THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1865.

If you want a fine Calf, Morocco or Mid Congress Gaiter for two and a half dollars, less than the market price, go to

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
56 Camp street.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Augusto Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bourbon street, between Union and Perdido.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. H. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

CLOTH MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, &c.—F. Jacobs, corner Chartres and Dauphine streets, has received, by the Alabama, from Liverpool, and expects, by the next steamers of the same line, invoices of French cloth mantillas, cloaks, &c., of the latest styles, made to order expressly for this market. See advertisement.

The opening of the session of the New Orleans School of Medicine, opposite the Charity Hospital, will take place this day, at 12 M., when Prof. E. D. Fenner will deliver the introductory lecture.

CARPENTERING.—Mr. Jacob Ott announces, in his card in another column, that he gives particular attention to the repairs of stores and dwellings, and makes and repairs cisterns. All orders left at No. 26 Tivoli Circle, or with L. Durand, at the corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets, will be promptly attended to.

Messrs. Gardner, Smith & Co. sell fine Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, China Dinner Sets, etc., this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 90 Camp street.

It is gossiped in Washington that Caleb Cushing will succeed Mr. Adams as Minister to England, and that the latter will be Secretary of State.

TAILORS AND CLOTHING CUTTERS WANTED. —It needs not "Sartor Resartus" to tell us how much clothes, new clothes and old clothes, good clothes and bad clothes, express the character or condition of an individual or a community.—Liebeg observes somewhere to this purport: Inform me of the quantity of soap used by a people, and I will inform you of the degree of their civilization. Had he been a merchant tailor instead of chemist, he would have selected the clothes test as more conclusive than the trial by soap. A great change of some kind is coming over this population, as we have authentic proof in the new styles of clothes appearing on the streets, especially the baggaloons and the gorilla jackets. Among the undoubted signs to the same effect, we may note the advertisement of S. W. Lyons & Co., corner of St. Charles and Common streets, for twenty good tailors and two experienced clothing cutters.

AFRAID TO LAUGH.—Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the die, coloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

REVIVAL OF THE CHESS CLUB.—We hail with sincere gratification the announcement by Mr. Edwin E Overall, of the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, that steps have been taken for opening a chess department in connection with those rooms for the use of the reorganized Chess Club of this city, the same upon which the brilliant and matchless Morphy threw so much lustre, and was able to boast other members, who were second to none but Morphy in the United States. A list of many of the old members will be found elsewhere coupled with the announcement of the revival of the club, a meeting of which is called for Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the 14th inst. All interested in cultivating the most intellectual of social games are invited to be present.

ELECTION RESULTS.—For Congress in the First District we find that Mr. St. Martin received 2721 votes, and Judge Abell 968, giving the former a majority of 1753. In the Second District Mr. Barker received 2473, Mr. Field, 366, Mr. Lynch, 530, Mr. Overall, 217—majority for Barker, 1360. Enough is known to show that ex-Governor Wickliffe is elected to Congress by a very large majority in the Third District, and there is no doubt that Mr. King is elected in the Fourth, while it is extremely probable that Mr. May is elected in the Fifth District. As regards the election for Governor, the returns from twenty Parishes show 14,111 for Wells, and 2911 for Allen, leaving to the former a majority of 11,200. The success of the general Democratic State ticket is in keeping with these figures.

Whether One Language is Better than Two.

An able and accomplished contemporary, in an article in the *Sunday Star* sustaining the views of Superintendent Rogers on the reintroduction of the French language in the public schools, replies to some remarks of the *Bee* on the subject, and in the course of so doing says:

We admit the force of some of the arguments of our contemporary in favor of the proposition under consideration; but we differ from others *toto cælo*. We are directly at issue, for instance, on the proposition that teachers who are accomplished in both languages, possess higher scholastic qualifications than those who know but one. *Cave ab homine unius libri* is an old maxim:—the man who studies but one language, such as the French or the English, and pursues scholastic knowledge in that with the same perseverance and appreciation that he would have to devote to the study of the other language, cannot, *cæteris paribus*, but acquire higher attainments. This is simply a truism.

