

From the Montreal Witness Newspaper of 6<sup>th</sup> May 1868

From the Montreal Weekly Herald of 9<sup>th</sup> May 1868  
(Part of a Leading Article by Editor)

CONVOCAATION OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The annual Convocation of McGill University was held on Friday in the Wm. Molson Hall, which was nearly filled on the occasion.

William Molson, Esq., Governor, presided. The Ven. Archdeacon LEACH, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then announced the honors, prizes, and standing awarded to students.

The DEAN then presented:—  
William De M. Marler, for the Ann Molson gold medal;  
Robert Laing, for the Prince of Wales gold medal; and  
Charles H. Brooks, for the Logan medal.

Principal DAWSON conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Charles H. Brooks, George F. Kennedy, Robert Laing, William DeM. Marler, William J. Dart, Francis X. Moore, John Hindley, George Slack, and Elbert G. Fowler.

Mr. ROBERT LAING, B. A., of Buckingham, now delivered a valedictory, marked with wise views of the aims, as well as the advantages, of a University course.

The PRINCIPAL then conferred the degree of M. A. upon the following candidates:—John H. Bothwell, B. A., B. C. L.; John R. McLaren, B. A., B. C. L.; Sampson P. Robins, B. A.; James McGregor, B. A.; and James D. Morrison, B. A.

SECOND DAY.

The adjourned meeting of Convocation was held on Saturday last, in the William Molson Hall, which was crowded to its uttermost.

The Hon. Charles D. Day, LL.D., Chancellor of the University, presided.

From the proceedings, it appeared that during the

PAST SESSION

The total number of students was 150. Of these, there were from Quebec, 64; Ontario, 74; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Prince Edward Island 1; Bermuda, 1; United States, 3.

Vice-Chancellor (Prin. Dawson) announced that the Corporation had granted the degree of M.D. *ad eundem* to Edward Worthington, of Sherbrooke, M.D. of St. Andrews, Scotland. He also announced that, by a recent act of the Corporation, the Presbyterian College of Montreal, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, had been admitted as an affiliated Theological College, being the second Theological College affiliated to the University. He trusted that the time would come when the colleges of all Protestant religious bodies would be affiliated with this University.

The CHANCELLOR (the Hon. C. D. Day) then said, he had been desired to add a little to what the Vice-Chancellor had yesterday said respecting three individuals formerly connected with this University. He wished to refer, he said, to what Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, had done for the University. He was a friend of learning, and interested himself in the welfare of this University at a critical period of its history, giving it the benefit of his influence, and the wisdom of his counsel. It was to him that the Chancellor (the present speaker) applied when the University was in want of a Principal; and it was due to his recommendation that Dr. Dawson was selected,—a man who had done more than any other towards the bringing up of this University to its present proud position.

entertained. And, undoubtedly, after many years of very small result, the material foundation of McGill College is now crowned by an intellectual superstructure which, if it does not yet quite realize, bids fair even to more than realize the noble visions of the man who first thought of its establishment. At the head of the University is a man of whose varied acquirements, sound knowledge, and above all, honest and devoted zeal, it is impossible to say too much. No one who has ever seen or heard Professor Dawson, when engaged in the exercise of any of his duties, can fail to notice, not merely the high character that he manifests, but the evidences which he affords of that enthusiasm which carries the soldier to the breach, and, in the civilian, causes him to endure without weariness or petulance, a succession of wearing annoyances repeated hourly and daily, till they kill off or drive off the mere follower of a mechanical routine who has no heart in his work. If we distinguish Mr. Dawson in this way, it is not that we depreciate, even by comparison, the able and painstaking men with whom he is associated, all of whom, we believe, feel themselves to be honoured in any honour paid to a chief, with whose mind their minds are in such perfect accord. Nor is it only in this direction that the ideas of Mr. McGill have become facts.

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
ARCHIVES  
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## THE WEST

### WORLD OVER.

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The Nez Perces Indians of Washington territory are dying in great numbers from black measles.

A new society has been formed in New York the object of which is to enforce purity of the ballot. A first step should be to adopt the Canadian election law or some system by which tampering with ballots can be detected.

John L. Sullivan and Mitchell fought at Creil, France, on Saturday 10th inst. The fight ended in a draw after 39 rounds.

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### Dominion Parliament.

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OTTAWA, March 8—In the commons to-day Mr. Laurier regretted that the government had thought proper to bring only a portion of the correspondence re fishery matters before the house. He submitted that it w

the right of the house to have all the papers and proposals brought down.

Sir Richard thought that Sir Charles would be placed at a great disadvantage unless all the protocols were published.

Sir Charles expressed his regret that the formal protocols had not contained all the proposals made on both sides as he anticipated that they would when he left Washington; but the British and American commissioners have decided otherwise. Yet nothing would be submitted to the imperial parliament or American senate which would not be submitted to the Canadian commons. There was no disrespect shown to the commons of Canada. Bayard's letter, Sir Charles added, had been submitted to the senate and published in the press. This would be brought down at an early date with the unpublished correspondence leading up to the appointment of the commission. It was, however, in the province of international negotiations to decide as to how far the publicity of the proceedings would conserve the interests which they wish to conserve on both sides.

Sir Richard wanted to know when the further correspondence between Sir Charles and Mr. Bayard would be brought down.

Sir Charles said that the letters to which Cartwright referred would be brought down to morrow if so desired before the entire correspondence could be prepared.

Mr. Mitchell had no doubt that Sir Charles had exerted himself to secure reciprocity of trade, but he would like an epitome of the arguments which he had used.

Sir Charles replied that when Cartwright's resolution would come up for discussion he would be prepared to give his views on the whole question.

#### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Col. Denison moved for a select committee to enquire into the desirability of the government acquiring all electric telegraphs in Canada. He said the question was forced upon his attention when a few strangers, one of whom controlled a large system of telegraphs in Canada, had by dead headed telegrams and special reports endeavored to boom the commercial union scheme in Canada. They had, however, only succeeded in misleading a few of the opposition into espousing the scheme and in leading them to defeat. Col. Denison quoted at length statistics respecting government telegraph systems in Europe, and contended that as telegraphing was a method of conveying correspondence it should be undertaken by the government in connection with the post office system.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that the government was not in a position at present to take advantage of the suggestions, or the resolution, he would request its withdrawal. Sufficient had been attained for the present in bringing the subject to the notice of the house. The motion was withdrawn.

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Anders Damp's Vermerk  
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# The Gazette

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

## MONTREAL IN THE DAYS OF JAMES MCGILL.

The Peter Redpath Museum, which was inaugurated with so much *eclat* on the occasion of the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will, this evening, witness a celebration of much deeper interest to the citizens of Montreal, because the event to be commemorated—the inception of some of our most important institutions—concerns us far more nearly. It concerns us as lovers of science, as Canadians, and, most of all, as Montrealers.

The Medical Faculty of McGill College enters to-day upon its fiftieth session, and, while as journalists it is our welcome duty to announce the fact, as Montrealers, we are glad to seize the opportunity of turning our thoughts for a while backwards to dwell upon the doings of the stirring men who in former times impressed their characters upon the city. They meet us, these men, at every turn in their works. Everywhere we come upon their traces. Without doubt, if we had known them face to face, we might have seen in them the defects and failings inherent in mortal men, but, as they come before us day by day and year by year in their works of benevolence and public spirit, they grow nobler and grander in our imaginations, their imperfections disappear, and we think of them only with gratitude and reverence.

The Medical Faculty of McGill is older than the College itself. To be precise, it is older as a working institution. It was suggested by, and might almost be said to have originated in, the Montreal General Hospital, for by the opening of the Hospital in 1822, the Medical College became possible. In May of that year, the central portion of the present building in Dorchester street was opened, and, in November, the Medical Staff met to consider the advisability of founding a School of Medicine. The staff at that time consisted of Dr. John Stephenson, Dr. A. F. Holmes, Dr. William Robertson, and Dr. William Caldwell. The moving spirit was without doubt Dr. Stephenson, and, when the College was organized, he occupied two chairs, and taught the three important subjects of anatomy, physiology and surgery. Stephenson was born in Montreal in 1797. He was educated at the *College de Montreal*, which in his boyhood was carried on by the Gentlemen of the Seminary, outside the walls, on the banks of the little river between College and William streets—the site of the present hay-market. It was a new building, erected in 1804, and must have been a very good institution. After passing through the *College de Montreal* he went to Scotland for his medical education. Young Holmes

was not “a chip in the porridge” but an important member of society. He did not wait until he died before he became of any account, but he was a useful man in this city during all his life. He was not a fussy man, but an influential man. Evidently, not much of a talker—not one to air his “views” upon all subjects—not much of a writer either, for we do not find him writing letters in the *GAZETTE*, or *Courant*, or *Herald*. Indeed, in those days, writers and talkers were apt to get into trouble. Some of the English governors were heavy handed, as Walker and de Calvet found out to their cost. His public communications to the newspapers were usually to the effect that James and Andrew McGill & Co., commission merchants, had received fresh consignments of goods; or that James McGill, with some others, had been appointed trustee to some bankrupt estate. His career in Canada commenced with the very beginning of English rule, and ended during the war in 1813, when he died at the age of 69.

The year when James McGill arrived in Montreal does not clearly appear; but it must have been very shortly after the peace of 1763. Whether it was because of the Scotch regiments who came in Wolfe's army and were disbanded here, or for some other reason, we know not, but certain it is that the early emigration to Canada was chiefly Scotch. James McGill left Glasgow for Montreal probably not later than 1764. His name occurs in 1773 in a list of signatures to a petition to the King to summon an Assembly, not among the very first but twenty-eight places down. He does not seem to have “buzzed round” during this exciting time, like Zachary Macaulay and the Lymburners; but in January, 1774, we find him selected, at a public meeting, as one of a committee of seven to draw up a petition for the same purpose to the Earl of Dartmouth, then Secretary of State. His trip to the Indian country in the Northwest was in the year 1766, seven years previous to this. In those days a young man immediately on arriving in Canada set himself to learn French; and those who intended to devote themselves to the fur trade learned Iroquois or Algonquin in the classic resorts of Caughnawaga or Oka (then Conestoga) where a sufficiently varied society charmed away the tedium of linguistic studies. Whether McGill learned Iroquois we know not, but he learned French to very good effect, for in 1776 he married a French lady—Charlotte Guillemin—widow of Francois Des-Rivieres. She was the daughter of a Councillor to the King in Canada, who had been Judge of the Prerogative Court, and a man of much importance under the French regime. McGill was evidently at that time in high social standing.

We must not anticipate—the year previous—1775, Montreal had been surrendered to the American army under Montgomery, and, among the committee of leading citizens who arranged the capitulation, we find the name of James McGill. During the winter of 1775-6, matters in Montreal were not so pleasant as they are now.

Richelieu and Yamaska were the richest wheat fields in America. They were what the Red River and Assiniboine valleys are now. In the year 1801 Canada exported 1,001,000 bushels of wheat and 38,000 barrels of flour. In the year 1800 the exports of furs included 169,000 deer skins, 137,000 beaver skins and 38,000 martin skins. Quebec was the chief shipping port, but Montreal was the centre of the fur trade which, in those early days, was the only inland trade. The French had pushed that trade to almost incredible distances. At the time of the conquest French traders had posts as far west as the longitude of the proposed town of Regina. The trade of the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle was in their hands. This trade was interrupted at the conquest and by Ponthiac's war which succeeded, but the English took it up soon after and made Montreal and Michilimackinac their chief depots. In the interim the Hudson's Bay Company pushed their ventures down into the Saskatchewan Valley and poached, as the Montrealers thought, upon their preserves. The first Englishman who went up into the Indian country from Montreal was Alex. Henry. He was in Michilimackinac when Ponthiac took it, and narrowly escaped with his scalp. In 1766 the excitement among the Indians settled down and the fur trade at Michilimackinac regularly opened up under English management. About that time it must have been when McGill went up into the Indian Country. He did not probably go beyond Michilimackinac. The first English Montrealer who ventured out into the far North West was Thomas Curry who reached Fort Bourbon on the Saskatchewan—then followed James Finlay—then Joseph Frobisher and his brother, who in 1775 intercepted the Indians near Battleford as they went to Fort Churchill to barter. In 1778 Pond, from his post on the Saskatchewan, pushed out his ventures to the North, and began to dispute with the Hudson's Bay Company for the trade of Lake Athabaska. Then all the stirring spirits of Montreal were turned to the North West for adventure and gain. It is worthy of notice here that, then as now, Scotchmen were in the van of Northwest enterprise. Rival traders crossed each others paths and, after some years of competition, the North West Company was formed in 1784. Originally there were sixteen shares, held by Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish, but Pond, and Gregory, and Pangman and Mackenzie were too important to be left out in the cold, and, in 1789, they were admitted, and the North West Company reached its full efficiency. In all these changes we do not meet with the name of James McGill. Although he was engaged in the fur trade, he was not one of the fur kings of the Northwest. His business career was more solid, though less brilliant. The Frobishers are gone; the name of Simon McTavish is engraven only on the monument back of Ravenscraig; the name of Gregory yet lingers round the

1754, yet remains precisely as restored in 1771. The young life of the city pulsated around this church which a generation of lower aims is willing to sell to destruction.

The street architecture of Montreal was heavy and gloomy. Some houses in St. John Baptist street, St. Gabriel street, St. Therese street, and St. Vincent street, still remain as types of the ancient streets, Long, low, two-storey houses of dark material, with iron shutters painted lead color. All business was done in St. Paul street, then called the Lower Town; and Notre Dame street, the Upper Town, was the fashionable street. On the Place d'Armes was the Montreal Hotel kept by Diilon—neat, cleanly and well conducted. On the Champ de Mars was the fashionable walk commanding a lovely view of the gardens and farms sloping up to the mountain. The parish church stood lengthwise across Notre Dame street, and often in the fine summer days the people preferred to kneel outside.

But, if the houses were gloomy, the citizens were not. A gayer or more hospitable people never lived than the Montrealers of old days. In summer, when the ships arrived and the fur trading fleets were despatched to the Northwest, everything gave way to business. The expeditions usually consisted of flotillas of fifty large canoes manned each by eight men and each carrying 8,390 pounds weight exclusive of paddles, ropes and such like necessary things. The voyageurs got half their pay in advance, and, for many weeks before they started, they made matters lively along St. Paul street. In the upper town there were tea parties, and card parties, and dinner parties with much dancing and gaiety. The Northwest merchants kept open houses and extravagant tables, and everybody lived as if he had an ample income. James McGill mixed freely in the society of his day. He was concerned in everything that went on, social, political and religious; and yet his name is not involved in any of the quarrels which from time to time broke out. He was one of the original members of the Beaver Club, organized in 1785. It consisted solely of men who had been up in the Indian country. The members met once a fortnight. Proceedings were opened by a harangue, after which the “calumet” was passed round. Dinner followed, enlivened with stories of brave deeds and narrow escapes in the wild Northwest and by voyageur songs. Wine flowed freely, after the custom of the time, but it was wine—not some vile compound of barrel rinsings, with diluted fusel oil, liquorice and elderberry juice. Such beverages were not then invented.

As concerns religion, McGill was a member of the Church of England. He attended the Jesuit vestry in 1789 at the Recollet Church. In 1803 he assisted in raising funds to build Christ Church on Notre Dame street. He continued all his life to take an interest in the affairs of that church.

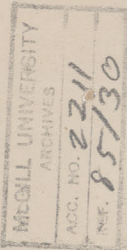
language with fluency. He seems to have been liked by them, and yet to have had the confidence of the successive Governors. He was evidently a man of tact, of broad sympathies and of sterling character and integrity. He seems to have been trusted by all parties. He never had that “*trop de zele*” which is so mischievous in mixed communities. He appears to have been an illustration of that phrase of character which Horace commends to his friend Licinius:

Auream quisquis mediocritatem  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda  
Sobrius aula.

“The man who makes the golden mean his choice, in his security is far from the squalor of a ruinous dwelling, in his temperance is far from a palace which envy haunts.”

In Ontario the Liberal press attacks the Conservative party because the Quebec Government demands better terms for this Province. In Quebec the Liberal press attacks the Conservative party because it does not demand better terms. This is a beautiful illustration of the candour of political discussion.

The Post Office authorities can confer a very considerable benefit upon the citizens of Montreal by throwing open the post office during the whole of Sunday. At present the office is open from 9 to 10 o'clock on the morning of that day; and in order to obtain the mails it is necessary to rush down in hot haste from the proverbially late Sunday breakfast; while, by keeping open the front doors of the post office, box holders could procure their letters at any time during the day. We would not urge the adoption of this course would it involve any extra labor on the part of the officials, but under it, they could, as now, cease duty at ten o'clock, and the office would afterwards be in charge of the caretaker, whose presence is required in any case. Unless there is some valid objection to the proposal the accommodation ought to be granted.



for his medical education. Young Holmes—a resident though not a native of Montreal—went with the same object, and they graduated in medicine at Edinburgh at the same time. Dr. Robertson and Dr. Caldwell were retired army surgeons.

In 1823 lectures were commenced, but it was not until 1824 that the college was fairly launched. The modest name of "The Medical Institution" was adopted and twenty-five students attended the session of 1824-5. The lectures were first given at No. 20 Little St. James street and afterwards in St. George street. In 1845 the Faculty removed to McGill College, in 1852 to Cotté street, and finally, in 1872, to the present building on the University grounds.

While the Medical Institution was gaining strength the fortunes of McGill College were fluctuating. It is not necessary to recount here the difficulties which beset it. Suffice to say that in 1829, when it was inaugurated at Burnside House, the Montreal Medical Institute was united to it, and became what it still is the Medical Faculty of McGill University. The first graduate of McGill was Mr. W. L. Logie, upon whom the degree of M. D. was conferred in 1833. Shortly after this Dr. George W. Campbell became lecturer on surgery and Dr. Archibald Hall upon materia medica. The Medical Faculty was for a long time the soul of the University, and kept it alive until in 1850 it was re-organized under a new charter. Then, under the present Principal, and with additional donations from public spirited and wealthy men, many of whom still survive, McGill University could become what it now is. The present celebration has regard only to the Medical Faculty and commemorates, not its fiftieth year, but its fiftieth session; for, during the troublous times of the rebellion, from 1836 to 1839, no classes were held. Counting out these years, the present year completes precisely the golden number of fifty.

The University dates back very much farther. It originated, as every one knows, in the will of a leading citizen of Montreal, who died without children in the year 1813. We all know about the litigation which followed, but James McGill, in whose brain the idea first took shape, is not so well known as he should be. We hear a good deal about a shadowy body called the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, but about James McGill himself we learn very little. Nevertheless he took an active part in everything which went on in Montreal during his lifetime. He was

winter of 1775-6, matters in Montreal were not as pleasant as usual. The talent for annexing any striking object, such as a good horse, had already developed in the American army and the depreciated paper currency with which the payments of the American Commissariat were made was not appreciated by the Canadians. The Gentlemen of the Seminary, when pressed by the American Commissioners, were very polite, but they could not see any good reason for joining the revolt of the English colonies, and the militia officers began to show signs of restlessness; so General Wooster summoned all the officers to his quarters in Notre Dame street, opposite the present City Hall, and demanded their commissions. They refused to give them up, and, next day, they held a meeting at the Recollet Church where Mr. Price, who had sided with the American invaders, raised a disturbance which caused the adjournment of the meeting. McGill was there, and prevailed on his brother officers to meet at his house that evening. The result was that the next morning they all went in a body to General Wooster and resigned their commissions. A very level-headed resolution to take under the circumstances; for Governor Carleton was besieged in Quebec and they could not help him, and they knew that as soon as the ice broke up the English fleet and army would arrive and change the aspect of affairs. James McGill evidently had the gift of counsel.

