with the proposition of the Chief Superintendent.

Amendment,—Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Rev. Mr. Elliott

That whether the principle involved in compulsory attendance is or is not warrantable, it is deemed by this meeting inexpedient to

embody it in the present Canadian system of Common School Education. Lost.

At *Perth*, March 8.—Moved by Alex. Stevenson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Howden, and

Resolved,—That the amendment proposed by Dr. Ryerson to the present School law, requiring the attendance at school of children between seven and fourteen years of age, for at least four months in the year, is fully approved of by this meeting.

Of forty County Conventions, thirty-four affirmed the principle of the duty of the state to render penal the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the education of their children. Two Conventions declined to take action in the matter, and four have not reported their minutes.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Conventions, in addition to those relating to the matters brought up for discussion by the Chief Superintendent. The many complimentary resolutions which were passed are not inserted.

At *Welland*, Jan. 16.—Moved by Rev. Charles Walker, and seconded by John W. Lewis, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this Convention believes that the time has come when the Free School principle should be by law established throughout Upper Canada.

At *Cayuga*, Jan. 17.—Moved by J. W. Snell, Esq., seconded by James Mitchell, Esq., and unanimously

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention, all common schools should be made free by legislative enactment.

At *Cayuga*, Jan. 17.—Moved by J. Turnbull, Esq., seconded by Hugh Kennedy, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting there should not be more than two superintendents for each County.

At *Simcoe*, Jan. 18.—Moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Dr. Clarke, and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the meeting, it is advisable so to amend the school law as to make the schools in the Province free.

At *Newmarket*, Jan. 22.—Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by R. Alexander, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Chief Superintendent, in recommending any amendment to the School Law, be requested to insert a clause which will authorize the appointment of County Superintendents only, instead of the present law; and that such superintendent be a first-class practical teacher.

At *Goderich*, Jan. 27.—Moved by Mr. Archibald Dewar, seconded by Mr. A. Molesworth, and

Resolved,—That it would add to the efficiency of our schools to have County superintendence instead of the present system.

2. THE SCHOOL CONVENTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

A movement of some importance in educational circles has been commenced in Upper Canada, under the immediate direction of the chief Superintendent for that section of the province. The progress of public instruction under the existing system has been, thus far, satisfactory; yet it is thought that in some particulars the law is susceptible of improvement. Among the changes now sought to be introduced, the most important is that which has reference to the jurisdiction of local School Boards. As in Lower Canada, the principle that the rates levied in support of the schools in each municipality shall be self-imposed is fully recognised and acted upon; the essential difference is in the constitution of the Boards having the power to assess the ratepayers. In Lower Canada each municipality (where there are no dissentients) elects but one Board, whereas in the Western section there is an independent Board for every school and its school section, thus needlessly multiplying, as Dr. Ryerson declares, the number of these administrative bodies, causing much diversity in the rate of assessment in the same township or even part of a township, and impairing the general uniformity in the working of the school system. To remedy these evils and improve this system in other respects, it is proposed to substitute Township for the existing School Section Boards and to introduce various other measures of minor importance; but before taking any action on the part of the Department, Dr. Ryerson wished to consult the different school functionaries and others interested, and to listen to such suggestions as their experience and practical knowledge in the working of the school law might prompt them to offer. Hence the circular addressed in December last to local municipal bodies, school officers and others, inviting them to assemble in Conventions to be held in each county, and at which the chief Superintendent would preside.—*Lower Canada Journal of Education*.

3. SCHEDULE OF COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS HELD BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, 1866.

County or Union of Counties.	Place of Convention.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Date. 1866.
Lincoln, a, c	St. Catharines	A. Morse, Esq	R. McClelland, Esq	January 15
Welland, a, b, c	Welland	R. Hobson, Esq., Sheriff	J. P. Wilson, Esq	" 16
Haldimand, b, c	Cayuga	Rev. James Black	A. Winram, Esq	" 17
Norfolk, a, c	Simcoe	Col. W. M. Wilson	D. W. Freeman, Esq	" 18
Brant, b, c	Brantford	James Wemyss, Esq	Henry Lemmon, Esq	" 19
Wentworth, a, b, c	Hamilton	C. McGill, Esq., Mayor	A. Macallum, Esq	" 20
York, b, c	Newmarket	J. P. Wells, Esq., M.P.P.	R. Alexander, Esq	" 22
Simcoe, a, b, c	Barrie	T. D. McConkey, Esq., M.P.P.	Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.	" 23
Grey, a, b, c	Owensound	T. Gamey, Esq., Warden	G. J. Gale, Esq	" 24
Bruce, a, c	Walkerton	J. Eckford, Esq	J. Henderson, Esq	" 25
Huron, a, b, c	Goderich	J. V. Detlor, Esq., Mayor	D. Cameron, Esq	" 27
Perth, a, b, c	Stattford	T. Ford, Esq., Warden	W. Buckingham, Esq	" 29
Lambton, a, b, c	Sarnia	A. McKenzie, Esq., M.P.P.	M. Sullivan, Esq	" 30
Essex, a, b, c	Sandwich*	The Warden	The County Clerk	" 81
Kent, a, b, c	Chatham	J. McMichael, Esq., Warden	James Hair, Esq., Co. Clerk	February 1
Middlesex, a, b, c	London	The Lord Bishop of Huron	Rev. John McLean, M.A.	" 2
Elgin, b	St. Thomas	E. Munro, Esq., Sheriff	— Hallowell, Esq.	" 3
Oxford, c	Woodstock	T. Oliver, Esq., Warden	Rev. W. H. Landon	" 5
Waterloo, a, b	Berlin	Dr. Vardon	H. F. J. Jackson, Esq	" 6
Wellington, b, c	Guelph	D. Stirton Esq., M.P.P.	J. Hough, Esq	" 7
Peel, b, c	Brampton	Dr. Barnhart	Dr. Pattullo	" 8
Halton, a, b, c	Milton	R. Miller, Esq., Warden	J. Dewar, jr., Esq	" 9
Ontario	Whitby*	T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M.P.P.	M. Thwaite, Esq	" 12
Durham, b, c	Port Hope	W. Craig, Esq., Mayor	D. Cleghorn, Esq	" 18
Victoria, a, b, c	Lindsay	A. Lacourse, Esq., Mayor	H. Fowler, Esq	" 13
Peterborough, b, c	Peterborough	J. Hall, Esq., Sheriff	James Stratton, Esq	" 14
Northumberland, b, c	Cobourg	Dr. Beatty, Mayor	J. B. Dixon, Esq., M.A.	" 15
Hastings, b, c	Belleville	A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden	A. Diamond, Esq	" 16
Prince Edward, b, c	Pictou	C. S. Wilson, Esq., Warden	A. Greeley, Esq	" 17
Lennox and Addington, a, b, c	Napanee	A. Hooper, Esq., Warden	J. B. McGuin, Esq	" 19
Frontenac, a, b, c	Kingston	John Irvine, Esq	Rev. T. S. Chambers	" 20
Renfrew, a, b, c	Renfrew	Rev. Geo. Thompson	— Park, Esq	" 22
Leeds, a, b, c	Brockville	W. McCullough, Esq	H. S. McDonald, Esq	" 23
Grenville, b, c	Kemptville*	Francis Jones, Esq., M.P.P.		" 24
Dundas, b, c	Ivoquois	Jacob Brouse, Esq		" 26
Stormont, a, b, c	Cornwall	A. J. Cockburn, Esq., Warden	Rev. George Case	" 27
Glengarry, a, b, c	Alexandria	D. E. McDonald, M.P.P.	John Simpson, Esq	" 28
Prescott and Russell, a, b, c	L'Orignal	C. P. Treadwell, Esq., Sheriff	H. L. Slack, Esq	March 1
Carleton, a, b, c	Ottawa	Judge Armstrong	D. Scott, Esq	" 2
Lanark, a, b, c	Perth	D. Galbraith, Esq., Warden	C. Rice, Esq	" 8