It is seldom that an argument contains in its own refutation in so felicitous a form as we are favored with in the above extract. The writer can only find in *Latin* terms of graceful and expressive emphasis in which to differ from our opinion of the scholastic advantage of possessing more than one language. He deems it well to resort to *Latin* in order to clinch and qualify the position that one language, assiduously employed, will lead to higher attainments than two or more languages can possibly secure.—While the writer's verbological graces are so obviously at variance with his denial of the benefits of the mastery of more than one language, he might himself deem to be pointed to as a signal example of the scholastic value and utility of extensive and multifarious acquisition and cultivation, in linguistic studies, and *by means of* linguistic facilities.

We admit the full force of the subtle Latin maxim: "*Cave ab homine unius libri*"—"Beware of the man of one book." The mastery of one book may be very dangerous, just as may be the men of one idea—so much so, possibly, that it is not safe for him to be on the outside of a madhouse. The man of one book, if he thoroughly knows that book, will possess all knowledge, if all knowledge be comprised in that book. But knowledge, unfortunately it may be, unavoidably it certainly is, does not reside exclusively in one, a dozen or a hundred books: it is diffused through a multiplicity of books, and through books in a variety of languages. That for practical and professional purposes men must study one kind of books to the relative neglect of others, results from the limitation of the human faculties and the temporary necessities of life. It is not easy to conceive that intellectual expansion, within the range of that limitation and so far as permitted by those necessities, is equivalent to intellectual contraction, to diminution of valuable knowledge and poverty of mind. We are not aware that Newton was accounted less pregnant and profound in mathematics and astronomy, his special studies because he was master of Latin and Greek and was well versed in Biblical lore; or that philosophy lost anything by the fact that Lord Bacon was a classical scholar and wrote occasional essays, instead of devoting his whole mind to the studies of an English lawyer and to the investigations of a Lord Chancellor.

It is well to refer to such instances, because great things, where there is a common principle involved, may best serve to throw light on the small. The boy is father of the man; the wider his range of thought, the more numerous his possibilities of knowledge, the higher must be, *cæteris paribus*, his ultimate attainments as a man.

It is true that, while "a little learning is a dangerous thing" in one language or one book, it is not less dangerous if associated with many books or many languages. But what we maintain is, that, other things being equal, one book or one language cannot in itself confer as much to scholastic attainment, or to utilitarian knowledge, as two or more languages and books. If this proposition can be successfully disputed, then there is no mathematical axiom that is not in danger of refutation.

Undeniably a person devoted exclusively to one study may sometimes, but not always, become a thorough adept in it without assistance from any other study. A man who has done nothing but drive oxen all his life, may be a perfect master of all knowledge requisite to that business; he will think of oxen, talk of oxen, dream of oxen, and no one, not the wisest and the greatest, may be able to teach him anything concerning oxen and the belongings of an ox team. But will such knowledge comprise all that is requisite to his duties and his needs in all circumstances and contingencies of life? Will his complete mastery of the mysteries of an ox team qualify him to conduct a railroad train, keep a set of books, vote wisely at an election?

The argument that claims scholastic excellence for the restriction of linguistic knowledge to a single language, or for any similar circumscription of culture, might find a splendid illustration in the case of the worthy lady to whose literary opportunity and experience it strangely fell to read and memorize all the articles under the first letter of the encyclopedia.—In consequence, whenever a topic under letter A came up in conversation, she would break forth with a torrent of learning that fairly inundated the astonished company, she was a match for the most learned and the most eloquent. But if the conversation passed to B or C, or any other letter, she was as mute as a fish and about as uncomprehending as the cat on her parlor rug. Good soul! She was as innocent of her pedantry and her stupidity as her babe cooing in the cradle next room. She simply made the most, not of her one book, but of her one letter.

The argument that recognizes in an educational system present difficulties opposed to the use of more than one language for school purposes, is valid precisely so far as those difficulties may necessitate the restriction to a single tongue. And this is the argument of Superintendent Rogers who believes that the reintroduction of the French language into the public schools is forbid, for a time at least, by conclusive reasons based on adverse circumstances. He concedes the principle involved in Mr. Vinvant's resolution, but brings against its adoption several special pleas of expediency. These pleas are presented in a synopsis of Mr. Rogers' report which the reader may find elsewhere, and he may judge for himself of their force. We think that all of our citizens familiar with the workings of our school system will agree in the belief that Superintendent Rogers has magnified difficulties of detail, and that the work of restoring the old system, or of adopting a new system but one similar in purpose and result, will be much easier than he admits to be.