When the spring came the Americans departed, and the militia was reorganized. McGill remained an officer in it all his life and rose to the rank of colonel. It has been stated that he became a Brigadier-General, but this is scarcely possible. As senior colonel of the city militia he would no doubt act as brigadier when the city battalions were paraded. It is not probable that he had a general officer's commission. Nor do we find him in active service during the war. Probably the lady he married in 1776 did not wish to risk the loss of a second husband so soon, and when the war of 1812 broke out he was unfit for active service, for he died in the following year.

It is very difficult for a Montrealer of to-day to realize in imagination the peculiar characteristics of the old town at the time when James McGill was one of the leading citizens. He lived here for forty-seven years, and the town changed much during his lifetime. We must be careful not to underrate the amount of trade carried on. At the commencement of the century the valleys of the St. Lawrence,

name of Gregory yet lingers round the desolate farm-house at Point St. Charles, but the name of McGill is upon our lips to-day, remembered and honoured by all.

In those early days of daring enterprise, the name of Mackenzie stands forth *facile princeps*. He came out to Montreal to the counting house of Mr. Gregory. Salaries were then small, but a useful clerk was always admitted, after seven years' service, to share in the profits. He soon mastered the Indian language, and became a leading figure at Detroit and Michilimackinac. He was not content to go over the tracks of the French fur-traders, but, with dauntless courage, pushed forward into unknown regions, discovered the great river which bears his name, and, first among white men, trod the shores of that gloomy ocean in whose cruel deeps repose the bodies of so many noble and gallant souls who perished in vain endeavors to unlock its ice-bound secrets. Not content with this, Mackenzie followed up the Peace River, and, first among white men, attained the summit of the Rocky Mountains, crossed the mountain ranges and reached the shores of the Pacific—solitary lands clothed, as Bryant describes them, clothed

with unnumberable woods.  
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound  
Save his own dashings.

These were the kind of men who thronged the streets of Montreal when McGill was in his prime. There were not many streets, for the city was contained within the walls. What the walls were like, any one might have seen as late as this spring, when the Q., M., O. & O. Railway swept away the last vestige of them. The ditch round the walls is represented by Craig, McGill and Commissioners streets. The site of the present Custom House was outside the walls. Custom House square was the market place and gossiping resort. The Market Gate opened out upon the river there, and there was the first printing office, the GAZETTE office, founded by Mesplets in 1776. The lower part of Jacques Cartier Square was occupied by the house of the Governor, the Marquis de Vaudreuil. It faced the parade ground, off which the Water Gate opened out upon the river. Close by was the little Bonsecours Church, founded by Sister Bourgeois in 1658—the first stone church upon the Island—founded with hopes and fears, and anxiety, and trembling, when the good sisters oftentimes cowered at the sound of the war-whoop of some lurking savage, heard at night from a near clearing, announcing that a scalp had been added to his ghastly trophies. That building, though partially burned in

in the affairs of that congregation. He never filled any office, although his name occurs repeatedly in the records of the Church. On one or two occasions when the convivial habits of a clergyman had caused the intermission of the sermon, McGill, Frobisher, Mackenzie, Gray and the rest rebelled. They were not disposed to be particular, human nature was weak, but a line had to be drawn somewhere; and we find McGill and others making strong representations to the Bishop of Quebec until matters were arranged to their satisfaction, and a stronger-headed parson was appointed.

In 1791, consequent upon the settlement of Upper Canada, a new constitution was given to the country. The Upper Province was separated from Lower Canada, and a House of Assembly summoned for each. McGill was elected for the Western division of Montreal at the first election, and the English members put him up as their candidate for Speaker. He failed in this, but the next year he was appointed a Councillor and thenceforth he sat in the Upper House. In his political career he does not appear to have excited any jealousies or hostilities, nor to have been singled out for abuse, like many others, by the popular party.

The town, however, was changing rapidly. The fortifications fell into decay, and impeded the growth of the city. A Government commission of three members was appointed to level the walls and ditch, and apportion the ownership of the land thus set free. James McGill was one of the three. Commissioner street and Commissioner (now Victoria) square were called after the Commission; Craig street was named after the obstinate old soldier (then Governor) Sir James Craig, and McGill street was called after James McGill. There was a dispute over the name of this street. Each Commissioner wrote his own name upon the deed of homologation, but the name of McGill stood, and those of Richardson and Mondelet were erased.

The character of the Honorable James McGill was, as we have seen, more solid than brilliant. He was not remarkable as a speaker, as a writer, as a politician, as a soldier, as a man of learning, or even as a merchant, for there were many at Montreal richer than he was. He was not conspicuous in those disputes in which the Walkers—the Lymburners—the Rylands and others were concerned. He was connected with the French Canadians by his marriage, and he spoke their

ary for Montreal, was referred to. The ceremony had taken place in Knox Church Monday night, appropriate addresses being given by the Revs. Dr. Jenkins and George A. Wells, and Mr. J. Murray Smith, of the Bank of Toronto. After recess the only business done was the reception and discussion of the report of the Committee on Home Missions.

For a real French mantle go to Clagget & Co., as the goods cannot be found as good in the city; prices from six to seventy-five dollars.

#### BY THE WAY

Special "Lights o' London" matinee at the Academy this afternoon.

Piles are being driven in for the extension of the wharves near the Custom House.

A horse and buggy were stolen from the door of the Academy of Music last night.

The Pillow Hersey smoke nuisance case comes up for hearing at the Recorder's Court to-day.

Quiet reigned in the City Hall yesterday, most of the aldermen being away on the Peruvian excursion.

A four-year-old son of Mr. McDoney, St. George street, was badly injured by being run over by a horse yesterday morning.

Dame Belzeware Longtin instituted an action *in forma pauperis* against Gilbert Champagne, for separation as to bed and board.

A writ of mandamus was granted yesterday to compel the liquidation of the St. Bridget's Mutual Building Society to declare a dividend.

At the Court of Special Sessions held yesterday Ames Benoit pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing the poor box from St. Mary's Church.

The Prince of Wales Rifles hold a church parade to St. George's Church on Sunday next at four o'clock. Canon Carmichael will conduct the service.

The names of Messrs. J. R. Murray and W. H. Turner, from the Faculty of Arts, have been added to the committee of editors for the McGill College Gazette.

The receipts at the Custom House yesterday were \$25,448.44. For the last month the receipts were \$750,980.90 and for the quarter ending the 30th ult., \$2,595,365.39.

The clock placed in the new warehouse of Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., Craig street, is a great convenience. The clock was manufactured by Messrs. Grant & Son, of Beaver Hall Hill.

The project of enlarging the Court House

#### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

##### Semi-Centennial Meeting—A History of the Institution.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held at the Institution, Berthelet street, yesterday afternoon. Bishop Bond occupied the chair, and there were present Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, Rev. Canon Norman, R. Lindsay, D. Morrice, Esq.; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq.; Dr. Fox, and a large number of ladies.

The Chairman, having opened the meeting with prayer, proceeded to read the annual report of the Institution, as follows:—

As this Society has now entered upon the 50th year of its existence, the managers hope that their friends will pardon them if they give an account of what may be aptly called their rise and progress. In the summer of 1832 a meeting was called by public advertisement to arrange some plan for helping the destitute women and children left widowed and fatherless by the terribly fatal sickness that ravaged this city that year, and on the 18th of July, in the building in St. Denis street, then called the National School, the ladies held their first meeting, directresses and managers were elected and committees formed. 1st Directress, Mrs. John Richardson; 2nd Directress, Mrs. Ogden (whose granddaughter is now Secretary for the children); Treasurer, Mrs. T. B. Anderson; secretary, Miss Caldwell. After discussion as to ways and means, their plan was formed, and the two directresses and Mrs. John Bethune were authorized to take a house. The one they decided on was at the corner of Lagachetiere and St. Charles Borromee, and there began in faith and prayer the efforts of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. Those who planned the matter have entered into rest, and if the cup of cold water shall in nowise lose its reward, surely those who relieved and comforted the sorrowing, fed the hungry, and taught the young and ignorant that knowledge which is necessary for this world and the next, shall not be without the "Well done, good and faithful servant," from Him whose spirit stirred their hearts to the work. Upon the first Sunday after the Home was opened, 30 of its inmates, who had never before entered a place of public worship, attended divine service—and ever since then "the family" (as the household is pleasantly called) regularly attend church, and the Sunday-school also. They had many trials and a great struggle to keep the house open, but notwithstanding all their difficulties, in July 1838 it was found that 1,204 persons had been helped by them. The first Patroness of the Society, Lady Dalhousie, took the office in that year. In 1841 the Managers obtained an Act of Incorporation. In 1846 they removed to Mountain street; both the above-named houses are still standing. In 1842, 1846, and the early part of 1849, the Managers feared they could not possibly keep the establishment open, but at each crisis, some friend or favorable circumstance came to their aid, and they were held up. Once—from scarcity of funds—the teacher had to be dismissed, and the managers took their turns in the school-room—once the bill-of-fare had to be gone over and changed, and made even more plain than before. At the annual meeting in 1849 only ten pence was in the Treasurer's hands, but from that time a change for the better came. In that year also the Rev. W. Bond, the present Bishop of Montreal, began his weekly visits which continued until his consecration in 1879. And here the managers may express their gratitude to the clergy of Montreal, for their constant sympathy and help. Twice, when they were utterly at a loss for means to go on, they appealed to the clergymen of the city, who took up their cause, preached sermons on their behalf, and helped them out of their difficulty. In 1853, better times having come to them, they decided to endeavor to obtain a building for themselves, and mainly owing to the exertions of the late Alexander Simpson, Esq., the large sum of £4,000 was collected. The ground was bought, the centre part of the present building erected, and the household moved in on the 1st of May, 1853. Another instance of the kindness shown the ladies may be mentioned

for many years an active manager of the institution, \$200; John Tempest, Esq., \$200; Mrs. Low, \$100; Joseph Mackay, Esq., \$500; Major Mills, \$400; in all, \$1,400. These are added to the Permanent Fund. (See Treasurer's report.) F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., who generously gave three prizes last year to be competed for by the children at their annual examination, has been good enough to add this year two others, one of \$4 for sewing, and a second prize for good conduct of \$2.50, making the amount \$18.50 to be divided among the fortunate candidates. In the Treasurer's report there will be noticed an item of \$70 paid to the Mount Royal Cemetery Company. On the receipt of this amount the company bind themselves to keep this lot of ground belonging to this Society in order forever, or as the wording of the deed runs "To maintain it in a state of proper and becoming order and ornamentation from the date hereof forever." Another item of expense this year is the sewing woman's wages, all sowing having been hitherto done by the inmates as they best could. But as the women at present in the Institution really could not make the garments that were wanting for the coming winter, this woman had to be employed, and when it is remembered that a set of boy's overcoats have not been made for 13 years, nor cloaks nor jackets for the girls for 10 years, the managers feel sure they will not be accused of extravagance. The woman has made, as well as any tailor could make them and at a very reasonable charge, 41 boys' coats and 36 girls' jackets. Besides the many gifts for the wing, of furniture and household articles, the sum of \$882.95 had to be paid out to put it into suitable order for habitation, and a verandah has been put up for the benefit of convalescents. (See statement of the wing fund.) From the proceeds of last year's bazaar the debt to the permanent fund of \$893.71 was also paid. (See treasurer's accounts.) To the great regret of the managers, their energetic First Directress retires from office this year. During the five years that Mrs. Wheeler has been First Directress the Society has flourished in no ordinary degree, and she has been mainly instrumental in bringing the institution up to its present state of comfort and completion, as near perfection as an establishment of the kind can be, and entirely free from debt. The managers endeavor to console themselves on her retirement by remembering that before she was First Directress, she was really an active manager, and she has promised them not to lose her lively interest in the institution, but will remain on the board of management, and still give them the benefit of her valuable counsel and assistance. And, now, before recording the expression of their thankfulness to earthly friends, the Directresses and Managers would earnestly thank the Giver of all good, who has mercifully sustained and blessed the Society during the past year.

#### THANKS.

The Directresses and Managers tender their grateful thanks to those clergymen who have visited the Institution during the year, and also to those Christian friends who visit and read to the sick and infirm; to Dr. Wilkins, for his kind and gratuitous attention to the inmates; and also their solicitor, D. R. McCord, Esq., for professional advice; to the City and District Savings' Bank for their annual donation; to Arthur Pimmsoll for verifying the wing building fund accounts for the last three years; to Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co. for all the medicines needed during the year, to J. Lovell for a copy of the Directory; to D. Morrice, Esq., for ice for the season; to Messrs. Dougall & Co. for two copies of the *Daily Witness* for the use of the inmates; to Messrs. Graham & Co. for two copies of the *Star*, for the same; to the proprietors of both those papers for the many kind notices of the institution they have given; and to those kind friends who have sent to the institution refreshments for the sick, clothing, vegetables, fruit, milk and other valuable donations, a list of which is appended, the managers would express their grateful acknowledgments, and also to those whose thoughtful benevolence enabled them to give the inmates

truss, Mrs. Cramp; secretary for children, Mrs. A. Rintoul; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Thomas; secretary to society, Miss J. S. Evans.

ACTING MANAGERS—Miss Badgley, Mrs. Bessey, Miss May Brown, Mrs. J. S. Black, Miss Baird, Miss Darling, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Geddes, Mrs. Hickson, Mrs. Hollis, Mrs. J. S. Hunter, Mrs. H. Lyman, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. G. R. Merler, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. D. McCord, Mrs. Notman, Mrs. A. Savage, Mrs. P. Stevenson, Mrs. W. B. Simpson, Mrs. T. Simpson, Mrs. Trew, Mrs. Vanneck, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Wheeler.

HONORARY MEMBERS.—Mrs. H. W. Austin, Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. Dakers, Mrs. David, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Evans, Mrs. A. F. Gault, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. John Leeming, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. R. Mackay, Mrs. H. McLennan, Mrs. Molson, Mrs. A. Molson, Mrs. D. L. MacDougall, Mrs. H. McKenzie, Mrs. May, Mrs. J. Ogilvie, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. Rintoul, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Winn.

BUILDING AND ADVISING COMMITTEE.—Mr. H. Lyman, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Cramp, Mr. F. Mackenzie, T. B. Wheeler, M. D.; Medical Adviser, George Wilkins, M. D.; Solicitor, D. R. McCord.

MR. MORRICE moved the third resolution:—"That this Society, on its semi-centennial anniversary, acknowledges with gratitude to Almighty God the abundant measure of success vouchsafed, by which it has been enabled during the past fifty years to pursue its Christian and philanthropic work, and humbly implores a continuance of His blessing in the words of the Psalmist, "Strengthen, O God, that which thou has wrought for us."

A number of prizes given by Mr. Thomas were then distributed by the chairman to some of the boys and girls of the institution, after which the meeting separated.

#### THE "TONE" DID IT.

The two great pianos again.

At a recent sale in Sherbrooke street, Montreal, a second-hand square "Weber" piano realized \$515. At a sale last week, in Dorchester street, a grand Steinway realized \$355. And yet, some people think the latter piano just as good as its great rival.

There is, after all, a difference between the rising and the setting sun.

#### MUSIO AND THE DRAMA.

##### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

So great was the desire to see the second presentation of "Lights o' London," by Mr. Collier's company at the Academy last night, that people were turned away, the theatre being literally packed a few minutes after the opening hour. This is the best proof of the merits of the production and of the appreciation in which the public hold the enterprise of the management, in putting the piece on in so perfect a manner. There will be a special matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Reserved seats may be secured at the box office, 256 St. James street.

##### THEATRE ROYAL.

Maffitt and Bartholomew's Ravel Company repeated their entertaining pantomimic performance at this house last night, before a very large audience, who were lavish in their applause. "Mazulme" is really good, and the transformation scenes are marvellous. A very pretty ballet added to the attraction of the entertainment and elicited decided marks of approbation. The entertainment will be repeated every night this week with Saturday matinee.

##### LEILA MORLET.

This lady, whom all Montrealers know as Mrs. T. Charles Watson, and to whose success as *Bess Marks* in the "Lights o' London" we referred yesterday morning, received another ovation from the crowded audience at the Academy last night. Amongst the floral tributes of which Mrs. Watson was the recipient was a magnificent basket of roses from friends in New York.

##### THE BLACK FLAG.

Next week this piece, which has proved a

#### Meetings.

### LA SOCIETE DE Construction Canadienne de Montreal 46 St. Vincent Street.

#### NOTICE.

A General Special Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society is convoked for TUESDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock p.m., at the Society's office, in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conditions, verbal or written, at which shall be or have been sold the immovables and bank stock belonging to the said Society on the 23rd August last past and 19th September instant; to ratify the said conditions and sales and guarantee to the owners of shares abandoned or to be abandoned, at ninety per cent, in payment of immovables and bank stock, the privilege of dividing with the other shareholders in any excess of ninety per cent which may be procured by the liquidation.

By order of the Liquidators.  
F. ST. GERMAIN, Treasurer.  
Montreal, September 22nd, 1882.

### Mutual Fire Insurance Company Of the City of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of this Company will take place on

Monday, the Ninth day of October instant,

(1882), at THREE o'clock p.m., at their office, to receive the Report of the Directors, and proceed to the Election of a new Board of Directors.

By order,  
ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.  
Montreal, October 2nd, 1882.

### Houses, Stores, Offices, &c. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

#### TO LET.

THE MANOR HOUSE—STE. MARIE DE-MONNOIR.

An attractive country residence in a very healthy and convenient situation, five miles from Marieville, Richelieu and Chambly Stations, on the South Eastern Railway. The house, which is a very beautiful and superior one, is well suited for a gentleman's residence, whose business would not require his attendance in town more than once or twice a week. It is off the high road, and is approached by a carriage drive and fine lawns. The pleasure grounds and garden are most tastefully laid out, and contain very fine ornamental timber and shrubbery. A small river runs at a short distance from the house. There is also a fine greenhouse and peach wall of brick one hundred feet long by fifteen high. The walks in garden and around the house are all French drained. The out offices, which are at a proper distance from the house, comprise: coach house, surmounted by an ornamental dovecot, stables, harness room, &c., &c. There are also a fine tank, ice house and dairy of stone, a good supply of excellent hard and soft water. If required, arrangements could be made for a number of acres of land for farming purposes. Address, ROBERT TERROUX, Hochelaga Bank, Montreal; or, MADAME ROLLAND, The Manor, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q.

#### For Sale.

### Engine for Sale.

A BAXTER ENGINE 8 HORSE POWER.

In first-class order, Economical and Compact.

Can be seen on application to the Engineer, GAZETTE Office.

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90 St. Peter Street.