a. These *twenty-five* meetings, besides *two* County Councils (one of *fifty-three* members) expressed a desire to adopt the principle of Township Boards instead of section Trustees. At one meeting the question was lost by *two* votes.

b. These *thirty-five* meetings affirmed the principle of the appointment of Boards of Examiners by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of uniform examination papers, and simultaneous examinations.

c. These *thirty-seven* meetings affirmed the duty of the State to render penal the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the education of their children.

* Official Reports from Whitby, Sandwich and Kemptville not received.

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. SINGING IN SCHOOL.

I have been led to write these remarks, by the careless treatment which singing receives nowadays from the hands of the teachers of our public schools. It is my firm belief that this subject does not receive the attention which is due to it, in most schools of the present day. Indeed, many teachers must hold very wrong opinions (for such it is, and a very important branch too). They must be blind to its beneficial effects, both physically and intellectually, on the children; or how are we to account for the manner in which it is treated by them. In some schools it is entirely neglected, on the plea of incapacity to teach it on the part of the master. We shall speak of this hereafter. On the other hand, we find singing carried in the majority of schools to some extent. But then, how is it carried on? The monotonous "drawing" of some of our beautiful songs,—the boisterousness with which some of our noblest strains are treated, is contrary to all ideas of music. But why is this? It must be owing to a want of proper training. But is not singing worthy of the most earnest attention of every teacher? The benefits man derives from physical exercises are universally acknowledged. By constant exercise, it is truly said, that the body is strengthened, and the whole constitution is invigorated. The same may be affirmed of music, or at least of the vocal part of it. A good song promotes the circulation of the blood, relieves the mind, dissipates laziness, checks disinclination for work in the children, and tends to create in them a healthy feeling towards one another. After the dry reading lesson—after listening to the uninteresting enu-

tion of geographical facts—after wearily pondering over a complicated sum in arithmetic, it must be an inexpressible relief to the child to join his young companions in favourite school songs. Yes; so deep an impression they make on his mind, that they cling to him for life; the tunes he was wont to sing when a boy at school, he will be humming to his own children at his own fireside again. It is to them that he owes many of his most noble and patriotic sentiments. Then why should singing not receive more attention from our teachers? They stand in their own light when it is allowed to be neglected in their schools, for much the success of the pupils depends upon the amount of practice in music which they receive. Inability to teach it is an excuse not to be allowed;—every teacher should be able to teach common school tunes; for singing is, in my opinion, quite as important as geography and other subjects, if not more so.

I would fain make some few remarks on school-songs—what they should be, etc.

In selecting a "school-song" the teacher should, in the first place, see that the words are appropriate. They should be simple; and the poetic ideas embodied in them should be "beautiful and striking enough to catch the youthful fancy of the child." The songs of the Christy's Minstrels, for instance, are to be objected to, because the words attached to the majority of them do not fulfil the above conditions; but the music of itself is, generally admirably adapted for children—simplicity, pathos, and sweetness being combined in most of these celebrated songs.

The time should consist of easy and graceful movements; the range should not be too great, or shouting must unavoidably ensue; it should be of a "lively complexion"; minor tunes are to be avoid-

ed in school. These remarks hold good in regard to both *sacred* as well as *secular* music. I could mention some tunes which are well adapted for our purpose, but as we have so many excellent selections of school-tunes from the hands of some of the great musicians of the day, I deem it useless to point to any particular songs: let every teacher choose for himself.

Before the tune be learnt, the words attached to it should be thoroughly explained; the ideas of the poet should be pointed out, then the words should be committed to memory by the pupils. Besides affording them the great pleasure of singing what they understand, this will aid them in singing with more force, effect, and expression.

The tune is next learnt in the best possible way. There are so many ways for teaching songs to children, which may all prove to be very good, that it is needless to refer to any particular plan for that purpose.

The tune being learnt, and the words carefully lodged in the memory of the children, the teacher in the next place should direct his attention to the PROPER EXECUTION of the music—to the best way for the conveying the ideas of both poet and musician; in short to the EXPRESSION. It is in this the greatest deficiency in our school-singing exists. It demands therefore the most earnest attention of every teacher; for if the expression is wanting, the singing becomes unworthy of the name. Mr. Curwen says, in his masterly book on School Education, that the most common faults in our school singing are "over loudness, heavy dragging of the rhythm, and indistinct articulation." The teacher should "aim at imparting a soft style of singing." Loudness is often necessary; but unless checked, the children will substitute shouting for it; the difference between the two requires a clear explanation. Distinctness and clearness of pronunciation is absolutely necessary for the rendering of tunes properly—with effect and expression—for otherwise we fail entirely to attain the object in view. What is music? What are these beautiful strains other than a medium for conveying the fine ideas and beautiful thoughts of the poet? And how can they be conveyed but by the clear and correct articulation of his words.

I would suggest a remark or two on the manner of teacher and children during the singing lesson. The former should be energetic, lively, and agreeable withal. These are the secret springs of success in this branch. The entire devotion of every child to the subject in hand should be strictly insisted upon. The posture of both himself and pupils calls for his careful notice.