There is, we are convinced, too much stress laid on the advantages of uniformity by the Superintendent. In this he is disposed to place more facility of work above the end for which the work is intended. Uniformity is a good thing when it advances a good purpose: it becomes a bad thing when it tends to defeat such a purpose. It is not the design of public education to make public schooling a mere piece of mechanism; the design is to obtain with a certain fund the most useful, appropriate and desirable tuition for the children of the State and city of all classes and languages. There is no rudimentary tuition of more practical value in this city than French, and its practical acquisition is most easy in early youth. To exclude French from the public schools is to deprive the children of parents of small means of the only opportunity which they may ever have to acquire the language. The children of the rich will not be the losers; they can obtain it from private instructors, and receive at the same time whatever advantages are to be reaped from the public schools.

As to the Constitutional provision cited by Superintendent Rogers, that "the general exercises in the common schools shall be conducted in the English language," he must, of course, know that the phrase "exercises" in connection with a school has a conventional meaning which does not apply to the entire round of instruction: and, most assuredly special studies—French in an English school, or English in a French school, for example—could not be logically brought under the head of "general exercises."

Arrival of the Gambia from Liverpool.

The British steamship Gambia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool via Queenstown, the 13th ult., arrived at her wharf yesterday, with a large cargo of assorted merchandize, and the following passengers:

Miss King, T. Ogier, Mrs Conner, Miss Delcobel, Mrs Mogy, Mrs Mayer and child, Mrs Williams and 2 children, Mr Geo Williams, Mrs H L Patten, Miss Minnie, R F Clement, Henry Renshaw jr.—and eighty-two steerage passengers.

The Gambia crossed the bar at 2 P. M. on the 11th, but did not arrive at her wharf until 4 P. M. yesterday, owing to having been detained at the Quarantine Station.

The Gambia did not touch at Havana, as the weather was very thick, when she arrived off that port.

ARRIVAL OF THE COSTA RICA.—The steamship Costa Rica, Capt. Harris, from New York 29th ult., via Norfolk 5th and Fort Jefferson 9th instant, with the cargo of the steamship North Star, to J. H. Courtenay, arrived last evening at her wharf, in the Second District. We have by her New York papers to the 24 instant. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs Gregory, M Lindsay, Mrs Lindsay, Mrs H S Davis, E S Wilson, Wm Wallace, W W Richards, Mr M Wallace, child and servant, Mr Kennedy, and family, Mrs M A Southworth, H Grant and family, Mrs Caddock, Mrs Cas Reid and two children, M Slocum, Rev. S A Rogers, H A Slocum, Thomas M Keough and 81 in the steerage.

PEAT AS AN ARTICLE OF FUEL.—We hear, with gratification, that the immense Peat Beds in this State are now used with great success both as a fuel for making steam—which is said to be equal to coal—and also for all domestic purposes. The vast Cypress marshes are reported to be below their sunk bottoms, which are said to make paper of, and for which they are excellent material, one vast Peat bed, and this lying upon the top of good salt lands. If the report is correct, the 10,000 acres of these marshy lands will not only prove a fortune to the owners, but of great practical benefit to the people.—*New York Express.*

Peat abounds no doubt in Louisiana to as great an extent as in New York, perhaps greater. It is the product of all marshy lands where vegetation has been luxuriant and vegetable debris abundant.

MEMORIES RIFE FROM THE SOUTH.—The N. Y. *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: Though members elect from the South are not placed on the clerk's initial roll of Representatives, it is regarded as a fact that some ultimately will be granted to all whose respective States have repudiated the war debt and adopted the anti-slavery amendment, if they can take the test oath of 1862.

A correspondent—semi-officially to leading politicians South—that they may take matters quietly, and govern themselves accordingly. It will be questioned whether the President's position does not overrule the test oath and make the subject-matter eligible to official posture.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Owing to the non-arrival of that excellent young actress, Miss Avonia Jones, Manager Eddy will continue his performances during the present week. He has shown, within the last week, no sleep and intelligent a conception of great dramatic characters that this announcement will gratify all those who have already seen him.