### FOR SALE

While the purchase of the land was pending, Mr. Brook, the gentleman who owned it, was offered £250 more for it than they had offered him, and although he was not in any way legally bound, he not only made no change in price or terms, but afterwards gave £100 as his subscription and charged no interest for the first year. The building was formally opened by Bishop Fulford on the 20th of May, 1856, 89 inmates being under its roof at the time. Fifteen years of alternative seasons of peace and anxiety, depression and hope, sickness and health passed away, and in 1871 the southern wing was built, giving much additional room, particularly play rooms for the children in wet weather. This wing cost \$5,556.79. A furnace of sufficient power to heat the whole house was put in, principally through the exertions of one of the managers, Mrs. Wheeler, and ten years after, in 1881, a second wing was erected, now known as the Wheeler Wing, at a cost of \$7,071.92, thus completing the building. The formal opening of the Wheeler Wing took place in May, 1882, when a number of friends and subscribers visited the Home and examined and admired the many comforts and conveniences which the kindness and liberality of the Montreal public had enabled Mrs. Wheeler to provide. The young ladies of the School Committee dispensed tea and cake in the large school room, and a pleasant afternoon was spent. Fifty-four persons have been admitted this year, viz.: 17 women, 17 boys, and 20 girls, all for longer or shorter periods of time—and during the winter it is expected that with their increased capabilities for helping the destitute, the claims for that aid will be greatly increased, and the managers hope that, without any further public appeal, their old friends may not change, and new ones may be raised up to help them, now that their expenses will be so much greater than before. Three deaths occurred during the year—all old persons, full of years, and with many ailments, but there was very little sickness among the children, "the good hand of our God being upon them." The number at present in the house is 126, viz.: 39 women, 46 boys, 38 girls, matron, teacher and manservant. After 24 years of faithful service the matron, Mrs. Watson, was obliged from failing health to resign her charge, and though the managers would fain have kept her with them, they were obliged to permit her to leave, in obedience to a positive medical command, and they wish to bear testimony to her unwearied zeal in the performance of her manifold duties, her kindness to and judicious management of the sick, and her continued careful attention to the interests of the Society. The managers felt that such services should have some slight recognition, and at the meeting in May they voted that a small pension be paid her during the remainder of her life. Fortunately for the Society, the managers have met with a most suitable person to succeed Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Glover, long and favorably known to several friends of this Institution, and who seems quite competent to take charge of this large establishment, she has already won the good opinion of the inmates, as well as satisfied the expectations of the managers. The managers wish also to express their entire satisfaction with Mrs. Vans' assistant matron. Five legacies have been received this year, viz.: Mrs. Aylwin,

enabled them to give the inmates a most comfortable and abundant dinner on Christmas Day. The Managers, in the name of the inmates, thank those friends who gave donations for the annual picnic—a great source of enjoyment to old and young in the Home, and once again, request their numerous friends and subscribers, to whose liberality they have been so long indebted, to enable them still to clothe the naked, and feed the hungry—by continuing to the Society their interest and aid. This report is respectfully submitted.

JANEY S. EVANS,  
Sec'y M.L.B. Society.

The cost of each inmate for the year was \$45.17.

Mr. F. W. THOMAS then read the annual statement of the Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas, which showed the receipts for the past year to have been \$5,800.84; total expenditure, \$5,511.13, leaving a balance at the credit of the general fund of \$289.71. The permanent fund was estimated at \$2,440.73.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the School Committee, which stated that there were at present 73 children in the school; in the senior department 18 boys and 16 girls; in the junior department 21 boys and 12 girls. Mr. F. W. Thomas had added a prize for sewing to three already given by him. The prizes were awarded as follows:—General proficiency in school work, Jane Gibb; good conduct, first prize, William Dawson; good conduct, second prize, James Dyer; neatness in dress, Elizabeth and Robert Williams equal; sewing, Annie Green.

Mrs. R. RINTOUL, Secretary for the children, submitted a report which stated, among other things, that 1,973 children had been registered since the opening of the institution.

The Rev. Dr. POTTS, in moving the first resolution, "That the reports be adopted and, under the direction of the office-bearers, printed for circulation," said that the reports just read must be of great interest to those who were present, as they were not merely a record of the work of the past year, but a record of what the Institution had accomplished during the last 50 years of its existence. He referred to the valuable assistance rendered to the Institution by the President, Mrs. Whelan. He was satisfied the work they were doing was not only benevolent, but Christian, and that the efforts they put forth were more than compensated to the members by the strength of Christian character which they could not but acquire while engaged in the work of such an Institution. It occurred to him there was a good deal of selfishness in the church life of the present day; that there was no benevolence in supporting their own churches and pastors; that it was in the undenominational work of such outside institutions as this where they felt they were working in the true sphere of Christian benevolence.

Rev. Mr. LINDSEY recorded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. NORMAN moved the second resolution, seconded by the Very Rev. Dean BALDWIN, as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to the office bearers, managers and school committee for their valuable services during the past year, and that the following ladies be appointed to act during the coming year:—

OFFICE BEARERS.

First directress, Lady Galt; second direc-

at the Academy.

A WEEK OF MINSTRELS.

Leavitt's minstrels, for whom it is claimed that they have no superiors, will be the attraction at the Royal next week, and should draw well.

### THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

Over 1,000 physicians and sufferers visited the International Throat and Lung Institute using Souvielle's Spirometer for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and lung diseases, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected, and is now used in all the leading hospitals of Europe for these terrible diseases. Parties unable to visit the Institute can be successfully treated by letter. M. Souvielle ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army, and a staff of French and English Surgeons in attendance. Call or write to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Young street, Toronto, or 13 Philips Square, Montreal.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. A. L. Light, Quebec, is at the Windsor.

Captain Lord, London, England, is at the Windsor.

Ex-Gov. Smith, of Vermont, was registered at the Windsor yesterday.

Mr. C. J. Brydges and Miss Brydges, of Winnipeg, are at the Windsor.

Mr. Geo. A. Cox, President of the Midland Railway, is at the Windsor.

Among the passengers by the Inman SS. City of Berlin from New York, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, September 30th, were:—Surgeon-Major J. A. Anderson, Rev. Bro. Albanus, Mr. P. Brennan, Rev. Bro. Bettelin, Rev. Bro. Christian, Mr. George Glackmeyer, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mr. Hobbs, Rev. Bro. Justin, Mr. A. McKenzie, Rev. Franklin Johnston, Rev. Bro. Patrick, Rev. Bro. Paulian, Rev. J. M. Reid, Rev. Bro. Reticus, Mr. E. Shaw, Mr. E. Taylor.

Dr. E. Raab, Resident Physician of the German Hospital, Philadelphia, used Johann Hoff's Malt extract, and indorses it as the best nutritive, restorative, digester and appetizer. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Genuine has the signature of "M. Eisner," 320 Race Street, Philad'a, Sole Agt. U. S. on the neck of every bottle, and picture of "Johann Hoff," on the label. Kerry, Watson & Co., Sole Agents, Montreal.

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12 SACKVILLE STREET,  
HALIFAX, N.S. 123

*Chas. H. Harvey*



of the Ontario press were perfectly proper. It had been conceded that so much could not be said of the New Brunswick cases cited. Fraviss was an officer of the crown. The judges of the provinces could not be dismissed by parliament. As a Justice he had made recommendations in the case of Fraviss, though he had no jurisdiction over judges of the provinces and was not justified even in expressing an opinion upon them. The opposition evinced great anxiety to attempt to vindicate the abuses and utterances of grit editors who were treated with contempt of court. A parallel discussion also arose in regard to the salaries of judges in the smaller provinces, members of both sides of the cause contending that they should be as large as the upper province salaries. The government reserved the particular estimates for consideration.

The Ottawa Journal states that at an interview between Attorney General Martin and Hon. Mr. Thompson this morning, the minister said it was the intention of the government to reduce judicial salaries in all the prov-

vinces. A judge was appointed and the horses had two or three heats. Something appeared to be the matter with Allie. He had a practicable predilection for going in the air. He did not appear at all at home from the start, while Confidence Junr. "just planked it down in his cowhide shoes." He was in high feather, and the more he trotted the faster he went. Allie could not keep up with him this day at all and was decidedly worsted in every heat. A half hour of this play satisfied the participants and gradually the rank and file swooped down upon the track, and blotted out its fair and slipping surface with flitting specimens of horseflesh in all stages of locomotion, and all degrees of anticipation, and cheered on by their friends in the crowd to still greater exertions. We noticed particularly among others Harry Eagles' colt, which shewed fine speed: there were but few better on the ice; also Charlie Cogswell's Lambert mare, J Lewis Cox's Parkmount, W. D. Newcomb's horse, Ladd Reid's Confidence mare, R C. Dickie's mare, J L Nea y's Lambert Prid, a very fine looking stallion, Edward Rand's horse, Percy Woodworth Wild Bill, Edward Newcombe's horse and Delaney Sheffield's Gold Dust.

This fine mare sustained the credit given her at a former meet, and was the observed of those who observed. Every thing went off with good will and everybody's horse beat everybody else, and all were satisfied, and went home happy.

inches wide.  
As I have a large quantity of Timber out and expect to cut 1,000,000 ft., and will guarantee first class manufacture. Parties in want of Lumber will do well to call on or write me before purchasing elsewhere.  
Arrangements can be made to have lumber delivered at any port of shipping. In my absence from Canning, enquire of Geo. Newcombe, Post Office.  
H. B. WARD,  
Canning, March 1st, 1883. 3 m sw

# WANTED.

An agent in Wolfville and Berwick for canvassing for Duffort's Patent Feather Renovator. Good commission given to smart live man.

Apply to  
Gerald Ward  
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**Harvey & Co's**  
**California Excursions**  
LOW RATE. FREE SLEEPING  
AND COGNAC.  
For full information in obtaining the lowest ticket apply to  
C. Harvey & Co  
360 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

ric

ly seventy-eight years of age, and resides in Hantsport, Nova Scotia. All who know him, and he is widely known, wonder at the vigor of his intellect, the versatility of his genius, the variety and extent of his knowledge, and particularly the copiousness of his attainments in linguistic pursuits. He was the first Baptist minister I met with in my boyhood.

#### MARKED INDIVIDUALITY

I recall him as he appeared to me in my boyhood. He is a tall and muscular man. His face is impressive and prepossessing. His countenance beams with intelligence, devoutness and benignity. He stoops as he walks, and moves forward with a striding, heavy step. His eyes are sparkling, but they are riveted on the ground. His mind is all engrossed with his reflections. His mouth is in motion, as if rehearsing to himself his meditations. His head and hands gesticulate; not notably, but sufficient to attract the attention of one passing by, and to indicate that the man is heedless of his surroundings. Accost him; he prompt

the fireside at the fields. He was also somewhat versed in the science of astronomy, and he imparted such information as he possessed to the family circle, with the nightly skies as his text-book. The mother seems to have been an intellectual prodigy. She had received but two weeks' schooling in all her life, but she was a woman of phenomenal vigor of mind, of a regnant will power and of heroic fortitude. She frequently aided her husband in working their farm, and he was proud of her, as she kept steadily at his side when, in harvest time, she went forth into the field, with sickle in hand, to reap the yellow grain. She managed to acquire, by her own unaided effort, some of the more important branches of an English education. In each branch she attempted she attained to a thoroughness and an accuracy that surprised educated people. She had an enthusiastic love for the best English literature, and read with avidity all to which she could gain access. She devoured the poetry of such authors as Pope, Young, Gray and Milton; the productions of such prose writers

no difficulties. He pursues them with a keen relish, and, before he opens, he has made himself familiar with all that branch of knowledge.

At the age of twenty two he made a profession of his faith in Christ. He thinks he was converted when he was ten years old. But these two dates he was heedless sometimes reckless, in relation to things of religion and the welfare of his soul.

#### LINGUISTIC STUDIES.

He begins the study of Latin at the age of twenty-three. In order to obtain assistance in that study he entered the Baptist Academy in Wolfville, a few miles distant from his home. There he spends just one month, under the private tuition of the principal, Rev. John Pryor, in preparation for college. He was a frequent and for eleven years, the ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Old Cambridge, Mass. At the close of the month, Mr. Rand began to teach there is to be learned from the grammar, and translates a part of a Latin Reader. He had never to return to the Academy never to return to

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria

2211/85/26

2211/85/28

# Western Chro

Independent : Not Neutral.

VILLE, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 18

ly recovers himself, consciously and pleasantly responds to a salutation or an interview. He is an eloquent preacher; but whoever thinks of this man's eloquence when he is *preaching*? He disarms your critical judgment. He is within you, making a fierce disturbance in your conscience. His

as Addison, Steele and Johnson. herself wrote poetry, and that, t stately hexameter. Some of the bers of the family to which sh longed have won celebrity. brother was the late Rev. Dr. C Tupper, once a highly honor ist minister, now well-

and thrilling. His text is a pregnant passage of the Bible. He announces as if he means to unroll that text. It is not selected as a mere motto to his discourse; sermon and text are vitally linked. In a few words the passage is analyzed and expounded. The inherent doctrine, which is to give body and soul to the sermon, is firmly seized and clearly enunciated. He begins with composure. He kindles with the expansion of his subject. Presently, his utterances glow with his fervor. He is on fire. His eyes flash with a supernatural lustre. His presentations of the divine holiness and justice, his portrayals of human wickedness and guilt, his representations of the arraignment of the ungodly and obdurate at the bar of God, his description of the agony of a lost soul, are appalling; but he is always compassionate and tender towards the guilty and condemned sinner. Terrible is he in his denunciations of sin against God. A rejection of Christ fearfully aggravates the sinner's guilt. He warns and rebukes with great plainness of speech; yet, in addressing the impenitent and heedless, how pathetic are the tones of his speech! how lovingly and urgently does he plead! His voice rings out the admonition to 'flee from the wrath to come.' Then, in subdued, soft cadences, he appeals to the sinner to speed away to Christ for refuge. Sinai and Calvary are always in close proximity in every sermon he delivers.

Who is this preacher? He is the Rev. Silas T. Rand, who now wears, with the unaffected simplicity of a child, the titles D. D. and LL. D. These titles have been bestowed on him by two eminent seats of learning, in consideration of his many scholarly attainments, more particularly for his extraordinary achievements and valuable services in the science of philology.

#### A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Rand was the fifth child in a family of twenty-two children, and was born in 1810. He had his birthplace in a log cabin. In a log cabin he lived until he grew to manhood. His father, who was twice married, was a farmer. He also employed some portion of his time in mechanical pursuits, such as required the use of the stone hammer and the mason's trowel.

Dr. Rand's mother died when he was two years of age. At the age of three years the child Rand was sent to school for a brief period each summer until he was seven years old. The school was managed, not taught, by a female. Both parents of the boy, though almost entirely uneducated, were people of remarkable mental vigor, and of general intelligence. The father had picked up, in various ways, a respectable knowledge of history, both ancient and modern. That knowledge he delighted to communicate to his children in conversations at

throughout the nation. His schooling in early life was meagre. He never had an hour of schooling in academy or college. When he became a man he acquired the assistance from teachers, several foreign languages. He read his way through fourteen different tomes, and he had some acquaintance with yet other foreign dialects. Of this Rev. Dr. Tupper is Sir C. Tupper, one of the most eminent several eminent statesmen in the government of Canada. He was, for several years, the Canadian Minister of Finance.

#### EDUCATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

But to return. For three seasons, between the ages of seven and eleven, the boy Rand was sent to different schools, such as they were. At the age of eleven he was under the tuition of a Scotch master to be taught arithmetic, but he could not learn; and the pedagogue could not teach his pupil for the reason that the teacher himself understood arithmetic. The boy, like his gifted mother, had an insatiable fondness for reading, especially standard authors, and he not only read but committed to memory all he could lay his hands on. Farmwork the boy did not like. He was never initiated into such labor as he himself had picked up, such as building stone walls and brick chimneys. In such labor the boy too made rapid progress, and he earned a man's wages. At the age of fifteen he attends a Sunday school six miles from his home. There he is taught in Watts' Catechism of the Old Testament. The teacher gives a book to the pupil who writes out that catechism to memory and recites it before the school. In the evening, though toiling from early morning until evening, young Rand completes his task, and easily wins the prize. A large number of competitors may choose his book, and he has read "Cecil's Life of Rev. John Newton." With a voracious mental appetite he devours that volume, and is able to rehearse from memory the whole bath after Sabbath, its contents before the school. In one week, at work from sunrise to sunset, he commits to memory Pope's "Milton's 'Elegy,' and Blair's 'Milton's 'Paradise Lost' is at his tongue's end; and while at work his father and brothers he often rehearsals forth with eloquent materials with which his can and tenacious memory is stored. When about seventeen years of age he is seized with a desire, and resolves to master that intricate arithmetic which six years before he vainly tried to understand. He works all day. But he has long evenings at his disposal. At home from the forest, where he and brothers he is engaged in picking fire wood and felling trees, he attacks the difficulties of arithmetic. To his surprise he discov-

### Concerning a Remarkable Man.

BY REV. W. S. MCKENZIE, D. D.

The remarkable man of whom I am requested to prepare a sketch for publication is...

New Advertise.

IRON TONIC BITT

A very valuable remedy, for In-  
ion, Constipation, and DYSPEPSI.

LIVERWORT KIDNEY, CUI

Will be found of great value, in  
LIVER, and KIDNEY TROUBLE

CATARRHINE.

Relieves instantly, cures promptly e  
form of Nasal Catarrh.

Syrup of Tar and Wild Cher

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Lo  
Voice &c.,

For Sale by

R. S. MASTERS

Kentville Drug Sto

MAIN STREET

Open on Sunday from 10 to 11  
2 to 3 and 8 to 9 p. m.

The Meet on Saturda  
10th Inst.

The day of last Saturday was a fair  
and the ice on Killam's pond was  
good, as good as it could be in a gen  
way. Of course the greatest interest  
centered in the trotting of the much ta  
about steeds, Allie Clay and Confide  
Jr., owned by Mr. Bill and Mr Ne  
but there was a large number of c  
horses present, more than on the Th  
day previous, and the number of sp  
tors was materially increased also  
large number of the turnouts were  
same as on Thursday. We noticed  
following among those doing the tre  
Harry Eagles, of Highbury; John I  
man, of Upper Canard; J Lewis  
with Parkmont; Charles Cogswell  
Church Street, with his Lambert m  
Dr W S Woodworth, of Upper Can  
W E Newcomb, of Upper Dyke Vill  
Wallace Carter, of Kentville; Geo B  
of Billtown, with his Hartford colt; I  
Reid of Steam Mill Village, with a C  
dence mare; Bayard Morine, of Cha  
Street; Delancey Sheffield, with  
Dast, (in our last issue this mare was  
ed Mand Messenger, by mistake)  
Dickie of Upper Canard; R W Eaton  
Mr Neary's Lambert's Pride, J L N  
with Confidence, Jr; Ernest Ran  
Lakeville; Percy Woodworth with  
Bill, R M Kinsman, of Centreville;  
Blanchard, of Kentville; James Pow  
Lakeville; James Sawyer of Steam  
Mason Griffin of New Minas; J F N  
with Tomano; Harry Newcomb, of  
treville; Ross Chipman, of Chri  
Corner; Harry Lydiard of Steam Mi  
W Woodworth, of Centreville, with  
little black pacer; C R Bill, with  
Clay. (Mr Bill arrived somewhat  
owing to unforeseen circumstances.  
and his horse was cheered consid  
when they trotted up the course,  
was looking finely and stepped prom  
Charles N Burbidge, of Port Willia  
Burpee DeWolfe, of New Minas; D  
Rae, — but not with the little Cr  
Prince this time,—Benjamin Bezansor  
Port Williams, W L Borden of Can  
Corner, Edward Newcomb of Can  
and others. It will be seen by the a  
roll that the eastern part of the Co  
was pretty well represented, and th  
presented a gay appearance. There  
many a tight brush, and horses and sh  
turned and twisted went in and out, press  
ed forward and retired, but amid all the  
rush and bustle not a single accident oc  
curred and every one was in good humor.  
At last at about 3.15 Allie Clay came upon  
the crowd driven by C R Bill himself, and  
after a little the ice was gradually cleared  
and the two chas had the course to

Richard Cartwright complained  
the house had not been taken into  
confidence of the government, but  
John's only reply was a pleasant  
file.