Every teacher who is anxious to promote the happiness and success of his pupils, and to create in them noble and refined sentiments will do well, during the singing-lesson in his school, to bear in mind the remarks above mentioned. We are fully aware that he will be subjected at first to many annoyances from the children, but the good results that will attend his efforts will amply compensate him for all his cares and troubles. His motto should be—"Perseverance surmounts difficulties."—*T. M. in Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

2. MUSICAL EDUCATION.

If I were the father of a family, all the members of it should learn Music. Almost all children have naturally good ears and can catch tunes easily; and strange to say they are able to master the mysteries of time much better at an early age than they do later. Both girls and boys should be taught to play on the pianoforte, which although it wants the power of melting one sound into another—that touching human effect which some other instruments possess—is invaluable as bringing almost every variety of music within reach, and permitting one through arrangements and adaptations to become acquainted, to a certain degree, with nearly all the thoughts of the greatest composers. At a more advanced age I would have them learn the grammar of music, thorough bass and harmony. The knowledge of the principle through which the greatest men worked, would be a study of great interest and could but add to the admiration with which they were regarded. Those of my children who might happen to be great musical geniuses would only build the better for building upon such a foundation, and those who were not, having been taught by their studies, what real greatness is, and by the same process to comprehend what real littleness is also, in default of the charm of talent would probably achieve that of modesty, and instead of becoming indifferent executants, would resign themselves to being intelligent and understanding listeners—a race of which the world stands greatly in need.—*Brockville Recorder.*

3. MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

An excellent man and a good teacher has made the following remarks with regard to the influence of singing:—

"In respect to moral training and discipline, I regard music or singing in school as invaluable. Nothing so quickly relaxes the mind, and frees it from bad feelings and discouragements which the

daily studies engender. It relieves the teacher, too, to join in a cheerful song, bodily as well as mentally. A teacher who sings often will not very often scold. [Mark that.] I believe he can expend much of his over-wrought nervousness in this way; and, instead of sharp tones piercing the heart, his words will fall in soft and gentle accents. Song always draws closer its participants, and lots goes with it; and in the song-exercise, if ever, there will be happiness in the school-room."—*Brantford Courier.*

IV. Papers on Classical Archaeology.

1. ANCIENT BUSTS AND STATUES AT CYRENE.

Lieutenant Smith, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Porcher, R.N., have been engaged for some months under the auspices of the Foreign office, in making excavations among the ruins of Cyrene. The labours of these gentlemen have been very successful. They have already discovered marbles of great value and antiquarian interest, which have arrived at Malta, en route to the British Museum. The articles brought by the Assurance consist of a colossal statue of *Æsculapius*, 8 feet high; a *Bacchus*, 6 feet; a statue of a female, between 4 and 5 feet high; a statuette of a female strangling a lion, supposed to be of *Diana*; and upwards of 12 heads of various sizes, amongst them one life-size of *Minerva*, most exquisitely sculptured, and in an excellent state of preservation: the face is of a beautiful contour, without a single blemish, the projecting peak of the helmet, slightly broken in falling off its original pedestal, having probably saved it from injury. With the exception of *Bacchus*, which was found in a temple by itself, all these remains of ancient splendour were dug out of the ruins of the Temple of *Æsculapius*, and the whole of them are pure white marble. The statue of *Æsculapius* is said by persons who profess a knowledge of such matters to be in the best style of Greek art in the period to which they belong. On account of the total absence of roads, and the hilly nature of the country, great difficulty was experienced in carrying these objects to the coast, though the distance in a direct line is only 14 miles. The weightier marbles were placed on two artillery waggons, sent from Malta for the purpose, and dragged to the place of embarkation by 32 blue-jackets of Her Majesty's gunboat Assurance, and seven of Lieutenant Smith's native blacks, the party being under the direction of Lieutenant Smith himself, and Lieutenant Luard, R.N., of the above vessel. The excavation of the ruins of a third and very large temple has just been commenced, and Lieutenants Smith and Porcher entertain great hopes of further valuable discoveries being made.

2. FRENCH EXCAVATIONS AT ELEUSIS.

A letter from Athens states that the excavations at Eleusis having been resumed during the autumn by M. Lenormant, have led to some interesting discoveries. Under the ruins of a marble edifice a human skeleton was found, and near it were several broken weapons, precisely like those discovered in the ancient tombs of France and Germany; among them were a knife, an axe, and a spear. The skeleton, in all probability, is that of a man employed in demolishing the temple. This discovery seems to confirm the much disputed assertion of the Byzantines, who affirm that the Temple of Eleusis was destroyed by the hordes of *Alaric*, A.D., 390. In the foundations of a small church at Athens, where the Archæological Society has been making excavations, a marble slab has been found with an inscription, in which the Athenians do honor, to "the youth under the domination of *Heraclitus*, then reigning over *Argos*, because they had presented one hundred books to the library of *Ptolemais*." At *Megara* a colossal torso, quite uninjured from the hips downwards, has been found. It belongs to the best epoch of art under *Pericles*, and is thought to be part of the statue of *Apollo*, spoken of by *Pausanias*, in describing the temple on the hill where the statue was found.

3. A TEMPLE DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.

Letters from Naples describe a temple of *Juno*, just discovered among the recent excavations at *Pompeii*. Three hundred skeletons were found crowded within the sanctuary, a propitiatory service having evidently been held in the hour they were overwhelmed. The statue of the goddess with its attendant peacock and the tripod in front of the altar, the golden censer, the jewels on the person of the priestess, the rich vessels holding the deposit of animal blood, are the main features dwelt on. The eyes of *Juno* were of the most vivid enamel, her arms and her whole person were richly decorated with gold trinkets, and her gaudy bird resplendent with a cluster of glittering gems. Aromatic ingredients lay calcined within the censer, while gorgeous lamps and bronze ornaments strewed the tessellated pavement.

4. COINS OF THE TIME OF THE ACHAIA LEAGUE.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Trikali, near Corinth. It consists of an antique bronze vase containing 9,170 coins in excellent preservation. The most modern of them date from the time of the Achaian League, 280 years before the Christian era. The vase has been presented to the Queen of Greece, who takes great interest in ancient art.

5. "LOST CITIES."