A great variety is promised for this week. This evening Manager Eddy will appear as *Virginius*, in Sheridan Knowles' tragedy of that name. On Tuesday, he will assume his great character of the *Rag Picker of Paris*, of which, through the powerful dramatic interest he has attached to its personation, he has succeeded in making a specialty. On Wednesday, Mr. Eddy will by request repeat his personation of *Hamlet*, which, we have already said, was strikingly drawn. On Thursday, he will produce his prize drama of "Jean Remy," which became so popular last season; and on Friday, he will take his benefit in a play not yet announced.

Manager Eddy is a most meritorious actor, who evidently respects his profession and its legitimate triumphs; and we have no doubt that "Old Drury" will, this week, be crowded as much on the literary excellence of the plays announced, and the talent of their principal exponiter, deserves.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Arrah-na-Pogue" is evidently destined to be as great a success here as it has been everywhere else, if we can judge by the crowded audiences that have thronged to see it since its first representation on Thursday night. It is more modest in title, and less pretentious in execution, than most of Boucicault's plays, and the result is that there is not to be found in it that same inexplicable falling-off which is to be seen in even the best of the others. "Arrah-na-Pogue" is a drama, equally in plot and language. It is an Irish drama, too, and does not pretend to depict passions that are not Irish, or to present scenes that might be more appropriately met with in England than Ireland, and in Yorkshire or Somerset than in Connaught or Tipperary. The simple pathos and humor of *Shaun*, and the winning, womanly love of *Arrah*, are not a line above their station. The language of the infamous *Fenny* is indicative of the man, and makes him, in every respect, an admirable specimen of that monster—an Irishman with an Englishman's heart—so detestable in the sight of every true Irishman who loved his country and plotted against His Majesty in '98. The *O Grady* is well drawn, and his epigrammatic talk gives a fair idea of the quick mind and impulsive heart of the proverbial Irish gentleman in three days. The other characters are brought in to fill the outline, and speak in words that suit equally well their station, and the circumstances under which they are introduced.

On the whole, we are free to admit that we scarcely recognize Boucicault in "Arrah-na-Pogue," for he has not "o'erstepped the modesty of nature," but, (wonderful to relate) has not it down, on the contrary, "with as much modesty as cunning." We have a decided weakness for *naturalness* in dramatic productions; and this is why we place "Arrah Na Pogue," in in this respect, at least, above anything he has written. We wish to be understood. We do this, not because we regard it as superior to "London Assurance" or "Old Heads and Young Hearts", as a *literary production*, for, judged by their test, it is far inferior to them both. But, the fact is, we recognize less shortcomings between the design and the execution of the play—an essential element, by the way, of unity and dramatic excellence. Even "London Assurance" (undoubtedly the best of his plays) reminds us of that ancient statue, the head of which was gold—the trunk of silver, and the lower limbs of lead.

The design of his dramas has always something colossal in it, but there is something in the character of the man (whether moral or mental, we scarcely know which,) which prevents him from ever reaching the full measure of excellence he has prescribed for himself.—"Arrah-na-Pogue," on the other hand, may be of nothing more valuable than lead, or, at its highest rate, of copper; but, then, you see, there is no falling off in power. Its excellence may not be of the highest literary order; but it is *uniform*, at least. It is one of Congreve's old uncles we believe who tells his nephew that he lacks one great virtue. "——is, Jack, can't you be natural? I hate a man who is not natural." We agree with him, altogether, and we are glad that Boucicault has shown that, for once, he can understand that a photograph from life may be every whit as capital a picture as a "fancy head."