The "Herald's" cablegram has  
used unusual excitement among the  
members and the majority consider  
the present negotiations most oppor  
tune.

Mr. Mitchell also complained that  
Messrs. Greenway and Martin had  
been invited to an interview with the  
governor-general to-day and contended  
that if the governor was not acting at  
the instance of the government, his  
conduct was at variance with the prin  
ciples of responsible government.

Sir John thought that her majesty  
the governor-general, her represen  
tative, might talk with whom he  
pleased.

The house went into committee of  
supply and voted a portion of the esti  
mates.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUDGE.

Sir Richard Cartwright brought up  
the case of the superannuation of  
Judge Travis.

The minister of justice replied that  
his careful examination into Travis' con  
duct, showed that he had exceeded his  
jurisdiction in the district of Calgary  
in such a way as to evince that Travi  
viewed as to his authority and duty  
was so far astray as to make it un  
reasonable for him to hold office; and the  
investigation shown that Travis im  
posed a newspaper publisher for  
publicly questioning his decision. He  
debarred a legal practitioner for  
attending a public meeting and ex  
pressing discontent from his judgment  
in court. A petition had been pre  
sented to Travis, as alleged, at his  
instance that the mayor and town  
council of Calgary acting as revisors  
of voters lists, had irregularly added  
names, Travis without any authority  
whatever unseated and disqualified the  
mayor and members of the council and  
imposed heavy fines and penalties.  
When the members unseated were  
again returned with great majorities,  
Travis amended the returning offi  
cer's report and declared the defeated  
candidates duly elected, although  
Travis had no jurisdiction in the  
case whatever.

Mr Davies tried to draw an analogy  
between Travis' actions and the cases  
of Justices Tuck and Fraser, of New  
Brunswick, and claimed that as the  
minister of justice had acted in re  
spect of Travis' malfeasance of office, so the  
same measure should be meted out to  
the justices who were bent on punish  
ing the St. John Globe and Moncton  
transcript editors for contempt of  
court.

The minister of justice said he  
would avoid discussion of the partic  
ular cases cited, except to remark that  
acted in the widest possible de  
meanor in the case of Travis. The

Boards; also Shingles manufactured  
from best of shore spruce. As I am put  
ting in a lath machine I will be able to  
meet the demands in that line.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

In want of Hardwood, by leaving their  
order by April 15th can have it sawn  
in sections—can saw Hardwood

WAYS AND MEANS.

dward Island  
at. took place  
unseated mem-  
both counties.

The house went into committee of ways and means. Mr. McMullen found fault with the estimates for cab hire.

is, again un-

Sir John replied that he supposed it was necessary because he was getting older and was not able to walk so much and could not afford to keep a private carriage.

fication of the  
pushed through  
awaiting for the  
ate.

Sir Richard Cartwright attacked the government for continuing Sir Charles Tupper in the dual position of high commissioner and finance minister.

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ls seized dur-

Sir John replied, showing that last year a saving of \$10,000 had been effected by the arrangement and drew a very amusing comparisons between the opposition's general professions of economy and retrenchment and the practical application of their theories.

It appears  
Canadian com-  
on were auth-  
ement of all  
wo countries,  
sent, but the  
rs raised the

OTTAWA, March 9.—In the commons this afternoon Mr. Mitchell called attention to the special cable-gram which had been received by the Halifax "Herald" from Newfoundland conveying the contents of Lord Lansdowne's correspondence with the governor of that colony looking to its entrance into the Canadian confederation.

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stacles that would have intimidated and repulsed a less zealous, courageous and resolute man. To acquire languages that have a written form and an abundance of literature is to him child's play, a mere bagatelle, compared with the task he now sets before himself. It was impossible for him to live in the midst of a migratory people, with a precarious existence out on the borders of civilization, and sheltered in frail birch bark wigwams. Our own Judson and other missionaries in Asiatic countries, who have engaged themselves in creating a literature for the people to whom they went forth as missionaries, had a large advantage over the Micmac missionary. They could live among and mingle with the people. They had their pecuniary support assured to them. And funds necessary to the prosecution of their studies were provided. The story of Dr. Rand's toils and struggles as a missionary to the Micmacs is as romantic as it is thrilling. It is too lengthy for the limits of this sketch.

Besides the Micmac, Dr. Rand has acquired, and in a similar way, a pretty full knowledge of the Maliseet, another tribe of American Indians, but whose language is closely allied with that of the Micmacs. Of Maliseet he has collected a pretty full vocabulary; has made a grammar and a reader, and has translated into that tongue the gospel of St. John. He has also acquired a respectable knowledge of Mohawk, one of an entirely different family of languages, that of the Iroquis. He has collected a large vocabulary of Mohawk. There are yet other American aboriginal tongues which he has studied more or less.

It should be said in conclusion that, during all these years in which Dr. Rand has been extracting linguistic lore from his Micmacs and other Indian tribes, he has also been using his knowledge in imparting religious instruction and ministering spiritual benefits to the ignorant and degraded people who love and revere him. Much precious seed has he been sowing on a very sterile soil. But he confidently awaits the promised harvest in God's own way and time. And it should be added that, during nearly all of these years of toil, he has simply, daily and wholly trusted in God for the means requisite to support his family. Nor has he trusted in vain. The statement in the "Evening Traveller," from which I have made a citation, that Dr. Rand is living on his farm, in Huntsport, N. S. is incorrect. He resides in that place. But his only farm, from which he derives his livelihood from day to day is in his strong and steadfast faith in God.

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# MORNING. JANUARY 18, 1865.

## Canadians Viewed as Enemies at Detroit.

In his annual message to the corporation of Detroit the mayor of that city, Mr. K. C. Barker, makes use of some striking language in reference to the British government and the people of these Provinces. He views us as enemies of the United States who ought to be punished severely, but inasmuch as the passport system injures Detroit more than it does Canada he thinks it ought to be done away with and some other penalty substituted. The following is the part of his message which refers to the subject:

"Located as this city is, upon the confines of two great and powerful people having governments directly opposite to each other in all of the essential characteristics of their organizations; one of them engaged in a civil war of the most melancholy type, in which the other feels a deep and abiding interest solely from its great desire to see it prolonged to the utter and hopeless downfall and annihilation of an ancient and formidable adversary, it is indeed somewhat strange that up to but a recent date, the utmost harmony of intercourse has been maintained, traffic in all of its accustomed channels been continued unchecked, and apparent good will and friendship prevailed between us and our Canadian neighbors. It is certainly to be hoped that the present unhappy suspension of commercial intercourse between the Canadian Provinces and ourselves may be of but a temporary character, and that the Federal government may invent some other method of punishing the British government for harboring rebel refugees, and rebel privateers, and giving aid and comfort, contrary to the very letter and spirit of treaty stipulations, to those now in arms against us. The Hon. William H. Seward, in issuing his order requiring every person in Canada, or who happens to be there on business, and wishes to visit or return to the United States, to obtain a passport from an American Consul, was undoubtedly influenced by motives most wise and just, considering the long continued alarm and threatened trouble on the lake frontier. That able diplomatist, however, could scarcely have foreseen the terrible calamity which his act has almost instantly inflicted, not only upon the people living upon the opposite side of that river which divides us from the British dominions, but upon the inhabitants of this city, and upon the great and extensive railroad interests which connect the Atlantic States with the Mississippi Valley, and with whose prosperity and success our own immediate interests are so closely interwoven. Whilst we seek to have revenge upon a foreign foe, we should not so far obstruct the channels of trade and commerce on our own territory as to embarrass a large class of loyal people who have done so much towards aiding in the suppression of the present fearful rebellion. At the time the Secretary of State issued his order relative to passports, the towns, cities and railroad corporations in the Canadas were making every effort in their power to ferret out the parties recently engaged in planning raids upon this and other cities upon the American border. I have received numerous communications from Mayors of cities, Directors of railroad companies and others of similar character, position and influence in the Canadas, enclosing copies of resolutions passed by public meetings of citizens and other respectable bodies of men assuring me of continual good-will and friendly feeling on their part, and a total and unqualified disapproval of the lawless conduct of the abandoned men who have sought refuge in the Canadian Province, for the purpose of aiding the rebels of the South in carrying out their fiendish designs against the Union. The decision of Judge Coursol relative to the St. Alban's raiders is also uniformly condemned in all of said communications and resolutions. I am satisfied that had Mr. Seward but withheld his order for a brief period longer, he

With all these authorities, we cannot see why the conduct of Judge Coursol or the chief of the Montreal Police should be so highly censured and we think that Mr. Justice Morrison shows but little wisdom in his allusion to them in his late charge to the Grand Jury. If the St. Alban's raiders have committed any breach of our Canadian laws, let them be punished; there is no law against them, they should be discharged.

Suppose for an instant that these men recognized as belligerents, had escaped to England would the English nation give them up? Anderson the escaped slave, although it was proved against him that he killed the white overseer, was not given up by the Canadian authorities, because the act was considered justifiable homicide and we think the St Alban's raiders acts equally justifiable by the rules of war.

There seems to be however a fear of giving offence to cousin Jonathan; the feeling is correct. We should do all we can to live in amity with him, but we are not to sacrifice our principle or twist our laws to please him. The right of asylum for political refugees he strictly maintains. Why should he attempt to bull Canadian from exercising the same privileges.

But the present cry is, let us not irritate the Americans--let them act as they please towards us, but we must not irritate them. How have they acted?

## Sherman's Experiment of Conciliation: Savannah.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 7.)

Gen. Sherman is trying an experiment on Savannah. He is permitted to at least begin with clemency and moderation; but on two conditions first, neither he nor his government is bound by any present concessions, nor bound to continue the indulgence one day or hour longer than they find it expedient; second, Geary's provost guard is to keep good watch and ward, so as to prevent anything valuable being carried away by the owner. In the meantime they are willing to determine whether they can get the principal city of Georgia to accept their rule with some show of contentment, whereby they may gradually detach the other towns of the State from the confederacy. Yet even in these first days of the experiment kindness the inhabitants are sufficiently warned of what any given morning may bring upon them. If Yankee vessels on the Savannah river are fired upon, all the inhabitants of Savannah are ordered out of the city, as the Atlanta people were. In short, if the city of Savannah be found a serviceable base of operations for debauching the State, then, and so long, the people will suffer to dwell in their own houses, under the protection of their own guards. Meanwhile, as a Yankee correspondent says, "the plate and linen are safe as in a strong box"—that is, safe for the Yankee conquerors. For the present they are only lending the people their own houses and their own goods and every citizen holds his existence on sufficient.

This Sherman, it will not be forgotten, is the same who wrote the letter of instructions to Adjutant General on the way in which he was to deal with the inhabitants of any district overrun by Yankee troops. "Rebels' own nothing—they have it forfeited, even their lives; if permitted to live, it is only that they may repent, and that, while repenting, they may be made useful to the cause of the Union, otherwise it would be mercy to them to put them all suddenly to death. On these principles the whole Georgia campaign has been conducted until this day. The citizens of Atlanta were ordered to quit their homes and wander into the wilderness, that Atlanta might be made a mere military post. Seven or eight towns were burned on the march. Sherman, spreading out his army over a space of sixty miles, plundered everything as he went. "Before him was ruin and behind him wreck," and there lay smoking, and wide, "the broad track of desolation." W



mercy to them to put them all suddenly to death. On these principles the whole Georgia campaign has been conducted until this day. The citizens of Atlanta were ordered to quit their homes and wander into the wilderness, that Atlanta might be made a mere military post. Seven or eight towns were burned on the march. Sherman, spreading out his army over a space of sixty miles, plundered everything as he went. "Behind him was ruin and wide, "the broad track of desolation." What purpose, then, has he permitted the citizens of Savannah, for certain days, to live in their own houses and dine with their own forks, which are all forfeited, as well as their lives. It is a treacherous bait to deaden the spirit of resistance in other places. Until it be seen whether it answers this purpose the plunder and depopulation of Savannah are postponed.

Of the forty thousand inhabitants of Savannah there are at least "seventeen" who promptly lend themselves to the promotion of Sherman's object. They ask at once whether they can be of any use and are bidden to hold a meeting and pass resolutions of submission. Mayor Arnold calls "seventeen" to order; and they speedily resolve—first that they accept Lincoln's terms; then on laying down their arms and submitting to "national authority;" "leaving all questions to be adjusted by legislative conference and vote." Here they might have stopped; this is all Lincoln wants; submission first, and then legislation, courts and votes might be trusted to see to the victors all the rest. But the seventeen have some more to say, in order as it were to inhibit their good feeling and the zeal with which they enter upon their new career of conquering vassals. The second resolution is, "to bury the by-gones in the grave." Truly the people of Georgia who have been burnt out, the women of Georgia who have been ravished, the families of Georgia whose children are now pining for bread are all very much obliged to them for this liberal sentiment. Georgian soldiers! who have stood side by side with Virginians and Carolinians in so many bloody fields, for the honor and sovereignty of your State, and for the security of these very seventeen slaves—you who have trudged through the snows of four winters; who have fronted the tempest of a hundred battles, while those seventeen were sleeping soft and feeding high and speculating higher, know now that you are "by-gones;" if not already "buried in the grave," the sooner you are buried the better. The seventeen are in a hurry to bury you themselves. As you stand now, with arms in your hands, do you not perceive that you are disturbing an amount of good feeling?

Another resolution requests Governor Byrd to call a convention of the State, to vote upon the question of war or peace—that is, upon the question of submission to their enemies. A question of being free citizens and vassals; and it is very clear that the seventeen would vote if it were composed of the gentlemen from "M," states to an Augusta paper that only "one" person attended the meeting, is is highly probable that a much larger number of persons were present. There are in Savannah enough of Englishmen and Yankees, beside other foreigners to make seven times seventeen; and as for the Mayor, and the few other real citizens of the place who attended, they, no doubt, are among the best, sleekest, richest people of the town, having good wines in their cellars, valuable lots in the city, and plantations in the sea islands. If a chance were presented to them of saving their good things, what to them is the independence of their State trampled under foot; the blood of their fellow citizens poured out on the cold fields of Virginia; their own personal honor lying in bleeding? For what is honor? A word. What hath it? He that died a Wednesday. Bury the by-gones in the grave!

After all, we believe that Savannah or any other city in the confederacy would be wrong and calumniated if such a meeting as this were taken as the true representation of its spirit. Nothing comes through the Loyal Georgian, a paper, which a military officer, having seized the newspaper office, is publishing under order of Sherman. Of course, no Confederate newspaper can now be published in that city, no Confederate word uttered. In the churches last Sunday there were prayers for the Confederate government. Next Sunday there will be prayers for its enemies. Every man must say and swear and pray and do exactly as he is bidden; must clothe himself in lies and hypocrisy; must curse all that he bleeds and bless all that he cursed; must publicly pronounce his own children as rebels and traitors and must feel himself the most abject of the human race. No matter; his house is not pillaged yet by Sherman; Geary's provost guard has not yet driven him forth to perish in the wilderness. Every day he is spared, he gains twenty hours of easy life, if he does not damn his soul.

### Deplorable Condition of Kentucky

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The sad condition of our State is now an object of much solicitude. It is without adequate protection, and the larger portion of the territory is overrun by marauders and given to plunder and despoliation. Society is fearfully disorganized, and we no longer appeal to the courts for the redress of a wrong. Lawless bands roam at will and the peaceable citizen is hounded down with the greatest eagerness and robbed or murdered in the coolest manner possible. The desperadoes bid defiance to all authority, they mock at all attempts to bring them into subjection. A ruthless warfare is waged. The land is red with the blood of innocent victims, and the fire-brand of the bold incendiary is applied to the feelings of exultation, and the blackened ruins of many homes attest how well the work is advanced. Trade is destroyed. But few signs of prosperity are to be seen in many portions of the State. The inland towns are no longer the scene of the bustle of business. Stores are closed, an air of desolation reigns on every side. Citizens are forced to flee for their lives, and whole families are abandoning pleasant homes and migrating to other States. The proud old commonwealth has suffered terribly indeed. The outlaw is preying upon her vitals, and if a remedy is speedily applied the disease will become incurable. Lands are fast depreciating, property going to destruction, and everywhere stalks the form of ruin. It is truly time that some measures were devised to afford protection to the people and to stay the hand of desolation. It is time that disorder was banished from the commonwealth and law and authority firmly established.

—The Cincinnati Gazette states that a number of bounty-jumpers who were forwarded from Indianapolis to the front, every man managed to escape. A number of them deserted to the rebels.

KEMBLE.

[The heroic story of the little midshipman, Master Kemble, in this day's *Montreal Gazette*, has prompted a few lines, which the writer offers to the Editors, only regretting that they are so unequal to the subject.]

Montreal, January 16th, 1865.

I.

Up from the depths of Tunis bay,  
O'er surging sea and quivering coast,  
I hear thy voice, Boy-hero! say,  
"I must not leave my order'd post!"

II.

"I must not leave—my life to save—  
"Were worthless!—Wherefore let the sea,—  
"O'erwhelm us in a common grave,  
"My honour shall not drowned be!"

III.

"I must not leave, for what is life,  
"By Disobedience foully stained?  
"Dishonour cutteth as a knife—  
"Faith lost, is nevermore regained!"

IV.

"I know I yet might gain the shore,  
"But such a gain! how could I lift,  
"My head among my messmates more,  
"Who quit my comrades,—lost—adrift?"

V.

"I see my mother's blue eyes shine  
"Upon me, out of yon dark sky.  
"I feel her true heart, speak to mine—  
"Saying better 'tis than life—to die!"

VI.

"When first I trod our armed deck—  
"When first I donned my Sailor's weeds—  
"I felt no yoke upon my neck—  
"I knew we should be judged by deeds!"

VII.

"Let the seventh wave sweep over all!  
"Let the deep sorrows swallow up!  
"The joy where I was all in all;  
"We must not thrust away God's cup!"

VIII.

"But never shall they name my name,  
"As one who in his direst need—  
"Deserted Duty's post, or came,  
"Dishonoured back, in word or deed!"

IX.

Thus from the depths of Tunis bay—  
O'er surging sea and quivering coast,  
I hear thy voice, Boy-hero! say—  
"I cannot leave my ordered post!"

