

will, however, be a matter of satisfaction to him to have observed that a growing feeling of interest, was manifested on the part of the public by the constantly increasing numbers who attended his Lectures, as well throughout the day as in the evenings. Immediately after the close of the Institute the Teachers, through Mr. Goodwin, presented an address, to which Mr. Robertson replied extempore in a most happy and appropriate speech.—After Mr. Robertson's withdrawal, the Teachers and other friends present organized themselves into a public meeting, by appointing Mr. Christopher Goodwin, Chairman, and Mr. James Fitzgerald, Secretary, when an address to the Chief Superintendent, thanking him and the Executive for their patriotic intention, was adopted.—[British American, June 15th.

**Teachers' Institute at Goderich.**—On the evenings of the 10th and 11th inst., Mr. Hind, of the Normal School, lectured in the Hall of the Huron Hotel on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. Mr. Hind is evidently a young man of superior native talent and of much promise. He seems acquainted with his subject, and although it is one of great extent, and involving a vast variety of details, yet by his happy manner of illustration, the simplicity of his style, and his abandonment of the mummeries and technicalities of science, Mr. Hind, even in two lectures of ordinary length, succeeds in conveying a tolerable idea of the nature and importance of Agricultural Chemistry. We were much gratified with the interest which our towns-people, and even many from a considerable distance, manifested on the occasion. The Hall was well filled, and the utmost attention and good conduct were maintained throughout. Mr. Hind had a meeting in the Common School on Tuesday which was tolerably attended by Teachers from various parts of the United Counties, and a number of spectators. His remarks and explanations, on this occasion were confined to the best methods of teaching the more popular branches of Common School Education.—[Huron Signal, June 13th.

**Teachers' Institute at London.**—According to announcement, Mr. T. J. Robertson, one of the Provincial Normal School masters, delivered a Lecture last Thursday evening at the Mechanics' Institute on the subject of education. There was a very full attendance. Mr. Robertson commenced by calling their attention to some particular points, viz:—the duty which parents owed to the public—the utter uselessness of expecting that any system of education, however good, could be efficient unless it had the cordial co-operation of all parties—the necessity of parents refraining from all interference with teachers when their children had been once committed to their care—the popular error of confounding instruction with education,—the absolute necessity of punctual attendance. All these considerations were urged with much force and copious illustration. He concluded by a forcible appeal to the feelings of the audience, reminding them that in aiding the cause of good education they were preparing a generation who even in their time would in all probability appear upon the stage of life as jurors, merchants, artisans, and all the other branches of which the community was composed. The formation of a Teachers' Institute was commenced Friday morning at the New School House. There were present between forty and fifty Teachers, and Local Superintendents. Mr. Robertson opened the proceedings. He observed that the present were but preliminary steps; but when these Institutes were properly organized the members should look upon themselves as students' and place themselves under some degree of discipline. Persons qualified would be requested to lecture on the different branches of education or any members of their own body who felt competent to the task might deliver a lecture, while the rest would of course, for the time being, consider themselves under his tuition. Members would also see the necessity of strictly abiding by the rules when they had once enrolled themselves. The object aimed at in the Institute would be mutual improvement. Mr. R. then proceeded to give some admirable lessons on the manner of teaching infants, and the gentle bearing which it was necessary the teacher should assume, and the best method of exciting a spirit of emulation among them. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. Hind, who gave a most excellent practical lecture on Agricultural Chemistry. A small apparatus enabled Mr. Hind to give some very interesting experiments. Mr. Hind's lecture had for its principal object the purpose of showing teachers, trustees and others connected with our Common School system how necessary it was that they should become acquainted with these subjects in order that they might diffuse useful and practical knowledge among the rising generation of farmers in matters relating to their every day occupation, matters upon which the wealth and progress of this fine country so mainly depended. Mr. Hind then proceeded to describe in a most interesting manner how plants drew their constituents from the soil, and the necessity for replacing them by the use of lime in a caustic state and other measures. He then made some remarks on the diseases of vegetables generally, but particularly the rust, a species of fungus of which there were two kinds prevalent in Canada, the yellow and the red. The next subject alluded to was fallowing, which was absolutely necessary in this country, because if the land were left unploughed till spring, so rapid was vegetation in this climate that it would be impossible

for spring grain to catch up with the growth of weeds which had laid in the ground all winter and derived assistance rather than obstruction from spring ploughing. Mr. Hind's lectures gave much satisfaction. He has certainly a most popular style.—[Canadian Free Press, 20th June.