From a lecture on this subject, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, we make the following extracts :—

The Lecturer commenced with an observation upon the similarity in the death of cities and individuals, eloquently referring to the sudden accidents which have destroyed cities, and again to the destruction of the great commercial cities from natural causes like the death of individuals—from that insidious disease which fashions upon and wears away the strength of manhood. The Rev. gentleman then commenced with a notice of the early history of the great city of Babylon which long continued prosperous and powerful, but which 2,000 years B.C. was conquered by the Assyrians under Ninus. But the day of the greatest glory of this city was during the time of Nebuchadnezzar, after whom but a few years sufficed to surrender, in one memorable night, the seat of that glory to the hands of the Persians. Less than two centuries after this temple of Belus—the tower of Babel—was in ruins; at the birth of our Lord the city had become insignificant, and in the fourth century of our era it had become the preserves for the games of monarchs; and now some shapeless heaps of mouldering brick-work are all that remain of the city of the great kings. The lecturer then proceeded to remark upon Nineveh, another of the great cities which were built to secure the trade of the East. A notice derived from the sacred and profane records of that time made the audience acquainted with its geographical and a short national history of that other great city of two millions of inhabitants, whose place even was lost till the beginning of this century, and only made known to us by the efforts of our own countryman, Layard. Greenland next engaged the speaker's attention, with some remarks upon the early evidence of the Norsemen or Sea-kings in that country, and their discovery of this country as early as the year A.D. 1,000, with some extended observations upon the adventurous race who lived in a state of comparative civilization upon that wild coast, and who, at the end of several centuries, died out, leaving their bleaching bones upon the shores of that unknown coast. Coming to this continent, the audience were reminded of the ruins of the large cities whose traces are yet to be seen in Central America, and which show proof of a civilization whose Asiatic origin is the most probable explanation. The speaker next carried his hearers to a consideration of the position and civilization of Pompeii. In the morning of the 24th August, A.D. 79, the usual shakings of the earth became more intense, but there was yet no fear; for upon that day the theatre was then to be opened for the first time in several years. From the report of the younger Pliny, we learn of the premonitory symptoms, and then the terrific explosion which, rolling down fires upon that devoted city, burned its inhabitants in a grave, whose place for eighteen centuries remained unknown, and whose civilization has only been met by that of our own. The reverend lecturer then gave some accounts of the inscriptions which had been discovered in Pompeii, showing in an interesting manner the every-day incidents of life in that ancient city. The sad conclusion of this drama of old life showed the effect of the approach of death upon mankind, wherein the most interesting sight was the mother, who, binding to her breast her dear offspring, was buried with them in a sleep which knew no human waking. But, said the lecturer, when cities die they never again stand forth in their pristine splendour, but the lowest and humblest mortal shall shake off the dust of the grave, and mortal shall put on immortality.

6. PALACE OF THE INSTITUTE, ATHENS.

At Athens, on the first of the month, the Palace of the Institute, founded by the munificence of Baron Sine, was inaugurated with considerable pomp. The ceremony was followed by an incident which caused some sensation, the heart of the late M. Charles Lenormant, the French savant, whose labours in connection with Greece are so well known, was removed to the new building from the place in which it had been deposited. It was followed by a vast cortege, comprising the civil and military authorities and principal inhabitants of the city, and a number of foreigners of distinction. The widow and son of the deceased appeared in the procession, and M. Rangabe, a friend and colleague of the deceased, delivered a suitable address.

7. SUPPOSED SITE OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Biblical geographers point to the Lake Ian, in northern Armenia, and now a Russian possession, as the spot where once was situated the paradise lost by the fault of Adam and Eve. Indo-European theorists locate the primitive Eden in northern Asia. It occupied all the present western and part of the eastern Siberia, extending from 40° to 53° latitude, and from 60° to 100° longitude. The Arctic ocean, at that time as pleasant as the Mediterranean, with the Ural mountains as islands, was the northern boundary. On the east lay the Altai and the Chinese Blue or Celestial mountains; on the south of Paropamisus, or Hindoo-Koosh; and on the west the Caucasus and the Ararat. Both the Edens are now Russian possessions. Besides, Russian influence is preponderating in Jerusalem; and the spot in Rome assigned by archaeologists as the one where Romulus was nursed by a she-wolf, is Russian property, having been bought by Nicholas for the sake of excavations. By a curious coincidence, Russia owns in this way the places most sacred in the history of our race.

8. DANISH REMAINS IN ENGLAND.

Very recently some interesting and very perfect antiquarian remains were discovered at Island Bridge close to the Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland. Some workmen employed in excavating for building purposes, came suddenly on a human skeleton with a broad and commanding forehead. The bones were perfect till the admission of the atmosphere, when they partly crumbled away. By the side of the figure lay a sword—pronounced by some scientific men, who quickly visited the spot, to be of Danish workmanship, also some arrows and spearheads of ancient form. The most remarkable object found, however, consisted of a pair of scales which lay across the breast of the figure, the weighing plates of fine bronze, and the beam ingeniously formed so as to receive into itself as the blade goes into the handle of a penknife, that portion by which the scales are held aloft. Precautions are being taken to preserve the remains for further investigation.

V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 23.—ROBERT STANTON, ESQ.

We record to-day the death of Mr. Robert Stanton at the age of 72. The deceased was a native Canadian and held several public offices in his life-time. He fought bravely during the war of 1812. Subsequently he was Queen's Printer in Upper Canada; Collector of the Port of Toronto; Manager of the Western Insurance Company; and latterly Clerk of Process in Osgoode Hall. Mr. Stanton was one of that gallant band of patriots who went forth for the defence of this province and the maintenance of British connection in the memorable war of 1812. One by one these old veterans are dropping off like the sere leaves in Autumn, and peacefully dropping into the bosom of that earth that they defended from the attacks of the invader. It is but right and proper that we Canadians of a later generation should cease for a while from the busy pursuits of life that engross us, and contemplate the acts of that generation that is so rapidly passing away. It is but meet that we should look back upon these stirring times when the few brave hearts and sturdy arms of Canadians purchased for us the privileges of Britons we now so happily enjoy; and, while we follow the departed heroes to their tombs, to drop a tear of gratitude in memory of their noble deeds and gallant actions. The name of the late Robert Stanton is honorably mentioned in "Auchinleck's History of the War of 1812." In giving an account of the battle of Queenston Heights, where British valor proved victorious over a superior foe, and where the number of prisoners taken nearly equalled the entire force we had engaged, an eye-witness states, "The flank companies of the York militia, under Capts. Cameron and Heward, and Lieuts. Robinson, McLean and Stanton eminently distinguished themselves on this occasion." Lieut. Stanton was the last survivor of those gallant officers whose names will be forever emblazoned on the scroll of their country's history. The next occurrence which took place in which we see the name of Lieut. Stanton mentioned was one in which the inhabitants of York, now Toronto, were deeply interested. On the morning of the 27th April, 1813, sixteen American vessels were seen off our harbor, containing about three thousand men, whom they immediately commenced to land. To oppose this large force all the troops Gen. Sheaffe had under command were six hundred, half of whom were militia-men and dockyard-men. For eight hours this little band battled against such odds, when they were forced to retire. Gradually falling back into the town the magazine was fired; the American commander, Gen. Pike, was killed, and two hundred of his men were killed and wounded by the shower of missiles that rained upon them. Gen. Sheaffe, with his regulars, retreated unmo-

lested to Kingston. The little band of militia-men, however, were taken prisoners, and paroled, and among the number of familiar names that we see among the list of officers taken prisoners on that occasion is that of Lieut. Stanton. In the rebellion of 1837, Mr. Stanton was again found on the side of his Sovereign and British connection.