Monos.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF MCGILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTESTANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

[It is proposed under this heading to give a series of short extracts from public documents, illustrative of the efforts made at various times to obtain endowments for non-denominational or Protestant Institutions of Superior Education. The object is to place within the reach of all interested in the present efforts in behalf of Protestant education the more important facts bearing on the subject, and more especially those relating to the case of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and of McGill College.]

No. 1.

Attempt to establish a College and Schools in 1787-89.

In May 1787 His Excellency Lord Dorchester brought the subject of education before the Legislative Council. A Committee of that body was appointed, and after consultation prepared and circulated a series of questions on the subject. They had reference to the state of education, and to the propriety of establishing a college and schools, and the best means for supporting them.

giate Institution for cultivating the liberal arts and sciences usually taught in the European Universities, theology excepted, on account of the mixture of the two communions, whose joint aid is desirable in so far as they agree, and who ought to be left to find a separate provision for the candidates for the ministry of their respective churches.

6th. "That it is essential to the origin and success of such an Institution that a society be incorporated for the purpose, and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the Institution to any sectarian peculiarities, leaving free scope for cultivating the general circle of the sciences."

That no steps were taken to carry this scheme into effect, has been attributed to the engrossing interest of politicians at the time in the questions connected with the "Quebec Act," and to the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. On the latter cause I quote the testimony of the late Abbe Ferland in his recently published biographical sketch of Bishop Plessis.\*

"En 1789 quelques-uns des officiers du gouvernement proposèrent de fonder à Québec une Université, qui servirait également aux Protestants et aux Catholiques. Ce plan était habilement combiné, pour mettre l'instruction supérieure entre les mains des ennemis de la race Française et du Catholicisme, il avait surtout pour but, d'employer les biens des jésuites à enlever aux Canadiens leur langue et leur religion. Mais le voile du bien public était si habilement jeté sur tout ce projet, que Lord Dorchester et l'Évêque de Capse, alors co-adjuteur, étaient tombés dans le piège, et favorisaient puissamment l'institution proposée.

"Aux trames des meneurs, Mgr. Hubert opposa une sagesse et une fermeté dignes d'éloges, et réussit à étouffer la mesure dans son berceau. Il presenta au gouvernement un mémoire, dans lequel il demandait qu'on prit des mesures pour assurer le collège des jésuites ainsi que leurs autres biens, au peuple Canadien, sous l'autorité de l'évêque de Québec." Ce mémoire, remarquable par la solidité du raisonnement, par la justesse des vues et par clarté du style, était le résultat d'une assemblée, à laquelle avait assisté l'ancien évêque de Québec, et les Directeurs du Séminaire. La rédaction en avait été assignée à M. Plessis, qui remplit sa tâche à la satisfaction des deux évêques."

It is evident that the view given by the historian of the objects of the scheme is most unjust. The Board was to have been a mixed one, and the schools were not to have been hostile to the language or religion of the French inhabitants. But it aimed at removing the education of Lower Canada from the exclusive control of the priesthood, and at encouraging the settlement of an educated English population in this country. We may, however, accept his testimony as to the cause of the failure; and give to the R. C. clergy of Quebec and the Directors of the Seminary the credit of "smothering in its cradle" the infant cause of English education, or at least trying to do so, in ill-omened imitation of Juno's serpents and Herod's soldiers. Practically the testimony of the historian gives the Protestants an equitable claim on the French ecclesiastics and the Seminary of Quebec to the extent of whatever damage may have arisen from the action of these men; a claim which we shall not urge if they will aid us in obtaining justice now.

state of education, and to the propriety of establishing a college and schools, and the best means for supporting them.

Of the answers received the most important was that of the R. C. Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Hubert. It is long, and somewhat evasive, but on the whole decidedly unfavorable to the scheme proposed. The following extracts may serve to illustrate its character and objects:

'Question: By what means can a taste or desire for instruction be excited in the parishes?

'Answer: This, in my opinion, should be committed to the zeal and vigilance of the Curates, supported by the country Magistrates.

'A calumnious writer hath maliciously reported to the public that the clergy of the Province do all in their power to keep the people in ignorance, in order to domineer over them. I do not know upon what ground he has been able to found so rash a proposition, contradicted by the care always taken by the clergy to present to the people such instruction as they are susceptible of. The severity of the climate in this country, the distance between the houses of its country inhabitants, the difficulty of assembling the children of the parish into one place, especially in the winter, as often as it would be necessary for their education, the inconvenience of a teacher going daily to a great number of private houses, such are obstacles that have rendered useless the desires of many of the Curates, whose efforts to instruct the children of their parishes are within my knowledge; but in towns and villages, such as L'Assumption and others, we have the pleasure of finding the people in general pretty well informed; most of those villages are supplied with schoolmasters.

'Question: Will the principal citizens concur in asking a Charter of Incorporation?

'Answer: I understand a Charter to be letters patent, fixing and consolidating the establishment of any society or body whatever.

'To this I answer, that such a Charter as should be immediately procured in favour of the Jesuit's College, might hereafter be renewed in favour of a University, which would support to those establishments, encouragement to the people.

'Question: Are there not lands of the Crown which might be proper to request the grant of for the benefit of the University?

'Answer: Time will bring all things about. On the supposition that the estates of the Jesuits were to be left to the public for the education of youth, a part of these estates would be in time improved, and produce sufficient funds to be able to spare a part for the necessary support of a University. Independently thereof, may we not hope that his Majesty, full of benevolence towards the prosperity of his subjects, would grant them for a work of this nature some new grants *en rotue* or *en fief* out of the waste lands of the Crown.'

The Committee prepared a report in favour of a scheme of public instruction. After urging the importance of common schools and high schools, the Chairman (Hon. W. Smith) remarks upon the College proposed, which was to have a rector and four tutors:—

"That though an institution of this extent could not be very expensive, it would, nevertheless, require an union of hearts and hands to give it the desired prosperity; and this it certainly could not want, by due guards against the illiberality of a contracted and sectarian spirit, to which end, it was his idea, the state of the Province considered, that Christian theology be no branch of instruction in this College, but be left to be provided for by the two communions that divide the Province, in such way as they select, and by such means as they respectively possess or may acquire.

"That a Corporation be created by letters patent, capable of donations, and perpetual succession, and with authority to make by-laws.

"That the visitation be vested in the Crown.

"That the Kings's judges, and the bishops of the Province for the time being, both Catholic and Protestant, be members of the Corporation, and the rest to sixteen or twenty of the principal gentlemen of the country, in equal number of both communions, and the vacancies be filled by the majority of the voices of the whole body.

"That proper clauses be inserted in the Charter to repel every appropriation and by-law touching the funds or government of the College to any other than the promotion of science at large, as aforementioned; in exclusion of all biasses, ceremonies, creeds, and discriminations, either of the Protestant or Catholic communions."

The recommendations of the report were finally summed up in the following "Resolves":—

1st. "That it is expedient without delay to erect parish or village free schools in every district of the Province, under the regulation of the Magistrates of the district in the Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

2nd, "That it is also expedient that each district have a free school in the central or county town of the district.

3rd. "That the tuition of the village schools be limited to reading and writing.

4th. "That the instruction in the district or county schools extend to all the rules of arithmetic, the languages, grammar, book-keeping, gauging, navigation, surveying, and the principal branches of mathematics.

5th. "That it is expedient to erect a colle-

*1881*

**IT IS CERTAINLY A MISTAKE.**

TO THE EDITOR, MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My letter has succeeded beyond my hopes in drawing attention to the erroneous parallel attempted to be established between the case of McGill University and that of a proposed R. C. University in Upper Canada. The attempt is certainly a mistake. Allow me now to remove a misconception as to the object of that letter. I was not, and is not, my intention to argue for or against a Roman Catholic University. I desire solely to prevent the claims of McGill University being placed on a par with those of a purely sectarian institution. If the Roman Catholics had said, this or that other church is getting a University of its own, therefore we ought to get one, I would have been silent. But not so; they name the Montreal University, which belongs to no church, in which, though the Governors are Protestants, yet the education is open to all denominations; which, too, is used by all, even by Roman Catholics, (for, as I said before, it has Roman Catholic Students and Professors), and they say that is exactly like what we want, we must have a Roman Catholic University like that, whose claims on the nation will therefore be the same—that is, an exclusive, like an open institution. I deny the possibility of a likeness, unless dissimilarity be similarity, or black white.

The true parallel for our Montreal University is Toronto. Both are really non-sectarian. In fact, an article in one of your contemporaries replying to my letter contains arguments, all of which apply word for word to Toronto University. This proves all that I want, namely, that the analogous cases are Montreal and Toronto, not Montreal and a sectarian University. I have no desire to go beyond this and enter upon the question whether a University ought to belong to a particular church or not. Any such misconception I wish to prevent.

The following statement exhibits my view of the parallel between the two Canadas. In Upper Canada the denominational Colleges and Universities receive Government grants. So also in Lower Canada. Upper Canada has one non-sectarian University well, nay richly endowed. Lower Canada has also one non-sectarian University—but there the parallel ends, for there is no public endowment whatever and the petty yearly grant which the University receives is little more than half of that given to each of the denominational Universities of Upper Canada. Even this petty grant is being yearly diminished by the wonderful operation of the rules by which some of the most elementary schools get a share of the Superior (!) Education fund.

A few figures will mark forcibly the difference of treatment of the Colleges and Universities in the two sections:—

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

*Upper Canada.*

Victoria College (Methodist), annual grant.....	\$5,000
Queen's College (Church of Scotland), annual grant.....	\$5,000
Regiopolis and three other colleges (Ch. of Rome),.....	\$6,800

I take these figures from the estimates for the year, in which Trinity College, Toronto, [Church of England], is not mentioned, although it has a grant, I think.

*Lower Canada.*

Bishop's College (Church of England), annual grant.....	\$1,500
Morin College (Church of Scotland), annual grant.....	\$400

NON-SECTARIAN UNIVERSITIES.

*Upper Canada.*

Toronto, yearly value of endowment in 1860 (see Commissioner's Report, p. 188, Bursar's Letter).....	\$72,000
--	----------

*Lower Canada.*

Montreal (McGill University) endowment.....	None.
Amount for year of diminishing annual grant.....	\$2,800

It is to be observed, too, that the Upper Canada grants are fixed sums coming directly from Parliament, whereas in Lower Canada they may rather be called allowances coming from the Superintendent of Education, who reduces them yearly as the number of elementary schools, which are classed with the Universities, increases.

I cannot end without pointing out one aspect of this education agitation which has been hitherto too much neglected, I think, and which Upper Canadians may overlook. The battle-ground is more comprehensive than it appears. The Protestants are in fact, though not nominally, struggling for the cause of English schools in general as distinct from French. Many, if not most, of the Protestant schools, where there is a mixed English and French population, have Roman Catholic pupils, simply because of a community of language. I myself know a district in which the Roman Catholics make common cause with the Protestants in all educational matters for this very reason. The same principle applies to the higher education. The Montreal University is as truly the British as that at Quebec is the French University for Lower Canada.

HIBERNICUS.

Munro Letter  
1825

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

UNIVERSITY  
ARCHIVES  
2211  
85/3

My letter, which succeeded beyond my hopes in drawing attention to the erroneous and unestablished position of the University in Upper Canada. Allow me to repeat a few observations on the subject, which I think will be of some service to the public. I have not and is not my intention to argue for or against a Roman Catholic University, I desire solely to give vent to the claims of the University being placed on a par with those of a purely sectarian institution. The Roman Catholics had said, this or that church is getting a University of its own, therefore we ought to get one. I would have been silent, had not they named the National University, which belongs to no church, in which, though the Government are Protestants, yet the education is open to all denominations; which too is used by all, even by Roman Catholics. (See as I said before, it has been Catholic Students and Professors,) and they say that is exactly the what we want. We must have a Roman Catholic University, for that whose claims on the nation will be the same—that is, an exclusive, like an open institution. I deny the possibility of a likeness, unless distinctly be similarly a black white.

The two parallel lines, Montreal University in Toronto, is essentially non-sectarian. In fact, an article in one of your contemporaries replying to my letter contains arguments all of which apply well for word to Toronto University. This shows all that I want, namely, that the two cases are Montreal and Toronto not Montreal and a sectarian University. I have no desire to go beyond this and enter upon the question whether a University ought to belong to a particular church or not. Any such misconception I wish to prevent.

The following statement exhibits my view of the parallel between the two Canadas. In Upper Canada the denominational Colleges and Universities receive Government grants, so also in Lower Canada. Upper Canada has one non-sectarian University well, may rightly be called, Lower Canada has also one non-sectarian University—but there the parallel ends for there is no public endowment what over and the petty grant which the University receives is little more than half of that given to each of the denominational Universities of Upper Canada. Ever the petty grant is being steadily diminished by the wonderful operations of the rates by which some of the most elementary schools get a share of the rate, (the Education fund.)

PROVINCIAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Upper Canada	
Victoria College (Methodist), annual grant	\$2,000
Queen's College (Church of Scotland), annual grant	\$2,000
Regis and three other colleges (U. of Rome)	\$2,800

I take these figures from the estimates for the year in which Trinity College, Toronto, (Church of England) is not mentioned, although it has a grant, I think.

LOWER CANADA

Bishop's College (Church of England), annual grant	\$1,300
McGill College (Church of Scotland), annual grant	\$400

NON-SECTARIAN UNIVERSITIES

Upper Canada	
Toronto, yearly value of endowment in 1820 (see Commissioners' Report p. 122, former's letter)	\$12,000

LOWER CANADA

Montreal (McGill University) below year	
Amount in year 1820	\$2,000
Year 1821	\$2,000

It is to be observed, that the above figures are not to be taken as a measure of the value of the education which is given in Lower Canada. They are only to be taken as a measure of the value of the endowment of the University, and not as a measure of the value of the education which is given in the University.

I cannot end without pointing out one aspect of this education question which has been hitherto too much neglected, I think, and which Upper Canada may overlook. The balance of a more comprehensive view of the subject, I think, is not in fact, though not nominally, struggling for the cause of English schools in general as distinct from French. Many of the French and English schools, where there is a mixed English and French population, have Roman Catholic public schools, because of a community of language. I myself know a district in which the Roman Catholics make common cause with the Protestants in all educational matters for this very reason. The same principle applies to the higher education. The Montreal University is as truly the British as that at Quebec; the French University the Lower Canada.

HIBERNICUS

**McGILL UNIVERSITY.**

ANNUAL REPORT to His Excellency the Governor-General, as Visitor of the University—published by permission of His Excellency.

To His Excellency, &c., &c. :  
The Corporation of the McGill University beg leave to lay before Your Excellency, as Visitor of the University, the customary annual report of its condition and progress.

The number of students in attendance in the present session is as follows :

Students in Law.....	58
Students in Medicine.....	174
Students in Arts.....	78
	310

From this number should be deducted five students entered in more than one faculty; but it may be anticipated that several students will enter after the Christmas vacation.

The students in affiliated colleges, namely, *Morrin College, Quebec*; and *St Francis College, Richmond*, are not included in the above numbers.

The number of pupils in the High School is 250. The number of teachers in training in the Normal School is 66.

The number of pupils in the Model Schools of McGill Normal School are 314.

The total number of persons directly receiving instruction, in connection with the University, in the city of Montreal, and without reckoning the students of affiliated Colleges, is 935. Of these, at least 200 are persons not resident in the city of Montreal, but resorting to the college and its schools from various parts of Canada or of places beyond its limits.

At the annual meeting of the Convocation in May last, the following degrees in course, previously granted by the Corporation, were publicly conferred :—

Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery...	34
Master of Arts.....	1
Bachelors of Civil Law.....	15
Bachelors of Arts.....	6
	56

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Prof T Sterry Hunt, M A., and that of Master of Arts on Prof O F Markgraf.

At the close of the session of the McGill Normal School, the following diplomas were granted by the Superintendent of Education to teachers in training :—

For Academies.....	7
For Model Schools.....	10
For Elementary Schools.....	26
	43

Under the regulations for School Examinations of the University, certificates were granted to sixteen pupils of the High School of McGill College, and to four pupils of the High School of Quebec. It is hoped that this may be the first in a long series of such examinations, leading to benefits similar to those which have resulted from the school examinations of the Universities of the Mother Country.

Since the date of the last report, the affiliation of the Congregational College of British North America has been satisfactorily completed.

The staff of instructing officers and the general arrangements of the University have remained as last year, and the work of instruction has been pursued with regularity and success, while the number of students, more particularly in the Faculty of Arts, has increased. Valuable donations of books and specimens have been received from friends; but it is to be regretted that the resources of the University have proved insufficient to permit any additions to the Library, Museum or Apparatus by purchase, except from the trifling amount of certain fees devoted to these purposes.

The Corporation has to regret the removal by death of Benjamin Holmes, Esq., one of the original members of the Board of Governors, under the amended charter, and a gentleman whose talents for business, sound judgment and zeal for education, were of the utmost service to the University, and contributed much to its success during the arduous struggles of the years immediately succeeding its revival under the present Board.

The number of members of the Corporation has in the past year been considerably increased by the additions made to the Board of Governors, and to the number of representatives of the faculties and of the body of graduates, under the amended statutes.

The attention of the Corporation was much occupied at the beginning of the year, with the question of the position of the University and its affiliated colleges, and the higher schools on which it depends for its students, in relation to the educational law and to the distribution of public grants, more particularly in the prospect of a union of the Provinces of British North America.

This subject was referred to in the report for last year, and a joint deputation from the Board of Governors and Corporation sought on these subjects to confer with members of the Government. Among the points which the deputation was instructed most strongly to urge, were the following :—

1. The importance of placing the power of regulating all matters relating to University privileges and degrees in the general rather than in the local governments.
2. The necessity of permanent endowments for the University and its affiliated colleges, to some extent corresponding with those enjoyed by the similar institutions of Upper Canada.
3. The claims of the two Royal grammar schools, now the High Schools of Montreal and Quebec, for permanent endowments similar to that of Upper Canada College.
4. The necessity of a more judicious and equitable distribution of the Superior Education Fund, in such a manner as to allow efficient Higher Schools for the English and Protestant population to be maintained, on the plan of the grammar schools of Upper Canada; and the desirableness, to this end, of a separate classification and administration of the protestant schools.

The Corporation is informed that its views on these points commended themselves to the approval of those members of the government with whom the deputation had an opportunity of communicating, and the hope is confidently entertained that attention will be given to them as early as possible.

In connection with this subject it is proper to state, that, by the exertions of the Board of Governors, nearly the whole of the real estate of the University has now been rendered productive; and that this, with the endowment fund contributed by the citizens of Montreal, will barely suffice, with the most economical management, to maintain the University in its present position, without permitting any of that extension which the educational wants of the country so imperatively demand.

We would further represent that, while the support of the University has been derived principally from the city of Montreal, its benefits are provincial in their character, and that there seems to be no good reason why Lower Canada should form an exception to the other Provinces of British America, in leaving this important work of College education without any permanent public endowment.

This is a subject to which the Corporation, as being, to some extent, responsible for the maintenance and extension of the means of higher education for the English-speaking and Protestant population, would earnestly invite the attention of your Excellency.

(Signed) CHAS. D. DAY, LL.D.,  
Chancellor of the University.

