

the appearance of having been a long time in that state. On being brought on board, the snow was examined with a microscope, magnifying a hundred times; and the red substance appeared to consist of particles resembling a very minute round seed—all of them being of the same size, and of a deep red color. On their being dissolved in water, the latter assumed the appearance of muddy port wine; and, in a few hours, it deposited a sediment, which was again examined with the microscope. It was found to be composed entirely of red matter, which, when applied to paper, produced a color resembling that of Indian red. It was the opinion of Doctor Wollaston, that this was not a marine production, but a vegetable substance produced in the mountain immediately above."

Among the glaciers, yellow snow is sometimes found. Capt. Scoresby observed snow of an orange color, owing to the presence of minute animals.

What is called 'the snow-line,' is the region where congelation commences. As heated air ascends, how is it that the cold increases as we go up a mountain? The reason is, that the density of the air diminishes as we ascend; and, consequently, its heat is absorbed (becoming latent, as it is called,) so that the temperature falls. Within the tropics the snow-line is generally stationary, because the temperature there does not vary much; but as we recede from the equator the height of the snow-line is more variable, becoming again stationary at the poles. Under the equator this line is many thousand feet above the level of the sea. At forty degrees north latitude, its height is about nine thousand feet above the level of the sea in summer, but in winter it falls lower. At sixty degrees north latitude, the height of the summer snow-line is about three thousand seven hundred feet, but in winter it falls to the level of the sea. At the poles, it is supposed that the snow lies all the year round, the weather changing but little. There are some modifying circumstances which influence the snow-line. Suppose a range of mountains, in the same latitude, with one end reaching the sea. At this end the snow-line will be lower than at any other part; because this portion of the range, being near the sea, is invested, during a large portion of the year, with mists and fogs, which keep down the temperature; while, in the interior, the valleys become heated, and thus force up the snow-line to a greater height. This is the case with the Scandinavian mountains. In the range of the Pyrenees, the two ends are kept cool by the means just stated, and the snow-line is therefore higher in the middle—so that it assumes a convex form. In a range of mountains in Switzerland, the snow-line on their *south* side (exposed to the sun) is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, but on the *north* side it is only three thousand six hundred feet.

Editorial Department.

The Journal of Education.

We have received the first number of this important publication. Its leading objects, as stated in the Prospectus, are, "The exposition of every part of our School System—the publication of official papers on the subject of Schools—the discussion of the various means of promoting the efficiency of Schools, and the duties of all classes of persons in respect to them—furnishing accounts of systems of public instruction in other countries—and the diffusion of information on the great work of popular education generally."

That a publication for the promotion of such objects is a "desideratum in Canada," no one can doubt. If the position assumed by the Editor, in his introductory remarks, that, "The Moral and Intellectual development of the Country is the well-spring of its Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Mineral, and Civil development," is a correct one, (and who can controvert it,) how important it is that an undertaking, involving interests so momentous, should be encouraged and sustained.

Catalano gave evidence of a lively recognition of the fact, that the strength and safety of a community are constituted by the virtue and intelligence of its youth, when, attempting to overthrow the liberties of Rome, he began by insinuating false principles in the minds of the young.

There is a story of an ancient people from whom fifty children were at one time required, in the settlement of a difficulty with a neighboring province.

Instead of these fifty children, they proposed to give as a substitute a hundred men. So highly did they estimate the importance of educating the youth of their community, and so dangerous did they think it to entrust them to the neglect or abuse of the stranger.

Deeply impressed with the truth of the principle expressed in the above quoted paragraph from the Journal of Education, we cannot, as lovers of our country, but feel deeply interested in every movement and influence connected with her educational advancement.

We regard the Journal of Education, in its objects and prospective influences, as being a publication whose importance to the welfare of our country, cannot be exaggerated.

The first number contains much important information, and many valuable suggestions, on the subject of Common Schools, &c.

"The Canadian Gem and Family Visitor."

This first of this valuable addition to the periodical literature of Canada is before us; and from its general appearance, and the character of its articles, we predict for it a favorable reception with the public. It is published monthly by Rev. Joseph H. Leonard, Cobourg; each number containing 38 pages.

We have also received "The Literary Visitor," a Monthly Magazine, devoted to literature; edited by A. N. Murch, Cornwall, C. W. Terms, One Dollar per annum. It is got up in a neat style, each No. containing 16 pages of interesting matter, mostly *original*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Visits with the Sick," came too late for this No. It shall appear in our next. "Submission," by Latona, has been inadvertently mislaid, and shall also have a place in our next.

"Filial Affection" should have a place in our columns, had we not published an article in a previous No. on this subject.

We shall be happy to hear from our excellent friend, Adora, on some other topic.

The kind letter from J. B., of Beachville, enclosing 10s, gave us great pleasure. That the great importance of the work in which we are engaged, and the difficulties with which we have to contend, are appreciated by even a few intelligent friends, is comforting. As Mrs. C.'s subscription had been paid, we have taken the liberty of sending to her address two copies. Anything from the pen of our friend J. B. shall receive a cordial welcome.

Burlington Ladies' Academy.

THE SECOND WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on **TUESDAY**, the 4th day of **JANUARY**, 1848. This will be a favorable time for pupils to enter, as new classes in the several branches will then be formed. The Principal spent the summer vacation in visiting the most popular Female Schools in New York and Massachusetts, with a view of improving the facilities of the Burlington Academy.

A large and valuable addition has been made to the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also to the Historical and Geographical Maps and Charts; and in other respects, valuable improvements have been made.

The Principal and Preceptress are assisted by eight Ladies, eminently qualified to impart instruction in their several departments. In addition to Lectures, given formally and informally, on subjects connected with the health, manners, and appropriate duties of young ladies, courses of Lectures, with experiments and illustrations are given, on Chemistry and Astronomy. The Library connected with the Institution contains over six hundred well selected volumes.

For full information, attention is invited to the Academy Circular, which may be obtained on application to the Principal.

The Academy Building is situated in a pleasant part of the city, and in all its arrangements and furniture, has been fitted up with special reference to the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils.

The Principal invites Ladies and Gentlemen from abroad, at their convenience, to visit the Institution.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, A.M.,
Principal.

Hamilton, November 20, 1847.

The Calliopean is Published on the 9th and 24th of each month, by PETER RUTHEVEN, James Street, Hamilton.

TERMS—One Dollar a year; in all cases payable in advance. Six copies will be sent for Five Dollars; or any one forwarding the names of five subscribers, with the money, free of postage, will receive a copy gratis.

Although "THE CALLIOPEAN" is under the management of the Young Ladies connected for the time being with the Burlington Ladies' Academy, Contributions of a suitable character will be thankfully received from all who take an interest in the work.

All Communications and Remittances must be addressed to the Editress of "THE CALLIOPEAN," Burlington Ladies' Academy, Hamilton Canada West.