No. 24.—HON. C. R. OGDEN.

We regret to hear by the last mail of the death of the Hon. C. R. Ogden, Attorney General of the Isle of Man. He was well known in Canada. In 1841 he was elected a member of the first Parliament of Canada after the Union, and sat till September 1844. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney General for Lower Canada in February, 1841, and held that office till September of the following year.—*Montreal Gazette*.

No. 25.—J. J. DUNLOP, Esq.

John James Dunlop, A.M., F.E.I.S., and Principal of the Brockville Grammar School, who died on the 26th ult., was, we believe, a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born in 1793, and was consequently in the 73d year of his age at the time of his death. Of the early life of Mr. Dunlop, we know nothing, but believe he was educated for the ministry, his father being a Presbyterian clergyman. One thing we do know, a romantic idea of following in the footsteps of the celebrated tragedian, Edmund Kean, took possession of his mind, and he consequently quitted his studies for the church and entered the "green room." The writer of this notice well remembers Mr. Dunlop playing the leading parts in the tragedies enacted in the Theatre of Paisley, Scotland, about the years 1827 and 1828. Even then there was a halo around his character which could be earned by no ordinary man. At that time, Motherwell and Kennedy (Fitful Fancies) led the literary circles of Paisley, the birth place of the famous Christopher North, and into these circles Mr. Dunlop, under his theatrical name of "Hooper," was a regular and most welcome guest. The writer left Paisley in 1829, and from that time till Mr. Dunlop arrived in Brockville, the eminent tragedian only lived in his memory. It would appear, however, that shortly after the years mentioned, Mr. Dunlop was induced to leave the stage and take to teaching. He settled for several years at Lochgilphead in Argyleshire. He was afterwards installed as Rector of the Classical and Mathematical Academy of Stirling, Scotland, and remained in that situation till engaged to teach the Grammar School of Brockville.

The deceased was a fine scholar, and appears to have been most choice in the selection of friends and correspondents. This is evinced from letters found after his death; among them one from Dr. Sadlier, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, of which college Mr. Dunlop was a student; from W. Digby Sadlier, D.D., F.T.C.D., formerly a pupil of Mr. Dunlop; from Professor Ramsay of Glasgow University; Dr. Thomson, do.; Sheridan Knowles, &c.

Few men, after an active life, quit the world without enemies, but we question if there be a living man or woman who knew deceased but esteemed and respected him while he lived, and now mourn and regret his death. We never heard of a pupil of his who did not love him, and to the day of his death this love was exhibited in acts of kindness and attention both by his pupils in Brockville and those he had left in Scotland. He was eccentric, and, it may be, not easily understood, but he possessed a most noble spirit, full of Christian tenderness, and a heart ever open and ready to sympathize with the sons and daughters of affliction wherever he found them. As a friend writes of him, on hearing of his death—"What a true friend, what a noble hearted man he was. I never knew one whom I admired more in many respects. True as steel, he had the highest sense of honour, and was thoroughly faithful as a friend. How little he was understood, and how comparatively unsuccessful here when one thinks of his exceedingly fine mind, and great talents." As a teacher of Latin, Greek, &c., he was esteemed second to none while in Scotland, possessing in a remarkable degree the power of gaining the affections of those under him.—*Brockville Recorder*.

No. 26.—SIR CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

Sir Charles was born at Plymouth, in the year 1793, and was therefore in the 73rd year of his age. In his youth he studied under the celebrated Fuseli, who in his younger days was a favorite of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy. Under his guidance, Eastlake's genius was early developed, and many of his pictures have become widely known by engravings. Among these we may name his "Christ weeping over Jerusalem," and "Christ blessing little children." A portrait of the first Napoleon, on board the ship of war that conveyed him to his island prison of St. Helena, was one of his works; but perhaps the one

which is the most celebrated is one suggested by a passage in Lord Byron's "Dream." In 1850 he was knighted and became President of the Royal Academy. In 1855 he accepted the post of Director of the National Gallery, with a salary of £1,000.—*Cobourg World*.

No. 27.—JOHN GIBSON.

Gibson, the great sculptor, is dead. It was known that he was seriously ill, and a premature announcement of his end was made some time since, before the event actually occurred. He rallied a short time, and then his spirit fled its earthly tenement at Rome. He had attained a respectable age—76 years. Of late, declining years and increasing infirmities prevented him from following his profession, to which the inducement was not strong, for he had realized a handsome fortune. He began life in very humbled circumstances, and rose to the height of his craft. Sculpture, however, has advanced greatly since Gibson became famous, and there are now young sculptors, male and female, who, some of them having received the benefit of his council and experience, are likely to outstrip the master. He has bequeathed to the Royal Academy in England all his works and models not sold at the time of his death; the first cast of Venus de Medicis, which was sent to Canova to be executed in marble, and which when executed, was to replace the noble statue carried off to Paris: and, in addition, the sum of thirty two thousand pounds, on the following conditions:—A space sufficient for their reception and easy accommodation is to be provided for his works, which are to be open to the use of the students of the Royal Academy, and are to be exposed to the public under such regulations as the council shall direct.

VI. Papers on Natural History.

1. THE BIRD'S PETITION.

Oh, stay your hand, my little boy,
And do not rob my nest;
Why should you, for a moment's joy,
My happy brood molest?

My little ones, my hope and pride,
Have not yet learned to fly;
And if you take them from my side,
They soon will pine and die.

Think, gentle boy, what you would feel,
And your dear mother too,
If to your bed some thief should steal,
And hurry off with you?

Oh, do not, do not climb the tree,
To spoil our nest so warm,
For you indeed must cruel be,
If you would do us harm.

Return then to your happy home,
And be it happy long;
And to your window, I will come,
And thank you with a song.

—S. W. Partridge.