Annual Report to His Excellency the Governor-General, as Visitor of the University - 1886-87.  
 To His Excellency, Esq., &c.  
 The Corporation of the McGill University has  
 leave to lay before Your Excellency, as Visitor of  
 the University, the customary annual report of  
 its condition and progress.  
 The number of students in attendance in the  
 present session is as follows:

Students in Law.....	38
Students in Medicine.....	174
Students in Arts.....	73
.....	310

From this number should be deducted the stu-  
 dents entered in more than one faculty; but  
 it may be ascertained that several students will  
 enter after the Christmas vacation.

The students in affiliated colleges, namely,  
 McGill Normal School, and St. Lawrence College,  
 are not included in the above num-  
 ber.

The number of pupils in the High School is 130.  
 The number of students in training in the Nor-  
 mal School is 33.

The total number of persons directly receiving  
 instruction, in connection with the University,  
 in the city of Montreal, and without reckoning  
 the students of affiliated colleges, is 333. Of  
 these, at least 200 are persons not residing in the  
 city of Montreal, but resorting to the college and  
 its schools from various parts of Canada or  
 of places beyond its limits.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation in  
 May last the following degrees in course, pre-  
 viously granted by the Corporation, were public-  
 ly conferred:—

Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery.....	34
Masters of Arts.....	1
Bachelors of Civil Law.....	15
Bachelors of Arts.....	8

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was  
 conferred on Prof. T. Sterry Head M. A., and that  
 of Master of Arts on Prof. C. R. Mackay.

At the close of the session of the McGill Nor-  
 mal School, the following diplomas were granted  
 by the Corporation to teachers by the Corporation  
 in training:—

For Academics.....	1
For Model Schools.....	10
For Elementary Schools.....	10

Under a regulation for School Examinations  
 of the University, certificates were granted to  
 sixteen pupils of the High School of McGill Col-  
 lege, and to four pupils of the High School of  
 Quebec. It is hoped that this may be the last  
 year of such examinations, leading to  
 general certificates to those which have resulted  
 from the school examinations of the Universities  
 of the Mother Country.

Since the date of the last report, the educa-  
 tion of the Corporation has been satisfactorily con-  
 sidered. The work of instruction has remained  
 in the hands of the Corporation, and the arrange-  
 ments of the University have remained  
 as of last year, and the work of instruction has  
 been pursued with regularity and success, with  
 the number of students more particularly in the  
 Faculty of Arts, has increased. Valuable dona-  
 tions of books and specimens have been received  
 from friends, but it is to be regretted that the  
 resources of the University have proved insuffi-  
 cient to permit any additions to the library, ac-  
 cording to the plan of the Corporation, and the  
 Faculty of Arts, has increased.

The number of law students has increased  
 during the past year, and the Corporation has  
 been enabled to purchase a new building for the  
 law school, which will be ready for occupancy  
 in the autumn of the next year.

The attention of the Corporation was again  
 occupied at the beginning of the year, with the  
 question of the position of the Corporation, and its  
 relation to the Government, and the High School,  
 and the Corporation has been enabled to secure  
 a new building for its students, in relation to  
 the distribution of the property of the Province  
 of the Province of British North

which was referred to in the report for  
 last year, and a joint committee of the  
 Corporation and Government, consisting of three  
 members from each, was appointed to consider  
 the subject, and to report to the Corporation  
 next spring the points which the Corporation  
 was authorized most strongly to urge, were the  
 following:—

1. The importance of placing the power of  
 regulating all matters relating to the University  
 in the hands of the Government, rather than in  
 the hands of the Corporation.

2. The necessity of permanent endowments  
 for the University, and the necessity of a  
 permanent endowment for the High School,  
 and the necessity of a permanent endowment  
 for the Normal School.

3. The necessity of a permanent endowment  
 for the Faculty of Arts, and the necessity of a  
 permanent endowment for the Faculty of Law,  
 and the necessity of a permanent endowment  
 for the Faculty of Medicine.

The Corporation is informed that its views as  
 to these points commended themselves to the  
 approval of those members of the Government  
 with whom the Corporation had an opportunity  
 of communicating, and the points commended  
 are believed that attention will be given to them  
 as early as possible.

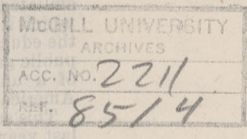
In connection with this subject, it is proper to  
 state that, by the extinction of the Board of Gov-  
 ernors, nearly the whole of the endowment of the  
 University has now been rendered productive,  
 and that this, with the endowment of the High  
 School, will be sufficient to meet all the needs  
 of the University in the present position,  
 and to maintain the University in its present pos-  
 ition, without permitting any further extension,  
 which the educational wants of the country so  
 imperatively demand.

We would further represent, that while the  
 support of the University has been desired prin-  
 cipally from the city of Montreal, its benefits are  
 provided in their character, and that there  
 seems to be no good reason why Lower Canada  
 should form an exception to the other Provinces  
 of British America, in respect to the important  
 work of College education, without any perma-  
 nent public endowment.

This is a subject to which the Corporation, as  
 pointed to some extent, represents the main  
 reason and extension of the means of higher  
 education for the British Provinces, and Provinces  
 and population, would certainly favour the ac-  
 cession of your Excellency.

Witness your Excellency's obedient servant,  
 (Signed) CHAS. D. BROWN, LL.D.,  
 Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*Report to  
 the  
 Faculty  
 July 1886.*



ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF MCGILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTESTANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

[It is proposed under this heading to give a series of short extracts from public documents, illustrative of the efforts made at various times to obtain endowments for non-denominational or Protestant Institutions of Superior Education. The object is to place within the reach of all interested in the present efforts in behalf of Protestant education the more important facts bearing on the subject, and more especially those relating to the case of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and of McGill College.]

No. 1.

Attempt to establish a College and Schools in 1787-'89.

In May 1787 His Excellency Lord Dorchester brought the subject of education before the Legislative Council. A Committee of that body was appointed, and after consultation prepared and circulated a series of questions on the subject. They had reference to the state of education, and to the propriety of establishing a college and schools, and the best means for supporting them.

Of the answers received the most important was that of the R. C. Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Hubert. It is long, and somewhat evasive, but on the whole decidedly unfavorable to the scheme proposed. The following extracts may serve to illustrate its character and objects:

Question: By what means can a taste or desire for instruction be excited in the parishes?

Answer: This, in my opinion, should be committed to the zeal and vigilance of the Curates, supported by the country Magistrates.

A calumnious writer hath maliciously reported to the public that the clergy of the Province do all in their power to keep the people in ignorance, in order to domineer over them. I do not know upon what ground he has been able to found so rash a proposition, contradicted by the care always taken by the clergy to present to the people such instruction as they are susceptible of. The severity of the climate in this country, the distance between the houses of its country inhabitants, the difficulty of assembling the children of the parish into one place, especially in the winter, as often as it would be necessary for their education, the inconvenience of a teacher going daily to a great number of private houses, such are obstacles that have rendered useless the desires of many of the Curates, whose efforts to instruct the children of their parishes are within my knowledge; but in towns and villages, such as L'Assumption and others, we have the pleasure of finding the people in general pretty well informed; most of those villages are supplied with schoolmasters.

Question: Will the principal citizens concur in asking a Charter of Incorporation?

Answer: I understand a Charter to be letters patent, fixing and consolidating the establishment of any society or body whatever.

To this I answer, that such a Charter as should be immediately procured in favour of the Jesuit's College, might hereafter be renewed in favour of a University, which would afford a great support to those establishments, and much encouragement to the people.

Question: Are there not lands of the Crown which might be proper to request the grant of for the benefit of the University?

Answer: Time will bring all things about. On the supposition that the estates of the Jesuits were to be left to the public for the education of youth, a part of these estates would be in time improved, and produce sufficient funds to be able to spare a part for the necessary support of a University. Independently thereof, may we not hope that his Majesty, full of benevolence towards the prosperity of his subjects, would grant them for a work of this nature some new grants en rotue or en fief out of the waste lands of the Crown.

The Committee prepared a report in favour of a scheme of public instruction. After urging the importance of common schools and high schools, the Chairman (Hon. W. Smith) remarks upon the College proposed, which was to have a rector and four tutors:—

“That though an institution of this extent could not be very expensive, it would, nevertheless, require an union of hearts and hands to give it the desired prosperity; and this it certainly could not want, by due guards against the illiberality of a contracted and sectarian spirit, to which end, it was his idea, the state of the Province considered, that Christiano- theology be no branch of instruction in this Col-



lege, but be left to be provided for by the two communions that divide the Province, in such way as they select, and by such means as they respectively possess or may acquire.

"That a Corporation be created by letters patent, capable of donations, and perpetual succession, and with authority to make by-laws.

"That the visitation be vested in the Crown.

"That the Kings's judges, and the bishops of the Province for the time being, both Catholic and Protestant, be members of the Corporation, and the rest to sixteen or twenty of the principal gentlemen of the country, in equal number of both communions, and the vacancies be filled by the majority of the voices of the whole body.

"That proper clauses be inserted in the Charter to repel every appropriation and by-law touching the funds or government of the College to any other than the promotion of science at large, as aforementioned; in exclusion of all biasses, ceremonies, creeds, and discriminations, either of the Protestant or Catholic communions."

The recommendations of the report were finally summed up in the following "Resolves":---

1st. "That it is expedient without delay to erect parish or village free schools in every district of the Province, under the regulation of the Magistrates of the district in the Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

2nd, "That it is also expedient that each district have a free school in the central or county town of the district.

3rd. "That the tuition of the village schools be limited to reading and writing.

4th. "That the instruction in the district or county schools extend to all the rules of arithmetic, the languages, grammar, book-keeping, guaging, navigation, surveying, and the principal branches of mathematics.

5th. "That it is expedient to erect a colle-

giate Institution for cultivating the liberal arts and sciences usually taught in the European Universities, theology excepted, on account of the mixture of the two communions, whose joint aid is desirable in so far as they agree, and who ought to be left to find a separate provision for the candidates for the ministry of their respective churches.

6th. "That it is essential to the origin and success of such an Institution that a society be incorporated for the purpose, and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the Institution to any sectarian peculiarities, leaving free scope for cultivating the general circle of the sciences."

That no steps were taken to carry this scheme into effect, has been attributed to the engrossing interest of politicians at the time in the questions connected with the "Quebec Act," and to the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. On the latter cause I quote the testimony of the late Abbe Ferland in his recently published biographical sketch of Bishop Plessis.\*

"En 1789 quelques-uns des officiers du gouvernement proposèrent de fonder à Québec une Université, qui servirait également aux Protestants et aux Catholiques. Ce plan était habilement combiné, pour mettre l'instruction supérieure entre les mains des ennemis de la race Française et du Catholicisme, il avait surtout pour but, d'employer les biens des jésuites à enlever aux Canadiens leur langue et leur religion. Mais le voile du bien public était si habilement jeté sur tout ce projet, que Lord Dorchester et l'évêque de Capse, alors co-adjuteur, étaient tombés dans le piège, et favorisaient puissamment l'institution proposée.

"Aux trames des meneurs, Mgr. Hubert opposa une sagesse et une fermeté dignes d'éloges, et réussit à étouffer la mesure dans son berceau. Il presenta au gouvernement un mémoire, dans lequel il demandait qu'on prît 'des mesures pour assurer le collège des jésuites ainsi que leurs autres biens, au peuple Canadien, sous l'autorité de l'évêque de Québec.' Ce mémoire, remarquable par la solidité du raisonnement, par la justesse des vues et par clarté du style, était le résultat d'une assemblée, à laquelle avait assisté l'ancien évêque de Québec, et les Directeurs du Séminaire. La rédaction en avait été assignée à M. Plessis, qui remplit sa tâche à la satisfaction des deux évêques."

It is evident that the view given by the historian of the objects of the scheme is most unjust. The Board was to have been a mixed one, and the schools were not to have been hostile to the language or religion of the French inhabitants. But it aimed at removing the education of Lower Canada from the exclusive control of the priesthood, and at encouraging the settlement of an educated English population in this country. We may, however, accept his testimony as to the cause of the failure; and give to the R. C. clergy of Quebec and the Directors of the Seminary the credit of "smothering in its cradle" the infant cause of English education, or at least trying to do so, in ill-omened imitation of Juno's serpents and Herod's soldiers. Practically the testimony of the historian gives the Protestants an equitable claim on the French ecclesiastics and the Seminary of Quebec to the extent of whatever damage may have arisen from the action of these men; a claim which we shall not urge if they will aid us in obtaining justice now.

\* Le Foyer Canadien, 1863; p. 88. This memoir, if read in connection with Ryland's letters, as given by Christie, affords an interesting study of the means by which the French clergy have succeeded in controlling the action of the British and Colonial Governments in the affairs of this country, and more especially in education.

ment, whereby they may gradually detach the other towns of the State from the confederacy. Yet even in these first days of the experiment of kindness the inhabitants are sufficiently warned of what any given morning may bring upon them. If Yankee vessels on the Savannah river are fired upon, all the inhabitants of Savannah are to be ordered out of the city, as the Atlanta people were. In short, if the city of Savannah be found a serviceable base of operations for debauching the State, then, and so long, the people will be suffered to dwell in their own houses, under negro guards. Meanwhile, as a Yankee correspondent says, "the plate and linen are safe as in a strong box"—that is, safe for the Yankee conquerors. For the present they are only lending the people their own houses and their own goods, and every citizen holds his existence on sufferance.

This Sherman, it will not be forgotten, is the same who wrote the letter of instructions to his Adjutant General on the way in which he was to deal with the inhabitants of any district overrun by Yankee troops. "Rebels" own nothing—all they have is forfeited, even their lives; if permitted to live, it is only that they may repent, and that, while repenting, they may be made useful to the cause of the Union, otherwise it would be a mercy to them to put them all suddenly to death. On these principles the whole Georgia campaign has been conducted until this day. The citizens of Atlanta were ordered to quit their homes and wander into the wilderness, that Atlanta might be made a mere military post. Seven or eight towns were burned on the march. Sherman, spreading out his army over a space of sixty miles, plundered everything as he went. "Before him was ruin, behind him wreck," and there lay smoking, far and wide, "the broad track of desolation." With what purpose, then, has he permitted the citizens of Savannah, for certain days, to live in their own houses and dine with their own forks, which are all forfeited, as well as their lives. It is a treacherous bait to deaden the spirit of resistance in other places. Until it be seen whether it answers this purpose the plunder and depopulation of Savannah are postponed.

Of the forty thousand inhabitants of Savannah there are at least "seventeen" who promptly lend themselves to the promotion of Sherman's objects. They ask at once whether they can be of any use; and are bidden to hold a meeting and pass resolutions of submission. Mayor Arnold calls the "seventeen" to order; and they speedily resolve—first that they accept Lincoln's terms; peace on laying down their arms and submitting to the "national authority;" "leaving all questions to be adjusted by legislative conference and votes." Here they might have stopped; this is all Mr. Lincoln wants; submission first, and then legislation, courts and votes might be trusted to secure to the victors all the rest. But the seventeen have some more to say, in order as it were to exhibit their good feeling and the zeal with which they enter upon their new career of conquered vassals. The second resolution is, "to bury all by-gones in the grave." Truly the people of Georgia who have been burnt out, the women of Georgia who have been ravished, the families of Georgia whose children are now pining for bread, are all very much obliged to them for this liberal sentiment. Georgian soldiers! who have stood side by side with Virginians and Carolinians on so many bloody fields, for the honor and sovereignty of your State, and for the security of these very seventeen slaves—you who have trudged through the snows of four winters and fronted the tempest of a hundred battles, while those seventeen were sleeping soft and feeding high and speculating higher, know now that you are "by-gones;" if not already "buried in the grave," the sooner you are buried the better. The seventeen are in a hurry to bury you themselves. As you stand now, with arms in your hands, do you not perceive that you are disturbing an era of good feeling?

Another resolution requests Governor Brown to call a convention of the State, to vote on the question of war or peace—that is, on the question of submission to their enemies or resistance; the question of being free citizens or subjugated vassals; and it is very clear how such a convention would vote if it were composed of such folk as the seventeen. After all, notwithstanding the statement of the gentlemen from Savannah, who states to an Augusta paper that only seventeen persons attended the meeting, it is highly probable that a much larger number of persons was present. There are in Savannah enough of Jews, Englishmen and Yankees, beside other foreigners to make seven times seventeen; and as for the Mayor, and the few other real citizens of the place who attended, they, no doubt, are among the fattest, sleekest, richest people of the town, having good wines in their cellars, valuable lots in the city, and plantations in the sea islands. If they see presented to them a chance of saving these good things, what to them is the independence of their State trampled under foot; the blood of their fellow citizens poured out on the cold hills of Virginia; their own personal honor lying a-bleeding? For what is honor? A word. Who hath it? He that died a Wednesday. Bury the by-gones in the grave!

After all, we believe that Savannah or any other city in the confederacy would be wronged and calumniated if such a meeting as this were taken as the true representation of its spirit. The thing comes through the Loyal Georgian, a new paper, which a military officer, having seized a newspaper office, is publishing under orders of Sherman. Of course, no Confederate newspaper can now be published in that city, no Confederate word uttered. In the churches last Sunday there were prayers for the Confederate government. Next Sunday there will be prayers for its enemies. Every man must say and swear and pray and sing exactly as he is bidden; must clothe himself with lies and hypocrisy; must curse all that he blesses and bless all that he curses; must publicly denounce his own children as rebels and traitors and must feel himself the most abject of the human race. No matter: his house is not pillaged

and must feel himself the most abject of the human race. No matter his house is not pillaged yet by Sherman; Geary's provost guard has not yet driven him forth to perish in the wilderness. Every day he is spared, he gains twenty-four hours of easy life, if he does not damn his own soul.

### Deplorable Condition of Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The sad condition of our State is now an object of much solicitude. It is without adequate means for protection, and the larger portion of the territory is overrun by marauders and given up to plunder and despoliation. Society is fearful, disorganized, and we no longer appeal to the statutes for the redress of a wrong. Lawless bands roam at will and the peaceable citizen is hunted down with the greatest eagerness and robbed and murdered in the coolest manner possible. The desperadoes bid defiance to all authority, and they mock at all attempts to bring them into subjection. A ruthless warfare is waged. The knave is red with the blood of innocent victims, and the fire-brand of the bold incendiary is applied with feelings of exultation, and the blackened ruins of many homes attest how well the work is and how much has been done. Trade is destroyed. But few signs of prosperity are to be seen in many portions of the State. The inland towns are no longer the centers of the bustle of business. Stores are closed, and an air of desolation reigns on every side. Men are forced to flee for their lives, and whole families are abandoning pleasant homes and moving to other States. The proud old commonwealth has suffered terribly indeed. The outlaws are preying upon her vitals, and if a remedy is speedily applied the disease will become hopeless. Lands are fast depreciating, property going to destruction, and everywhere stalks the form of ruin. It is truly time that some plan were devised to afford protection to the people and to stay the hand of desolation. It is time that the disorder was banished from the commonwealth and law and authority firmly established.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that of the bounty-jumpers who were forwarded from Indianapolis to the front, every man managed to escape. A number of them deserted to the rebels.