We have rarely seen a play better acted than "Arrah-na-Pogue" at the "Varieties." Every character, from the touching personation of *Shaun* by Mr. Floyd to the lowest country rowdy, who jibes and jeers at *Michael Feeny* under the very eye of Justice, is faithfully depicted. We were going to say that we could find no fault with the *performance*; but we remember one, which, although trivial, is sufficiently grave, however, to mar the completeness of the whole. Why is it, that two soldiers of *Shaun's* guard, come into his prison after he has escaped, to take away the table-preparatory to the change of scene? And why is it that these same soldiers carry the table away between them without appearing to notice that the prisoner, whom they were bound to watch, had escaped? This is evidently a blunder. The two soldiers might be mere "supes," in the estimation of the Manager. But dressed in regimentals, they are recognized by the audience as part of the prison-guard; and the audience is surprised to see them come in and walk out with the most unconscious air imaginable. Keep the two soldiers out, Mr. Manager, and preserve the unity of the representation by introducing two supernumeraries *without uniform*, and who occupy room in the same room!

The Superintendent acknowledges the value of the French language in the education of all classes of society, but in the practical view which confines his consideration of the question exclusively to its value in the pursuit of the subject—

First, That it is inexpedient to introduce any study into the course prescribed for our public schools, and to insist on the same optional with the pursuit of the subject.

Second, That it is inexpedient to require the pupils of the German and Primary schools of the First and Fourth Districts to commence the study of the French language with the present course of study.

Third, That the use and study of the French language might be restored to all the Public Schools of the Second District, and to many of the Public Schools of the Third District, by changing the geographical relations of uniformity and similarity which they now bear to one of the schools of this city,—leaving for the Finance Committee to consider the expenditures arising from the addition of additional text books and employment of additional teachers.

THE SHERARDOS.—There is a question whether or not the pirate capsule of the south is aware of the existence of the rebellion. It seems to us that, in any case, he can have no clear idea of the effect of his shots on the Northern section of the country. If he did, he would abandon his present business, return to the South and be elected Governor of a reconstructed State or member of Congress from one of the new districts.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is one man in Harper's Ferry who did not leave the place during the war, notwithstanding the numerous alternate occupations by the Union and rebel armies. He was frightened away by bombardment or battle. "I don't know," he says, "as the war's over the poorest man in Harper's Ferry; two years ago I was the richest; everybody else having run away. I wasn't worth nothing then; can't be worth nothing now; so I'm eyeless, endless, have you any better news about you?"

Pink, blue, lavender and green shawls is now made, and by the addition of delicate fabric may be colored as well as shadowed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the general market policy, but our leading staple has been in active request, and consequently prices which show a recovery of about 1c per pound from the previous decline. The latter, moreover, were to a fair extent, concessions to 35@36 bales, and would no doubt have been on a still more liberal scale, had not more money been absorbed by the very moderate supply offering and the enhanced pretensions of holders. Middling, in particular, was scarce and wanted at 32 to 33c. The advance in prices and improvement in the demand was supplied mainly to the favorable news of the disappointment in New York, and partly to the advance in Sterling.

The Gold market opened with more firmness at a slight improvement on last evening's quotations, after which it remained quiet for a couple of hours, and steady from 1 to 2 P. M., with sales at 140@140¼; and transactions to the extent of $25,000 and $35,000 at 140¼. Between 2 and 3 P. M. $2,000, $10,000, $11,000, $25,000 and $35,000 at 140¼@140¾; and $2,000, in two sums, at 140¾. Between 3 and 4 P. M. $10,000, $11,000, $25,000 and $49,000 at 140¾; and $11,000 and $30,000, in three or four lots, at 140¾. The sales of silver included $1000 in American half dollars at 1 per cent premium, and $2,000 in foreign amounts at 97. American coins are quoted at 1@2 premium.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, the rates of Sterling, including commercial bills for £24000 at 156; £1000 at 156¼; £1,000 at 156⅝ and 157; and £3000 at 157. Private signatures were held at 157¼@157⅝. In France we noticed sales of commercial bills for 5,000 francs at 5 62 1/2; fr. 25,000 at 5 62 1/2; fr. 50,000 at fr.50,000 at 5 61 1/2 and fr.18,000 at 5 60. The rates continue to quote Sterling at 153@156 for sight of lading bills and 155@157 1/2 for clear, and Francs at 5 60@5 62 1/2. The Banks note the usual advances over private bills, viz: 156 to 156 1/2 for Sterling and 5 57 1/2 for Francs.