2. A CARDINAL ON SMALL BIRDS.

Cardinal Archbishop Dormat of Paris in a popular lecture said:—'It is calculated that in Spring time there were no less than 10,000 birds nests in each square league. We know that every nest averages four young birds. It has been shown that each of these young birds requires for its daily food 15 worms or caterpillars, and that the parents require too their share, making a total daily consumption of 120 insects for each nest. If you multiply 120 worms by 10,000 nests, you have a total of 1,200,000 worms destroyed every day, or 36,000,000 a month on every square league of the country. Thirty-six millions of worms and grubs! Have you reflected that those 36,000,000 of devourers, if you do not respect the existence of the poor birds that consume them, will eat up the leaves, flowers, and fruits of our trees, as well as the produce of our kitchen gardens? And you must not forget that the insects and parasite plants of which these birds would rid us, levy an impost nearly double the amount of the property-tax! Remember, also, that these insects have already done such damages to the cabbages that this vegetable has nearly disappeared, and that they are already working the same havoc among the pine-woods.' The Archbishop might have added that since the almost total destruction of small

birds in France the terrible 'white worm'—the first stage of Cockchafer development—has literally cleared certain localities of the strawberry-plant, the root of which is the favourite food of this most destructive worm.

3. HABITS OF THE SEAL.

The mode the seal adopts when he discovers he is frozen out of his element is curious in the extreme. Finding himself disturbed and the means of retreat cut off, he stands as it were on his head, and, using the fore-fins or phripper as a motive power, whirls himself round at an inconceivable speed. The mouth being open during the rotary motion, acts somehow as an immense augur, and soon penetrates the five or six inches of newly-formed ice on the surface of the blowing-hole.—*Recollections of Labrador Life.*

4. PRINCE ALBERT'S PETS

Prince Albert was intensely fond of animals, and especially of birds. Few grounds have been so densely peopled by the feathered songsters as those attached to the Palace at Pimlico, for it was a privilege to them; not a nest was ever knowingly disturbed and it was the constant aim of the royal father to teach his children to show tenderness to helpless creatures. The prince and princess had each their little garden; nests were often watched—not to terrify the parent birds, but to guard them from accidental disturbance, so that every family of fledglings had from the moment of their birth a guarded home on sacred ground. On one occasion one of the children found in the garden a blind sparrow. This member of a great pugilistic community had had its eyes scratched out in a fight, and when found was completely helpless. The child was much concerned about its fate and secured the good services of Mrs. Wyness, the gardner's wife begging of her to nurse it while the family were away at Osborne. On their return to Pimlico, the child, who had never forgotten the blind sparrow, hastened to enquire of Mrs. Wyness, respecting it, and was deeply grieved to hear that it had died in spite of most careful tending.—*Hibbard's Gardener's Magazine.*

VII. Miscellaneous.

1. TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.

To the front; to the front;
Ye dauntless sons of a dauntless race,
There are foes invading your lands,
There are chains for your freeborn hands,
There are arms prepared to drag
From the midway heavens our flag,
Steadily, furiously turn each face,
To the front; to the front.

To the front; to the front;
Softly and sternly the whisper came,
In the hours of midnight dim,
'Mid the merry festal hymn,
To the side of the dreamer's bed,
It crept with a noiseless tread,
And a host were armed by the morning's flame,

Thus sang the unshrinking brave,
"Oh lead us on to the fight,
Shoulder to shoulder, or side by side,
We'll stand or fall for the right.
Keep back, keep back, oh invading foe,
Our banners will triumph wherever we go.

Hinder us not beloved,
With kisses and love and tears,
We shall remember you all when there,
Quiet those trembling fears.
Shoulder to shoulder we'll crush the foe,
Our banners will conquer wherever we go.

Side by side with the men,
Of whom Russia tells a tale,
Ranked with the heroes of India's sod,
Who have no such a word as fail.
We prepared to astound the foe,
Our banners will conquer wherever we go.

For Liberty and Right,
For the hearts and homes we love,
For the Word of Truth our heritage,
For the God in Heaven above;

We arm; and must quell the approaching foe
Our banners will conquer wherever we go.

Arm; ye flower of the land,
Arm; ye brave and noble band,
Well may we dismiss our fears,
Guarded by such Volunteers,
Blend with that well tested host,
Far from Britain's wave washed Coast.
Tread the proud invader down,
O'er you floats the Cross, the Crown.

Canada will ne'er forget
How her earnest call was met,
How' in one night's quiet life,
Armies were prepared for strife,
Loyal Irish, Britain's sons,
Canada's unshrinking ones,
Forming threefold cords to chain
Wolf-hounds and their skulking train.

Fenced with love and many a prayer,
Given into Jehovah's care,
Go; and if a need must be,
That you rush to battle's sea,
When this peaceful land resounds
To the clash of fearful sounds,
Charge; for He will by you stand,
Charge; for God and the Fatherland.

Hamilton, March 12, 1866.

HARRIETT ANNIE.

2. SPIRITED AND PATRIOTIC CHARGE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF UPPER CANADA.

At the opening of the Spring Assizes in Toronto, on the 19th instant, the Hon. W. H. Draper, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, delivered the following admirable and appropriate charge on the present crisis:—

REASONS FOR A DEPARTURE FROM ORDINARY PRACTICE.

As a general rule, courts and judges abstain from making observations to grand jurors on public or political matters not immediately connected with the administration of public justice. Occasionally exceptions arise. Thus in 1837 a painful duty in this respect was cast upon the judges, to which I am under no necessity to make and gladly abstain from making further allusion. A new era has dawned upon us since, and the events of that period are now no more than matters for the historian. At a later period the public mind was much agitated by a so-called question of annexation—and that, too, has fallen into oblivion, or, if remembered by those who then favoured it, it is, I apprehend, with a devout feeling of thankfulness that it has been irrevocably abandoned. A third exception presents itself now. No one who passes through our streets can doubt to what I allude, and few I trust will think that it is out of place for me to offer some observations in regard to it. It is impossible to make an enquiry of the most superficial nature into the cause of what we see around us, without having our attention forced as it were upon Ireland and its condition—and we cannot avoid looking back far beyond the events of the present time to understand the pretext out of which has arisen the crisis apparently impending.

IRELAND LONG A BATTLE GROUND—CAUSES.