## MORNING, JANUARY 1

### Canadians Viewed as Enemies at Detroit.

In his annual message to the corporation of Detroit the mayor of that city, Mr. K. C. Barker, makes use of some striking language in reference to the British government and the people of these Provinces. He views us as enemies of the United States who ought to be punished severely, but inasmuch as the passport system injures Detroit more than it does Canada he thinks it ought to be done away with and some other penalty substituted. The following is the part of his message which refers to the subject:

"Located as this city is, upon the confines of two great and powerful people having governments directly opposite to each other in all of the essential characteristics of their organizations; one of them engaged in a civil war of the most melancholy type, in which the other feels a deep and abiding interest solely from its great desire to see it prolonged to the utter and hopeless downfall and annihilation of an ancient and formidable adversary, it is indeed somewhat strange that up to but a recent date, the utmost harmony of intercourse has been maintained, traffic in all of its accustomed channels been continued unchecked, and apparent good will and friendship prevailed between us and our Canadian neighbors. It is certainly to be hoped that the present unhappy suspension of commercial intercourse between the Canadian Provinces and ourselves may be of but a temporary character, and that the Federal government may invent some other method of punishing the British government for harboring rebel refugees, and rebel privateers, and giving aid and comfort, contrary to the very letter and spirit of treaty stipulations, to those now in arms against us. The Hon. William H. Seward, in issuing his order requiring every person in Canada, or who happens to be there on business, and wishes to visit or return to the United States, to obtain a passport from an American Consul, was undoubtedly influenced by motives most wise and just, considering the long continued alarm and threatened trouble on the lake frontier. That able diplomatist, however, could scarcely have foreseen the terrible calamity which his act has almost instantly inflicted, not only upon the people living upon the opposite side of that river which divides us from the British dominions, but upon the inhabitants of this city, and upon the great and extensive railroad interests which connect the Atlantic States with the Mississippi Valley, and with whose prosperity and success our own immediate interests are so closely interwoven. Whilst we seek to have revenge upon a foreign foe, we should not so far obstruct the channels of trade and commerce on our own territory as to embarrass a large class of loyal people who have done so much towards aiding in the suppression of the present fearful rebellion. At the time the Secretary of State issued his order relative to passports, the towns, cities and railroad corporations in the Canadas were making every effort in their power to ferret out the parties recently engaged in planning raids upon this and other cities upon the American border. I have received numerous communications from Mayors of cities, Directors of railroad companies and others of similar character, position and influence in the Canadas, enclosing copies of resolutions passed by public meetings of citizens and other respectable bodies of men assuring me of their continual good-will and friendly feeling on their part, and a total and unqualified disapproval of the lawless conduct of the abandoned men who have sought refuge in the Canadian Province for the purpose of aiding the rebels of the South in carrying out their fiendish designs against the Union. The decision of Judge Coursol relative to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley, in favor of the Southern Confederacy. As to not appearing in that form, such strategy is lawful, for the same authority whom we have already quoted says:

"But when, by leading the enemy into an error, either by words in which we are not obliged to speak the truth, or by some feint, we can obtain an advantage in the war, which it would be lawful to seek by open force, it cannot be doubted that such a proceeding is perfectly justifiable."

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Foremost among our most pressing wants at the present time is the separation of the department of physics from pure mathematics, by the establishment of a chair of natural philosophy. It is also the urgent desire of the Chancellor that his own generous liberality in the endowment of the Blake scholarship to promote the study of the science of civil polity and constitutional history, as well as instruction in the principles of constitutional law and jurisprudence, shall be followed up by some adequate teaching provided in those various branches. In this both the University Senate and the College Council heartily concur. It is accordingly contemplated, so soon as funds are available, to organize a new chair, to embrace along with the present professorship of history such other allied subjects as can be most fitly conjoined with that important department of instruction. But other wants are scarcely less pressing; and for all this we must either look to Parliament or to the liberality of private benefactors, and to the latter rather than the former the college desires to appeal; not without confident hope that, when it is fully known that the funds of the college are no longer adequate for its extension, the acknowledged success which has thus far marked its progress will be recognized as a claim on public liberality. Generous benefactors have already contributed to the resources of other Canadian colleges; and the Council confidently hope that the claims of the Provincial College only require to be fully made known to meet with a like fostering care. The establishment of new chairs, to be, as in other colleges, associated in all times coming with the names of their generous founders, will constitute the most effective aid and stimulus to the future progress of University College, as they will prove peculiarly honorable memorials of those who may be led to such a wise exercise of enlightened liberality. We would not willingly appeal for parliamentary grants, and so expose the higher interests of learning to the dangers inseparable from the conflict of parties and the exigencies of contested elections. The people at large have so direct and personal an interest in our public school system that it is exposed to little danger. But it is otherwise with the highest department of culture, necessarily available only to a select class of gifted, studious, and aspiring candidates for mastery in those abstruse studies to which we ultimately owe all the great practical discoveries of science, and all the beneficial applications of true learning; but which make no immediate or direct ap-

pointed time. The reverend gentleman took for the subject of his discourse the words:—  
'Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house and the place where Thine honour dwelleth.'—Psalm xxvi, 8. These, he said, were the words of the warrior king and poet of Israel, who delighted in frequenting the sanctuary of the Lord and meditating upon the mercies which ever surrounded him, and the favour which had raised him to the throne of Saul. It at once answered the doubt which arises in some minds that gentle thoughts, pious reflections, and a close walk with God are beyond the reach of those whose life is spent in the bustle and turmoil of the world. It was not to the external beauty of the sanctuary that reference is made, for the Psalmist of Israel worshipped him in a tent, and the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost was manifested in an 'upper chamber.' He then spoke very feelingly of his withdrawal from St. Phillip's. 'The sweetest thought and greatest joy I have to-night,' he said, 'is that I have stood not only before men and women like-minded with myself, but also in the presence of that God that is Lord and King, and that I have been blessed as was Aaron when within the veil, and as was David when singing his psalms of praise.' The reverend gentleman was listened to with marked attention from first to last, and concluded by commending his hearers to the gracious keeping of God and Israel. Mr. Stone will leave in a few days for St. Martin's church, Montreal." On Monday last, as we learn from the same journal, a meeting of the congregation was held in the church to bid Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stone farewell. The building was thronged, and by eight o'clock it was almost impossible to obtain a seat. Those present had assembled to bid farewell to their late pastor, who, during the four years he has been amongst them, has made many lasting friendships. The proceedings opened with an organ voluntary, followed by prayer and a hymn. Mr. James Brown presented Mr. Stone with a beautifully illuminated address on behalf of the congregation, which, after expressing regret at his removal from amongst them, concluded by wishing him every success in his new field. Mr. Stone replied in a very feeling manner, and thanked them for their kind wishes. The presentation of a magnificent gold watch and chain to Mrs. Stone on behalf of the ladies of the Bible class follow-

UPPER CANADA EDUCATION LAW.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF CANADA.

We translate the following from *Le Courrier du Canada* :

To His Excellency Lord Monck, Governor General in Council :

The undersigned, Bishops of the Province of Canada, assembled at Montreal, humbly represent—

That on the occasion of the approaching confederation of the British Provinces a project of law will be proposed to the Legislature having the effect of granting certain rights and privileges to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The undersigned would gladly see this measure become law, and that the right of the minority of Lower Canada to superintend the education of its children should thus be recognized. But they would at the same time take the liberty of stating that all the rights and privileges granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada should in justice be equally conferred on the Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

The undersigned would, therefore, pray your Excellency to take the claim of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada into your favorable consideration, and submit it to the earnest attention of your Council.

Montreal, 30th July, 1866.

† C. F.,	Bishop of Tloa.
† IG.,	“ Montreal.
† Jos. Eug.,	“ Ottawa.
† ALEX.,	“ St. Boniface.
† JOAN,	“ Hamilton.
† ADOLPHUS,	“ Sandwich.
† E. J.,	“ Kingston.
† JOAN JOS.,	“ Toronto.
† CHARLES,	“ St. Hyacinthe.

The Roman Catholics of Montreal have forwarded to the Legislative Assembly a petition on the Education question, expressing the same sentiments as the above.

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# F O R S A

A SODA-WATER MACH  
WATER FOUNTAIN, REFRIG  
two COPPER CYLINDERS.

J. GARDNER, Druggist,  
Notre Dame ssreet.

**STRANGE NEWS.—10,000 PICTURES** to be given away. Citizens of Montreal! Look here! Do you wish to save your money? Then go to the British American Picture Gallery (late Dion's Photograph Rooms No. 7 Bonaventure Street, where for the next sixty days Pictures will be given away.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Gems at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves.

Pictures taken and finished in a very few minutes and taken equally as well in cloudy weather.

Particular attention paid to copying.

N.B.—The GALLERY will be OPEN all HOLIDAYS.

## WHY RUB YOUR CLOTHES

to pieces on washing boards when they can be washed easier and quicker by using HARPER TWELVETREES GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDERS?

A clergyman's wife says:—"One-half of Soap at least, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor." Sold by storekeepers generally and wholesale by WALTER MARRIAGE, Montreal, Agent for Canada.

## FINE TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.

### TULIPS.

Mr. DOUGALL will sell the annual increase of his splendid collection of TULIPS at the following rates, deliverable from July to October, at the WITNESS office, Montreal:—

Fine assorted Tulips, containing most of the named kinds, but without the names, \$3 per 100.

Choice assorted parcels, each containing twelve named varieties, without the names, 25 cents per parcel.

Selected named sorts, with the names, from 12½ to 25 cents each bulb; or twenty superior varieties, three bulbs of each, with the names \$5.

### HYACINTHS.

Choice named varieties, 25 cents per bulb. The same assortment without the names, \$1.50 per dozen.

### CULTURE.

Culture of Tulips and Hyacinths

from St. Vincent to St. Paul, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, only fifty-six dollars; while from Sarnia to Prescott, four hundred miles, it was fifty-five dollars! These figures suggest to us that the whole story, on the part of the *Globe* correspondent, is a pure invention. The rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway have been decided by Order-in-Council, and are accepted, having regard to the comparatively unsettled character of the country, as reasonable. If the Company attempt to exact more, there is a much easier remedy than rushing into the newspapers. The duty in such a case is to make a formal representation to the Department of Railways, when, we have no doubt, redress would be obtained.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES IN GENERAL.

Dr. Wilson, the President of the University of Toronto, one of the foremost men in the Dominion, has just delivered an able address on occasion of the matriculation examinations of that University. It contains much matter deserving of thoughtful consideration on the part of friends of education in this Province as well as in Ontario. The matriculation examinations at Toronto combine the objects separately attained here by the Associate in Arts examination and the Matriculation examination, and the immense distance between the preparatory education in Ontario and that in Quebec is evidenced by the fact that 46 Collegiate Institutes and High Schools sent up successful candidates to the late examinations, and that of these a large proportion passed with honours—thus giving to the University a very wide basis of support and a large number of matriculants.

President Wilson, after noticing these matters in detail, gave a sketch of the early struggles of University College and noticed the amount of its endowment, the income of which in the present year is \$64,000, or more than one-third greater than that of McGill; but he rather contrasts it with that of Harvard, which in the past year was \$726,380. He claims for the University public consideration, on the ground that it has sent out so many able and useful men to fill important positions in public, professional and business employments, a claim which our own University can make in perhaps greater degree, when the difference of the circumstances is considered; and then he proceeds to notice the wants of the University in terms which should appeal with much force to the educated people of Toronto, and which apply in most of their details to McGill College as well as to its sister institution. He says:

peal to the wants and requirements of the general community.

"There does, indeed, remain one other source to which we may look for funds. This year the college fees have been doubled; happily, so far as yet appears, without any diminution of our numbers. The increased revenue anticipated from this source is already set apart for tutorial fellowships and other additions to the teaching staff. But here, too, I imagine we have reached our limits. Doubtless, there are many in our peculiarly favored and prosperous land to whom a greater increase of fees would present no impediment; but it is indispensable that in all our arrangements we shall ever sacredly guard the special characteristics pertaining to this as a provincial institution, providing by means of public endowments a people's college, not designed for any favoured class, but holding out all the noblest advantages which highest culture can offer equally to the gifted son of the peasant or mechanic as to those most privileged by wealth or station."

These are wise and weighty words, and applicable to other colleges beside that of Toronto. It is pleasant to be able to add that Dr. Wilson can find an example of the liberality which he desires in the benefactions of the citizens of Montreal.

He says in relation to this:—

"When, therefore, we see the generous liberality with which the merchants and other wealthy citizens of Montreal have supplemented the scanty endowment of McGill College, with medals, scholarships, and additions to the Endowment Fund of some \$3,000; a Molson Convocation Hall; a Peter Redpath Museum, alone involving a gift of \$100,000; beside the establishment and endowment of a Molson chair of English literature, a Peter Redpath chair of natural philosophy, a Logan chair of geology, a Frothingham chair of mental and moral science, and a Scott chair of civil engineering—when, I say, we see all this fitting liberality to a kindred institution, placed on the same undenominational basis as our own, we are justified in asking if it is unreasonable, or vain, that we should look to the wealthy merchants, to the successful members of the Bar, and to others of our own citizens of whose sympathy we have been already assured, for some practical evidence of their interest in the advancement of this college, and with it the advancement of higher learning in our midst."

He might have added the William McDonald Scholarships, and the recent donations of the late Major Hiram Mills, as well as the Jane Redpath, Charles Alexander, Scott, Morrice, Hague and Burland exhibitions and scholarships, and the Chapman, Anne Molson, Shakspeare, Logan, Elizabeth Torrance, Holmes and Sutherland gold medals, all endowed by citizens of Montreal.

It is well that Ontario can refer to some one point of educational superiority in the Province of Quebec; but Montreal must remember that in the absence of all those great public endowments possessed by the University of Toronto, its benefactions to McGill still leave the Montreal University little more than half as wealthy as its Toronto sister, and with quite as great a work to carry on.



on. Signed on behalf of the Chiefs—Joseph Williams, Grand Chief; Thomas Ocks, Michael Shakohentineha. Signed on behalf of the tribe—Alomos Kanatohare, ose Hanankritonk was, James Kanertakeron, Thomas Arbakentiake.

**THE ARGYLE SNOWSHOE CLUB.**—The second annual meeting of the Argyle Snowshoe Club was held on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., in the club room, Point St. Charles. The annual report showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition, both financially and numerically, the membership having more than doubled during the last season. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Hon. President, Dr. T. A. Lodger; President, Alfred Bennet; Vice-President, George Temple; Secretary, James Carmichael; Treasurer, Hugh Russell; Committee, Donald J. Fraser, M. O'Brien, Joseph Lockfield and William Cuthbert.

**THE SCOTCH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—An Association bearing this name has recently been organized for the purpose of encouraging and developing Scottish Literary, Rhetorical and Musical talent in this city. The attractions of the club are to consist of a reading room, containing the best Canadian and British newspapers and periodicals, and in debates, readings, recitations, addresses, lectures, musical classes, and the most approved modern means for the attainment of musical culture and intellectual entertainment. The originators of the Association appeal for encouragement to their fellow-countrymen here. The next meeting of the club will be held next Tuesday evening, 24th, at No. 96 St. Francois Xavier street.

**THE HAINES PIANO.**—The most perfect piano for Seminaries, Schools, Musical Societies or Hotels, that is made, is, without doubt, that of HAINES BROS., New York City. It possesses all the qualities of other first-class instruments, *i. e.*, fullness, sweetness, singing quality, power of tone, and beauty of finish, combined with one other important qualification—*cheapness*. It is the cheapest piano ever offered in the market when its real worth and value are taken into consideration. The Fairs of Upper Canada and many States in the Union have acknowledged it the best made. Fifteen hundred to two thousand are turned out annually, which is a strong recommendation.

**BY THE WAY.**

The military hospital, the last building in connection with the military barracks, is being demolished.

The steam boiler at the wheel house has been inspected by the Boiler Inspector, and pronounced safe and sufficient.

The Committees on Roads and Railway Stations adjourned yesterday out of respect for the memory of the late Ald. Laberge.

The steamer Quebec was delayed over four hours by the heavy fog which covered the river, rendering navigation extremely perilous.

William Miller was seriously injured yesterday by a heavy iron pulley falling upon him and striking him on the side. Dr. Guerin, who attended the man, says his injuries are serious, but not fatal.

We printed a few days ago a letter from Mr. Globensky, of St. Eustache. We are requested to say that the letter was addressed to us in French and translated in the office. We make the explanation, as our correspondent does not wish to pose as a writer of English.

They were then put through a series of evolutions by Lieut.-Colonel Ouimet and Majors Dugas and Hughes, concluding with a march past. They were then drawn up in line in the centre of the building, and the prizes distributed by Mesdames Dugas and Ouimet. As each prize winner stepped forward he was greeted with a storm of applause, particularly when the cup of the Pontifical Zouaves was presented. Hon. Mr. Caron expressed gratification at seeing so well disciplined a body of men, and complimented Colonel Ouimet on the evident care which he and his officers must have taken to bring their corps to such a degree of excellence.

After the presentation\* the Hon. Mr. Caron and others were entertained by His Worship the Mayor at his residence.

**CIVIC AFFAIRS.**

**RAILWAY COMMITTEE.**

A meeting of this committee was held yesterday. There were present Ald. Beausoleil (Chairman), Grenier, Laurent, Brown, Roy, Robert, Jeannotte and J. C. Wilson.

Ald. BEAUSOLEIL said he was a member of the sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and presented the following letter as a result of their negotiations:—

**THE C. P. R. STATION.**

*To Alderman Beausoleil, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Railway Stations:*

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to state, in reply to the proposition of your Committee, that, having given it a careful consideration, they have come to the conclusion that the plan for passenger station grounds, terminating at Bonsecours street, would not sufficiently suit the convenience of the public or the requirements of the railway. The directors, therefore, regret they cannot accept it as a solution of the question. The advantages to be derived from the position are not, in their opinion, commensurate with cost of obtaining it, and if better cannot be done in the east end of the city, the company would prefer to allow the present arrangement of the Quebec Gate Barracks to stand, and seek the larger accommodation required elsewhere. The directors consider it of no less importance to the public than to the railway that unobstructed entrance to the heart of the city should be obtained and were in hopes that one or other of the schemes for bringing the passenger station further west would have received the approval of your committee. Understanding, however, that the objections to these plans are insuperable, the Directors have had the honor, by way of compromise, to submit a project for placing the terminus for their passenger traffic on Gosford street, with a station building to front on Craig street, and if desired, a wagon bridge over the railway track on Bonsecours street, so as to minimize the inconvenience of crossing from the neighborhood of St. Denis street to the southern portion of the city. The changes indicated upon the map contemplate the widening of Gosford street and a suggestion is also made for the opening of a street in rear of the City Hall and Court House. This plan, if treated in the manner proposed, would increase rather than diminish the available area of the Champ de Mars. The Directors trust your Committee will esteem these improvements of sufficient importance in the public interests to recommend their adoption by the City Council in terms of the memorandum already submitted by the Company.