The active remittance demand for checks on New York to meet by the steamship mail, and the limited supply offering, caused a further advance in Domestic Exchange, but later in the day the market was less buoyant. The Banks and dealers checked at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent premium, against par yesterday, but towards the close 1/4 was the ruling rate. The demand was fair and the sales were the counter, (including two checks of $100,000 and $50,000 to other bankers) reached $1,400,000. Boston, $100,000 New York sight sold at par, about $100,000 mostly at par to 1/8 premium, $400,000 at 1/8 discount and $200,000 at 1/4 discount; $100,000 one day's date on New York at par and $140,000 at sight at 1/8 premium; $50,000 five days' date at par, $75,000 at 1/8 discount and $50,000 at 1/2 discount; a miscellaneous assortment of bills at 1 and 1 1/2 discount; and $60,000 thirty days' (20,000 and $30,000) at ½; $140,000 at 1, $12,000 at 1 ⅛, and $30,000 at ¼.

The only sales of Gold reported were 20 shares Bank of America at $95, 10 Canal Bank at $45, and 30 at some not reported, but understood to be about the same. The "30 to 30 Shares" Gas Light, advanced in our last report at $155 were 36 shares and were quoted at $156 to-day. We also heard of a sale of Union Gas at $24 50, in addition to the sales noticed yesterday. City Bonds are quoted at 83½ for the Consolidated and 71 to 71½ for the Railroad issues.

In Bank notes there were sales of $650 Bank of Louisiana at the advanced rate of 62c per dollar, $8500 Bank of Commerce New Orleans at 71c, and $40,000 Louisiana State Bank at 60c; also, yesterday, not before mentioned, $2000 Levee Bank at the same. We have quote Bank of Louisiana at 59 to 62c per dollar, Merchants' Bank at 61 to 64c, Louisiana State Bank at 60 to 66c, Banks of Commerce New Orleans at 68 to 71c, Citizens' City Bank at 72 to 74c and Union Bank at the same. The Banks figures are the rates paid by dealers, the latter receiving some discount at their counters. Other Banks are as follows: Bank of the State, 30c for Bank of Louisiana, 40c for Bank of Commerce, 50c for Bank of Louisiana, 60c for Bank of New Orleans, City Treasury notes rate at 65 to 67c and 1 per cent. discount, but are the nominal medium of exchange in our local trade and have received the best financial city taken.

34. The schools throughout the city being under one direction, affords a better opportunity for the interchange of the best teaching talents into the schools, without reference to sectional lines, and creates emulation between schools, and classes, and individual pupils.

If these are advantages, is it necessary to show how they would be affected by the proposed change of system.

1st. The change must be gradual or partial for the whole city or for particular districts.

If for the whole city it will require a reorganization of the schools of the First and Fourth Districts, where a majority of the teachers now employed cannot teach the French language, and is contrary to the public demands. Their places must be supplied by others, or additional teachers must be employed. The latter, which would doubtless be considered the better plan, would involve considerable additional expense and become a question of finance.

To teach properly the French language in all the schools, will reduce the amount of instruction now given in the English branches. In our High Schools, for example, with an average number of pupils, French teachers are engaged during the whole day. What arrangements can be made, particularly in the First and Fourth Districts, to afford to five hundred pupils, if all should desire or should be required to study the French language? If the change should be a partial one, involving only the Second and Third Districts, the uniformity of the schools would be changed, and local distinctions would be made, and the present system rendered complex and intricate.

The subject of classification in the public schools is of primary importance. The partial introduction of any new study, where the attainments of the people would be so diverse as to the knowledge of the French language, would require more classes and greater system than the necessities of the subject. The present system of classification and promotion, which gives a single impetus to the whole system, would require to be changed for local organizations.

The resolution proposes to make it optional with parents to determine whether their children shall or shall not study the French language. It is not in accordance with the experience of educators that, in a general system of education, the selection of particular studies shall be left to the discretion of parents. It is in the power of the Board of Public Schools to determine what studies are best adapted to the great ends of public education, and to leave the question to the parents of the pupils would disorganize the public school system.

The introduction of this new, into the already large subjects of the First and Fourth Districts, would require more classes and greater supervision than the system of the schools. The present system of promotion and graduation, which gives a single impetus to the whole system, would require to be changed for local purposes.

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