From the reign of the first Plantagenet—through the times of the Tudors—under the unsparing sword of Cromwell down to the culminating victory gained by William of Nassau, Ireland has been a battle-field. Wars of invasion and territorial conquest—wars between the ancient races and the descendants or successors of the invaders; wars to maintain or extend the ascendancy of the crown of England; wars of dynasty—the latter more especially, though it was not confined to them, embittered or inflamed by differences of religion—successively wasted the land, and prevented the prosperity arising from the cultivation of peaceful and industrial pursuits. And since then, down to a modern period—among some sources of active discontent, after breaking out into open violence—and among complaints not without reasonable foundation—the legal disqualifications of men on account of their religious opinions held a prominent place. Since the change of law in that particular, and down to the present time, a very different course of policy has been followed—having for its leading object the promotion of the material prosperity of the whole people, without reference to differences of race or of religious opinions. But, during that time also, the impatient folly of some, the perverse malevolence of others and an almost wilful blindness to the good that has been done, as well as to the promise for the future which had thus been given, has checked progress, and has, at the present, forced the adoption of repressive measures to avert from Ireland the horrors of civil warfare.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT UNPRINCIPLED CONSPIRACY.

That a conspiracy—formidable by its numbers, though not extending to the classes possessed of education, intelligence or property—exists against the government of that country is now beyond doubt. That such conspiracy has been encouraged if not originated, fostered if not created, by men of Irish Birth or of Irish descent, resident in the United States, is brought home to our conviction by the daily record of passing events; and that the inevitable result must be prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of Ireland is as obvious as the necessity for vigorous measures of repression and restraint.

ATTEMPT OF THE CONSPIRATORS TO MAKE CANADA A BATTLE GROUND.

We might, here in Canada, whilst earnestly desiring the maintenance of the established government in Ireland, and that the mad effort to dismember the United Kingdom might meet with speedy and ignominious failure, have thought ourselves beyond the immediate reach of the threatened conflict. We might expect to hear its echo, but not that we should be made parties to it in our own land. For, admitting, for the argument sake, the existence of injustice and oppression which is advanced as the justification of this conspiracy—no such discontent exists or ever has existed here. Canada, among whose most valued inhabitants are many of Irish birth and descent, is no more responsible than the United States of America, in which a very large number of the Irish become domiciled, for any of the causes, real or fictitious, which are made the manifesto of these conspirators—and I firmly believe that few indeed, if even one of all the Irish residents in Canada, no matter what his creed or party, are so insensible to the advantages of our present form of government as to desire a change, least of all by armed invaders. And yet such is the danger that seems to be imminent. It is not war, as that term is understood in the law of nations, that threatens; war tempered by modern civilization by a regard to considerations of humanity, by a desire not to inflict needless suffering on the inhabitants of an invaded country. It is not even civil internal conflict arising between inhabitants of the same country and subjects of the same government where one part of the subjects, greater or less, of some government desire to subvert it and to establish another in its place. But it is an intended invasion from a foreign country which cannot be carried into effect without violating the laws of the foreign country and the duties of its government by a body of men whose acts will place them beyond the pale and protection of all national law, and who cannot therefore be expected to act in conformity therewith, or to acknowledge any of its obligations. Their avowed motives include that of revenge upon England for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, and as they do not hope at this moment to raise an insurrection and strike at the Queen's government in that country, they propose to assail this province, as a means of insult and annoyance which is more within their reach and in which they may indulge in the hope of an easier temporary success. Such an attack, conceived and executed in such a spirit, would, in all human probability, be an outlet for the most fiendish passions of the most abandoned of those associated in it, where success would be accompanied by rapine and violation, by wholesale plunder and unrestrained licentiousness.

SYMPATHY OF AMERICANS WITH THE ATTACK UPON CANADA.

When I reflect on the consequences of such an invasion, I feel reluctant to believe that citizens of the United States who are unconnected with the alleged motives and excuses, are, as has been repeatedly and confidently affirmed in their own public journals, contributing their means to promote such atrocious results. I do not think the occasional outbursts of "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" with no measured mingling of falsehood and misrepresentation, which some portions of the public press display, exhibiting in the same moment the malevolence of the worst passions with the irritating consciousness of impotency to indulge them, require notice at my hand. I can understand political theorists speculating upon the superiority in their estimation of a republican form of government over a monarchy, and that in America at all events the one should supersede the other. I can understand that enthusiasts in favor of this theory would rejoice in any course of events which would bring about such a result, and that if their sense of national obligation, restrained them from active proceeding in its support, they would take no measure whatever to prevent it. But I cannot understand how any men who recognize the force of national and moral obligations can aid, whatever their abstract opinions, in sending fire and sword among a neighbouring people, to force them to change a form of government under which they are prosperous and contented, and to adopt another, against which their feelings revolt and from which they see no good reason to anticipate a larger amount of happiness or liberty.

NOBLE SPIRIT OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE IN THE CRISIS.

But if such a storm be gathering on our horizon, thank God it

will not find us divided among ourselves, or unprepared to resist the invader! I can make no stronger appeal for the truth of this assertion, than to the proceedings in every part of the province on Saturday last (St. Patrick's Day). Whatever our national origin, we are all Canadians. Whatever our convictions and opinions on religious subjects, we are all equally protected in their peaceable enjoyment. Our laws recognize no immunities, privileges or distinctions for any one class that are not equally open to all. Our institutions are both in theory and practice, as free as those of any nation upon earth. To a profound and zealous adherence to our constitutional rights and liberties we add a personal devotion to our Queen, honoring her as the head of our government, loving her as the mother of her people, praying God for the prolongation of her reign and for her domestic happiness and welfare. Experience has amply assured us, that there is no despotism under her sceptre, while we are not equally convinced that there is as great a freedom from it and as great an actual enjoyment of more real liberty under forms of government more popular in their external character. And what stronger proof that we rightly appreciate our advantages, could be given than is afforded by the events of last week. The sounding of the alarm was instantaneously followed by the gathering of willing thousands to defend our altars and our homes. The country which was, as it were, slumbering in peace, has aroused itself into activity and presents the aspects of a vast extended camp, and while relying as heretofore on the co-operation of the mother country, the Canadian people from Sarnia to Gaspé have sprung to arms for self defence. If forced to employ them, they will strike in a good cause, and in the humble hope of protection of the Divine Providence. There can be but one reception for the invaders—a stern and pitiless opposition to repel the aggression—striking for Queen and country, for law and liberty, for wives and children; and may God defend the right!

VIII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

— CIVIL POLICY OF AMERICA; by John W. Draper, LL.D. Foolscape, 8vo. pp. 225.*—This work contains the substance (with additions) of lectures delivered before the New York Historical Society, entitled "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," and is an application to America of the principles contained in the author's former work on the "Intellectual Development of Europe." It is designed to show the bearing of some of the more prominent principles thus presented on certain questions of great political interest, and that "Social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is the bodily growth of an individual." The value of the work may be learned from an enumeration of the following chapters on "The influence of climate," "The effects of emigration," "The political force of seas," and "The natural course of national development."

— SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE; by Rev. J. Doolittle. 2 vols. 12mo., pp. 459, 499.*—We regard this as one of the most interesting and valuable books on the Chinese that has appeared for some time. It relates to their religions, governmental and educational institutions, and their business customs and opinions. The text is illustrated by upwards of one hundred and fifty excellent illustrations. The author has been fourteen years a member of the Futi-chau mission of the American Board and has had abundant opportunities for obtaining accurate information on the subjects to which he refers. Nearly two thirds of the volume had previously appeared in the *China Mail*—a newspaper published at Hong Kong—and is therefore popular in its style and very agreeable reading. Now, since the Chinese Empire has ceased to be a sealed kingdom to foreigners, an insight into the peculiar manner and custom of this ancient and semi-civilized people, would be the more interesting; we therefore heartily recommend these volumes to our readers.

— A NOBLE LIFE; by Miss Muloch, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 12mo. pp. 302.*—This is a beautifully written sketch of a truly noble life. The hero of the story is "Lord Cairnforth"—a Scottish Earl of the last century. Though suffering under a life long infirmity, he was ever a devoted follower "after good" and exemplified in his history an acquiescence in that prayer of heartfelt resignation: "Thy will be done." The moral of the story is excellent, and its influence upon any one who should read it cannot be otherwise than good.

— RICHARD COBDEN, *his Political Career and Public Services*: by John McGilchrist. 18mo. pp. 304.*—This biographical sketch of the great English champion of Free Trade, is free from some of the defects of ordinary

* Harper & Brothers, New York; W. C. Chewett, Toronto.

biographers, too often mere panegyrics upon the life and services of great men. To avoid this error, the author tells the story of Mr. Cobden's life as far as possible in his own words. Selections have therefore been made from such of Mr. Cobden's speeches, both in and out of parliament, as were autobiographical. This adds greatly to the interest of these extracts, and also to the reliability of the statements which they contain. The book is nicely illustrated and is very neat in its appearance. It is designed especially for the use of young men just entering upon life, and is well calculated to interest and instruct them.

— *MEMOIR OF PETIGRU*; by Wm. J. Grayson, 12mo., pp. 178*—This is a very touching and beautiful tribute to an old and valued friend. Charleston, South Carolina, was the scene of his life, and was also his last resting place before "this cruel war," which desolated his native state, "was over," as it was also in the same year of the gifted author of the memoir. Mr. Petigru was for many years at the head of the bar of South Carolina, and was a genial noble character. Mr. Grayson was also a leading literary man in his native state. The volume is a contribution to a history of the inner life of the war for independence at the South. It contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Petigru.

— *HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY*; by Major A. G. Brackett, 12mo. pp. 337.*—This work contains a history of the United States cavalry from the formation of the Federal Government to the 1st June, 1863. It is illustrated with several engravings.

IX. Departmental Notices.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO THE USE OF UNAUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I. PROVISIONS OF THE LAW IN REGARD TO TEXT BOOKS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The twelfth, fifteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-fifth sections of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Law enacts as follows:—

12. In each County Grammar School provision shall be made for giving * * * instruction * * * according to a programme of studies and general rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved by the Governor in Council; and no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund, which is not conducted according to such programme, rules and regulations.

15. Such Council shall prepare and prescribe a list of Text-books, programme of studies, and general rules and regulations for the organization and government of the County Grammar Schools * * *

[NOTE. In accordance with this section of the Act the Council of Public Instruction have passed the following order on the subject of Text Books:—The text books for use in the Grammar Schools being prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, the Grammar School Trustees can select such text books from that list as they approve; but in no case can more than one series of books be permitted to be used in a school.]

19. The Chief Superintendent of Education * * * shall see that the County Grammar School Fund apportioned by him, is, in all cases, applied to the purposes hereinbefore prescribed, and that each County Grammar School is conducted according to the rules and regulations legally established.

25. It shall be the duty of such Trustees to see that the pupils of such Grammar School are supplied with proper Text Books * * * and that such School is conducted in accordance with the legally established regulations.

A committee, including the Rev. Doctors McCaul, Ormiston, Barclay, and Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., having been appointed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to revise the National Readers, and the List of Text Books for Grammar and Common Schools, the Council have passed the following order in regard to that list:

—The Council disapproves of the use, in any Grammar or

Common Schools, of any text book which is not included in the list of Text Books authorized by the Council as provided by law, after the close of the current year (1866.)

In regard to this disapproval of unauthorized Text Books by the Council, the one hundred and twenty-eighth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Law enacts that—"No person shall use any foreign books in the English branches of education, in any model or common school, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; and no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any common school in which any Book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council of Public Instruction, and public notice given of such disapproval."

II. OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE SCHOOL LAW IN REGARD TO TEXT BOOKS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

1. *Duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.*

The fifth clause of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Law enacts that—"119. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction * * * (5) To examine, and at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of Text-books for the use of schools." * * *

2. *Duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education.*

The tenth section of the one hundred and sixth section of the Consolidated School Law enacts that—"106. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education * * * (10) To * * * use his best endeavours to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and Approved Text-books in the schools generally."

3. *The Duty of County Boards of Public Instruction.*

The third clause of the ninety-eight section of the School Law enacts that—"98. It shall be the duty of the County or Circuit Boards of Public Instruction * * * (3) To select (if deemed expedient) from a list of Text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, such books as they may think best adapted for use in the common schools of the county or circuit, and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such books."

4. *Duty of Local Superintendents of Schools.*

The sixth clause of the ninety-first section of the School Law enacts that—"91. It shall be the duty of the local superintendent of schools * * * (6) To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law—to prevent the use of unauthorized, and to recommend the use of Authorized Books in each school,—and to acquire and give information as to the manner in which such Authorized Books can be obtained, and the economy and advantage of using them.

5. *Duty of City, Town, and Village Boards of School Trustees.*

The fifteenth clause of the seventy-ninth section of the School Law enacts that—"79. It shall be the duty of each Board of School Trustees * * * (15) To see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of Authorized Text-books. * * *

6. *Duty of School Trustees in Rural School Sections.*

The eighteenth clause of the twenty-seventh section of the School Law enacts that—"27. It shall be the duty of the Trustee School Corporation * * * (18) To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of Authorized Text-books, sanctioned and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction" * * *

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