C. DRINKWATER,  
Secretary.

Ald. GRENIER said he was perfectly aware that the men with whom they treated were men of business. Although the letter seems to say that there is no possibility of accepting the scheme, still he was of opinion that some further consideration should be given it by the gentlemen of the Pacific Railway. He thought that this was the best plan to adopt and it would be a great wrong to block up St. Denis street by a bridge as it was palpable that that street was destined to become the most important thoroughfare in the city. He hoped that the Committee would not be in too great a hurry to decide in the case and he was perfectly convinced that for the sake of two or three hundred feet it would not be right to spoil the ap-

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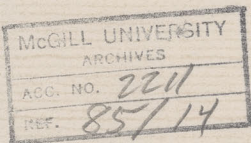


## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### INAUGURAL LECTURE.

The inaugural lecture of the course for the Ladies' Educational Association of Toronto was delivered yesterday afternoon in the Music Hall by Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, on the subject of "The Ideal of the Education of Women." Among those present were Rev. J. Potts, Professor Gregg, and D. J. Macdonnell. Professor Wilson occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer.

Principal Dawson, who was received with cheers, said:—In discussing any question as to the effort for any great object, it is an essential preliminary to have before the mind some ideal of the result arrived at, since even the question of means to be employed often depends on this, and still more do the solidity and excellence of the results hang on an ideal accurately placed and sufficiently elevated. Defects of this kind would seem to have been markedly prevalent in the higher education of women, and that is, no doubt, one chief cause of the diverse views often expressed on the subject, and the various and often eccentric methods employed in reference to it. It is plain, for example, that if the ideal woman we place before our minds as the result of any particular course of training is a managing house-keeper, an accomplished fine lady, a literary or scientific expert, or a learned or professional person, or any combination of these, we shall, according to the nature of these several results, require the employment of different means. But the very mention of these several ends brings before us the fact that our problem is not a simple one, like that of shaping a piece of wood or metal into some subject of use or ornament. It is a highly complex problem, varied by considerations of the state of society, social position, domestic relations, functions with reference to human interests and divine claims, to earth and to heaven, with which the course and destiny of every individual woman is variously complicated! No wonder that it has puzzled the wisest educationists, that Eden itself was a failure, and that Solomon gave it up in despair. No wonder that in every generation women have been over-educated, under-educated, mis-educated, and that in our many-sided and chaotic age the thing seems as badly managed as ever before. If this were wholly a physical question I should say anatomise your woman, analyze her chemically, ascertain her physiological capabilities, and treat her accordingly. This is the scientific method of treating such difficulties. But the question here is not merely physical, it is a mental and moral one, and still more, a social and religious one besides. Well, treat it in the same way, and see that all the elements are properly estimated and allowed for. Now, you will say, we shall have a most dry and at least apparently profound disquisition on the constitution of humanity in general, and woman in particular, leaving us, perhaps, in greater perplexity than before. But I shall not treat it in that way. As a geologist, I am accustomed to treat such subjects historically, and when any very complicated or intricate matter presents itself to trace it back in time and get at it in earlier and



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THE LATE DR. G. W. CAMPBELL.

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It is with extreme regret that we record this morning the death of Dr. G. W. Campbell, of this city, which took place yesterday at Edinburgh. Though advanced in years the deceased gentleman gave promise of attaining a still greater age and his demise will be a cause of surprise as well as grief to a large number of friends and acquaintances. Born at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, Dr. Campbell came to Canada in 1833 and settled in Montreal, where he ever afterwards resided. He pursued his medical studies partly at Dublin and partly at Glasgow, taking his degree at the famous medical school of the latter city. As he continued in active practice until within the last few years, his career as a physician and sur-

**MONTREAL, THURSDAY.**

geon almost covered the long period of half a century. He early won a reputation for skill and trustworthiness in all branches of his profession—a reputation which constantly increased as years went on. For a long time he has been a final court of appeal in all cases of difficulty and doubt, and his presence at consultations always gave them the note of authority. Since the death of Dr. Holmes, he had been Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College and was universally esteemed by his fellow professors. He had also been for many years a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and both in this and all other capacities which brought him in contact with the community at large, he displayed a generous public spirit which was most commendable and won for him general confidence and respect. In the course of a practice of deserved and rare success, Dr. Campbell amassed a large fortune. He was connected with some of the leading enterprises of this city, including the Bank of Montreal, of which he was a director, as well as of the Montreal Telegraph Company, the City Gas Company and the Canada Shipping Company. He was also a prominent member of other financial and commercial institutions. His high social rank joined to his fame as a physician gave him a position of great influence, which he always used to the best interests of the community to which he belonged. His circle of friends was exceedingly extended, and his name was known far and wide over this continent as well as in Great Britain. One of his oldest, most intimate and most cherished friends was the late Dr. Matheson, of St. Andrew's church, who had been instrumental in inducing him to come to Canada. But Dr. Matheson was only one of a host of honoured citizens of Montreal who had in Dr. Campbell a warm-hearted and valued friend, and to-day he will be mourned by hundreds who loved, admired and esteemed him. In him McGill College, especially the Medical Faculty, will lose one of its first and most faithful supporters, and whose services to medical science contributed much to give it the renown in that respect which it to-day enjoys. By the Church, of which he was a consistent member, Dr. Campbell's loss will also be deplored, and in the circles which he was wont to frequent, whether for business or social intercourse, his form will long be sadly missed. Dr. Campbell has left behind him a widow, one son and several daughters, who, in the bereavement which has overtaken them, will have the sincere sympathy of very many friends both in this city and elsewhere.

The Earl of Shaftesbury



\$5,000, and he was happy to be able to state that in a few weeks the last instalment of that debt would be paid up. (Applause.)

The Rev. G. H. PORTER, A. B., said his appearance on that occasion was consequent upon the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Neelis. The education which had been and was being imparted at the Institution of the society were in a measure secular, but it would be well to bear in mind that the object for which they strove was essentially a religious one. The students must not only have the feelings but the ability to express those feelings, and the only way to secure that was by giving them a proper education. Those to whom the society appealed were those who looked upon the subject from the cold standpoints of matter of fact, and it was from the matter of fact point of view that they would have to be reached. Religion had made great strides, and ever connected with religion was the great educational movement. He denied the truth of the proverb, "Ignorance is the mother of devotion," for the first approach to religion was by instruction. God had ordained that head and heart should be equally nurtured. He was glad to see the society's success from a

At a meeting of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon, there were present Aldermen Laurent (Chairman), Kennedy, Proctor, Hagar, Robert, Jeannotte and Hood.

Mr. Harper, Secretary of the Department, applied for leave of absence for three months.

On the motion of Ald. Hood the request was granted.

The claim for damages made by Mr. Truel against the Corporation, was discussed, the matter being postponed till next meeting in order to enable the Chairman, Ald. Hood and Mr. Ansley, as sub-committee, to collect the necessary papers and documents required for the proper investigation of the claim.

A letter from Mr. Shorey, St. Catharine St. West, complaining of the wretched condition of the footpath in front of his house, and offering to defray one-half of the expense incurred in its repairing, was recommended to Council.

The application of Mr. St. George, assistant City Surveyor, for leave of absence for two months was granted unanimously.

A letter from the City Attorney in relation to the claim of Mr. Daniel McGarrigan for damages alleged to have been incurred by the overflowing of his premises was read. Mr. Roy stated that there was no responsibility on the part of the city as no damage of consequence had occurred.

Mr. Daniel Wilson applied for a new asphalted footpath in front of his house on Stanley street, and expressed his willingness to pay half the cost. Granted.

Several applications for drains were favorably considered.

The Chairman, Ald. Jeannotte and the City Surveyor were appointed a sub-committee to inspect Lacroix street and report on the advisability of opening Mignonne street as a main drain into which to run that from Lacroix street.

The drainage of the "butts" at Point St. Charles came next under consideration. It was resolved, on the motion of Ald. Kennedy that the land in question be expropriated.

A letter from ex-Alderman Contant complaining of the condition of the streets in St. James ward was referred to the City Surveyor.

On the motion of Ald. TANSEY crossings were ordered to be constructed at the Grand Trunk Reading Room and at Grace Church, Wellington street.

Some minor business having been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

## CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

### Special general meeting.

A special general meeting of the members of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association was held in the company's office, Bonaventure street, yesterday at 2 p.m. Mr. F. B. Matthews, President of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. French, (Vice-President), Hunter, Yates, Williamson, Grant and Nott, Col. Worsley, Messrs. John McGillis, Kinloch, John Ogilvy, Lynch and Col. Lamontagne.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was a merely formal one, inasmuch as the issue of the preferential shares had always been sanctioned by vote of the shareholders.

Mr. J. S. HUNTER moved, seconded by Mr. T. P. FRENCH, "That the directors be and

The CHAIRMAN—I have, before proceeding further, a very painful duty to discharge. The resolution I am about to propose is entirely out of our ordinary course, and I wish to bring it up here before we take another step. I do not propose to say anything in reference to this resolution; in fact, I could not find words to say what I would like to say. It would be utterly impossible for me to do it justice. I refer to the great calamity that has befallen us all as a community, but that has fallen especially upon this Bank. I need not tell you that I allude to the sad news we received but a few days ago of the death of our late Vice-President, Dr. G. W. Campbell. The news came after our report had been drawn up and after all arrangements had been made for the general meeting. The late Dr. Campbell was beloved and honored by everybody in the community. His name is a household word in almost every family, and anything I could say in addition would only, I fear, tend to weaken the force of the resolution. Personally, I had the highest regard for him and I can assure you, as a stockholder of the Bank of Montreal, that there never was a director of any concern who took so much interest in its affairs as did the late Dr. Campbell in the affairs of the Bank of Montreal. I feel that I cannot do justice to this resolution. I will now merely move it, and I ask the seconder, Mr. Stephen, to do that which I am utterly incapable of doing :—

*Resolved*,—That the shareholders here assembled, having heard with unfeigned sorrow and regret of the death of their late much esteemed Vice-President, George W. Campbell, Esq., M.D., desire hereby to record their high appreciation of his valuable services and unwearied devotion to the interests of the Bank as a director, for upwards of thirteen years, during the last six of which he held office as Vice-President, and they painfully recognize the loss the institution sustains through his decease.

Mr. STEPHEN—I think I shall but discharge my duty upon this melancholy occasion by simply saying that I second Mr. Smithers' motion and then sitting down. I would, however, add that the Bank, in the decease of Dr. Campbell, has lost a very efficient officer. He was connected with the Bank long before I was, but from my knowledge of him I can only say and repeat what Mr. Smithers has said to you as to his devotion to the interests of the Bank. Independently, however, of the Bank, there is scarcely a family in this community that does not mourn his loss as an old, kind and considerate friend on all occasions.

The motion was then carried.

It was then moved by GEO. MACRAE, Esq., seconded by ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq.,

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President and directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

He said: It is hardly necessary to say anything in addition to this except a word or two. I think you must all have been struck with the report of the affairs of the bank, and especially with the address of the President. What struck me was that in style it was very much the same as his address of last year. It was very cautious, but at the same time very hopeful, and I think we have not been disappointed in any of the hopes he threw out last year. I trust the hopes expressed in this address will be carried out with equal success during the coming year. There is

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At very low prices.

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BRACKETS, and  
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BRONZED AND BRASS HALL LANTERNS,  
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**PERSONAL—MITTIE.**---Your pet  
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on matters of vital importance. Address care of Mr.  
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Hardy and Ornamental Plants, Rustic Stands, Hang-  
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Must be cleared out by 21st June, to make room for  
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## DEATH OF DR. CAMPBELL.

One of our greatest citizens will be seen no more among us. It would be hard to name another whose death would leave a larger gap. To most English families in the city not recent it involves the loss of a beloved personal friend. A large-hearted, broad minded, good man; a loyal man, loyal to country, to nationality, to city, to church, to profession, to clan; a true gentleman, kind and bluff, manly and tender, who that knew him does not feel that he has lost a friend. He was almost the last of that fine body of physicians who formed the profession in Montreal a generation ago and whose enterprise and public spirit made Montreal celebrated for the school of medicine which they founded. He was the undisputed head of the profession in Montreal and worthily Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in McGill University. He was well-known as a competent representative of capital and was a trusted and leading director in the Bank of Montreal. Although few among us looked more hale, he had for many years to be very careful about his health owing to pulmonary weakness. Some months ago he went for a visit to the old country, and finding the rough climate of London severe went to Scotland, where, however, he failed to recover his health, and the news that reached town last night by telegraph that he had just died spread sorrow through many families.

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Now is the time to buy your Sheeting at reduced prices.

**S. CARSLY**

Has a large stock of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheeting, twilled and plain, very cheap.

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Carsley has a large stock of Linen Sheeting bleached and unbleached, in plain and twilled.

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Don't forget to ask for S. Carsley's Old Style Scotch Sheeting.

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There is no better place in the city to buy Bed Ticking than at S. CARSLY'S, where you can buy it at 7 1/2c per yard and upward.

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Go to S. Carsley's for your Floor Oilcloth, where you buy them at greatly reduced prices.

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Grand Show on Monday of New Choice Millinery. Colored Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c.

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THE LATE DR. CAMPBELL.

At a meeting of the Medical Faculty, of McGill College held on June the 1st, the following resolution was passed:—

That the Medical Faculty of McGill University has heard with profound regret and sorrow of the unexpected death in Edinburgh of their beloved and respected Dean, the late George W. Campbell, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University.

An active member of this Faculty since 1835, he contributed very greatly by his distinguished abilities as a teacher of surgery to establish the reputation of its medical school, and as its Dean since 1866 by his administrative capacity, his devotion to the duties of his office, his wise counsels, his unvarying kindness and consideration for his colleagues and his high personal character, he not only increased the efficiency of the department of the university over which he presided, but secured the cordial co-operation of all its members in the advancement of its interests, and attached them personally to him as their most valued friend and most distinguished and honorable colleague in the teaching and practice of the medical art.

And further, that this Faculty tenders to the bereaved family of their beloved Dean, its deep felt sympathy in the irreparable loss which has so unexpectedly befallen them, the profession to which he belonged, and the community in which he so long, so lovingly and so successfully labored.

At a special meeting of the Medical Board of the Montreal General Hospital held on the 2nd instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by Dr. MacCallum, seconded by Dr. Reddy,—

That the Medical Board of the Montreal General Hospital have heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow of the death of their beloved and honored chairman, the late George W. Campbell, M.D., LL.D. Appointed to the staff of visiting physicians of the hospital in the year 1835, he, by his distinguished abilities as a surgeon, laid the foundation of that great reputation which this hospital has long enjoyed as a practical school of surgery. Endowed with rare powers of observation, with a powerful intellect and a cultured mind, his decisions as to the nature and proper treatment of the cases of disease that came under his notice were singularly prompt and correct, and his opinion was always invoked and held in the highest respect by his colleagues. Invariably generous and considerate to his colleagues and the medical staff and to the junior members of the profession, kind and encouraging to the student of medicine, and just and honorable to all with whom he was in any way associated, he was regarded with an affection and esteem rarely accorded by men to their fellows, and in his death we all mourn the loss of a dear and valued friend.

And further, That this Board tender their deep and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of their late beloved Chairman, so suddenly plunged into the very depths of sorrow by the unexpected loss of a devoted husband and father, with the earnest prayer that He who was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief" may sustain them in this their hour of affliction.

Moved by Dr. HOWARD, seconded by Dr. CRAIK, That copies of the above resolution be sent to the members of the late Dr. Campbell's family and to the daily papers.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal the following resolution was passed:

"The intelligence of the death of Dr. Campbell, which took place at Edinburgh, on 30th ultimo, has been received with feelings of deep sorrow by the members of the Board, who desire to place on record their sense of the loss the Bank sustains through his decease. It was therefore moved by the President, seconded by the Hon. Donald A. Smith, and unanimously resolved:

"That the members of this Board deeply deplore the loss by death of their late valued and much esteemed colleague, Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., M.D., Vice-President, and that, as a tribute of respect to his memory, they shall wear mourning for a period of 30 days."

2211/85/19  
 THE LATE DR. DESOLA.

In the death of Rev. Dr. DeSola, which occurred in New York on Monday evening, the Hebrew community of Montreal sustain a loss scarcely greater than that which will be experienced by all classes of our citizens. For thirty-five years past, Dr. DeSola has been identified with all movements tending to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of our people, has occupied a distinguished position in the principal universities of the Dominion, and has achieved for himself a reputation extending over the whole continent, and reaching the scholars of many countries. He was born at London, Eng., on September 18th, 1827, being descended from an ancient Spanish-Jewish family. His father, the Rev. David Aaron DeSola, enjoyed a high reputation as a divine and scholar, and his ancestors present a long line of illustrious names celebrated as scholars, physicians and statesmen. Young DeSola received a careful education, under paternal supervision. After having finished his academical studies, he took to Hebrew, literature and theology. Diligence and perseverance soon produced the results which always attend them. Before reaching manhood, Mr. DeSola was urged by many who recognized his worth to apply for a ministerial office in his native city. But a wider sphere of action had been opened for him in the New World. In 1847 he responded to a call from the Portuguese Hebrew congregation of this city. Here began Dr. DeSola's steadfast labors. In the first year of his residence in this city he lectured before the Mercantile Library Association, on the "History of the Jews of England," and that his efforts were duly appreciated is evidenced by his having been requested to address the same society, as well as the Mechanics' Institute, every succeeding winter, during which a course of lectures was given, besides often lecturing for the Sommerville course. The Doctor was chosen President of the Natural History Society some years ago, and in that capacity received Prince Arthur, when he visited that institution. Before this organization he delivered very interesting lectures on Jewish history, and on the zoology, cosmogony and botany of the Scripture. In a short space of time Dr. deSola's talents brought him out so prominently that in 1848 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Semitic literature in McGill College. The duties attached to that honorable office he discharged with commendable zeal. Shortly after this the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, and he was selected to address the graduates on behalf of the faculty, at one of the commencements. Professor DeSola labored for the welfare of his brethren as a minister, but more particularly as a writer. Many articles from his pen have graced the columns of the secular and Jewish press, and the drift thereof has been the exaltation of the religion of Israel, and the exposing to view of the grand literature of his people. Of the Professor's writings we may mention: "Notes on the Jews of Persia," "Commentary on Samuel Hannazid's Introduction to the Talmud," "Peristol's Cosmography," "Life Shabethai Tsevi," "History of the Jews of Poland," "History of the Jews of France," "Critical Consideration of the Dietary Laws of the Hebrews," "Life of Saaidia a Gaon," and numerous other works. Dr. DeSola was in close literary relations with the Rev. Isaac Leeser, and purchased from the latter's executors the plates of his works, and re-issued several of these, principally the several Forms of Prayer and Leeser's Translation of the Old Testament. Recently the doctor published a revised trans-



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## THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL

lation of the entire Jewish form of prayers in six volumes dedicated to Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. In addition to all this, Dr. DeSola has constantly identified himself with educational and charitable associations. On the 9th of January, 1872, Professor DeSola was invited to open the United States Congress with prayer, he being the first foreign clergyman ever invited to invoke the divine blessing within the halls of the Capitol. His outpourings elicited favorable comments by reason of their broad and humanitarian character. Of late years the doctor's health has been failing, but a trip to Europe temporarily restored him. He was on a visit to his sister in New York when suddenly attacked by the illness which proved fatal last night. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

DINING, LIBRARY and office chairs in best leather on stock and made to order at H. J. Shaw & Co.'s, 726 Craig street. c

### BIRTH.

MCMAHON.—On June 4th, the wife of James