**Lecture on Education.**—The Town Superintendent delivered in the Court House, on Friday evening last, a lecture on Education, replete with sound sentiments well expressed. It was numerously and respectfully attended.—[Niagara Mail, 19th June.

Mr. Johnson's views on education are quite orthodox—he is for educating all to the highest attainable standard, and under his superintendence we expect to see the schools of Niagara reach the highest excellence of which they are capable. His developments with regard to their present condition were upon the whole very satisfactory.—[Chronicle.

**School Section No. 12, Williamsburg.**—Mr. P. Jordon, Teacher. I felt highly gratified with the proficiency the pupils evinced. It was also gratifying to the parents to see with what promptitude and facility the pupils answered abstruse and critical questions. I would mention two pupils, Alexander Bell and George Casselman, who were conspicuous in demonstrating propositions in Euclid; also, solving questions in Mensuration and Algebra, in connection with Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Grammar, Geography, and a theoretical knowledge of the Rudiments of Astronomy. The school was also visited by the Rev. John Dickey and others of distinction.—[Communicated to Prescott Telegraph.

## UNITED STATES.

**Educating Indians.**—By an Act recently passed, the State of New-York has appropriated the annual sum of \$1,000, for the education of ten Indian youths, for three years, in the Normal School, the next term of which commences on the 13th of May.

**Female Medical College.**—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has chartered a College for the Medical education of Females, to be located in Philadelphia. The act of incorporation confers on the Institution the same privileges enjoyed by any other medical school in that State.

**Education among the Cherokees.**—These people support twenty-one Free Public Schools from their own funds, and with a view of raising the standard of Education among them, they have just completed two commodious brick buildings to be used as High Schools, one for each Sex.—[N. Y. Journal of Education.

**Connecticut Normal School.**—A Normal School was opened on the 16th instant, at New Britain, Ct., the people of the village having subscribed \$12,000 in aid of the Institution.—[Ibid.

## Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

**The new Poet Laureate and his Office.**—It is said that Alfred Tennyson will be elevated to the Laureateship if the office be continued. The Poet Laureate was formerly called the King's versifier, and may be traced as far back as 1251, at which period his stipend was one hundred shillings per annum: it is now £100 a-year. In the *History of English Poetry*, Mr. Warton says, "In the reign of Edward IV., the first mention is made of the more dignified appellation of Laureate, which was originally bestowed on John Kay." Mr. Warton is also of opinion that the title arose from the degrees taken at the University of Oxford, on which occasion a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was styled *Poeta Laureatus*.

**The Library and Visits to the British Museum.**—The library of the British Museum contains 450,000 volumes, and it has been calculated by an officer of the Institution that, if they were all required to be placed on one shelf, that shelf would be at least twelve miles in length! The number of visits made to the Reading-rooms of the British Museum for purposes of study and research, in 1810, was 1,950—in 1849, it was 70,371.

**Pension to Mr. Waghorn.**—The Queen has granted a pension of £25 to the widow of Lieut. Waghorn the eminent express traveller and pioneer of the Overland route to India.

**Foreign Scientific Prizes.**—The Royal Geographical Society of England has awarded their yearly gold medal to Col. Fremont of the American army, pioneer of the overland route to California, that gentleman having furnished the world with the greatest amount of Geographical knowledge during the past year. The King of Denmark has also presented a gold medal to Mr. J. R. Hind of the London Observatory for the discovery