

Bent on the ground; the staff he bore, nor back
He waved, nor forward, but like one untaught
He held it motionless; who only saw
Would say that he was mad or void of sense;
But when his chest his deep-toned voice sent forth
With words that fell like flakes of winter snow,
No mortal with Ulysses could compare,
Though little recked we of his outward show."

As an instance of rich word-painting, what can be more admirable than the following from the 14th Book:—

"Less loud the roar of ocean's wave, that driv'n
By stormy Boreas, breaks upon the beach;
Less loud the crackling of the flames that rage
In the deep forest of some mountain glen;
Less loud the wind to wildest fury roused,
Howls in the branches of the lofty oaks;
Than rose the cry of Trojans and of Greeks,
As each, with furious shout, encountered each."

These are all the quotations we have space to give as showing the great result Lord Derby has achieved as a translator, apart from all matter of comparison. A few contrasts with other translations will not, however, be out of place, as showing how graceful couplets are a snare to the translator of strong poetic feeling. We may quote the following lines:—

"A parley Hector asks, a message bears,
We know him by the various plumes he wears;"

Which Lord Derby simply and faithfully renders:—

"Hector, of the glancing plume,
Hath, it seems, some message to impart."

And again out of the following lines of Lord Derby's faithfully rendered:—

"The day shall come when this Imperial toy
And Priam's race, and Priam's royal self,
Shall in one common ruin be o'erthrown."

Pope's genius educes six lines, half of which are necessarily fanciful:—

"The day shall come, the great avenging day,
Which Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay.
When Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fail,
And one prodigious ruin swallow all.
I see the god already from the pole,
Bare his red arms and bid the thunder roll."

We think we have said enough to show that Lord Derby has performed, with remarkable accuracy and power, a labor which has been to him one more of love than of exhausting toil. As a faithful reflex of the Greek, it could hardly be excelled, whilst the vigor of the translation is not easily surpassable. In time it must take the place of Pope's translation in every school in which it is desired to teach the English language in all its purity.—*Leader*.

10. THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE LONDON, U. C.

On Friday, 1st September, the London Collegiate Institute was formally opened, and auspiciously dedicated to the furtherance of the cause of education. Through the exertions of the indefatigable Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, the corner-stone of the London Collegiate Institute was laid on the 17th of last October. In connection with Huron College, this Institution gives London a pre-eminence over all the neighbouring towns west of Toronto.

At the opening, the Bishop of Huron remarked upon the great and manifold changes which he had seen during his comparatively brief experience of thirty-three years, and alluded to the fact that, when he first came to the neighborhood, the ground upon which the institute stands was covered by the forest primeval. He then spoke of the objects of the institute, and of how necessary it was for the permanent welfare and prosperity of the country that boys should receive good sound education, and be duly instructed how to contribute, in after years, to the advancement of their native land. There would be no "birching" or "caning" in that institute, which was intended to be a benefit to the pupils, who ought to make it a point of honor to do all in their power to assist their teachers, by laboring diligently themselves. He prayed that the blessing of heaven might descend upon the work, and that those who were educated there would be truly fitted worthily to discharge their duties in the world, whatever their position might be.

The Opening.—The greater part of yesterday was occupied in receiving scholars, about forty of the resident pupils, and over twenty of the day pupils having presented themselves for admission. Applications have, we understand, been received for sixty boarding scholars, the remainder of whom will arrive between now and Mon-

day next.—The college was visited by the parents and friends of the children during the day, and much pleasure expressed at the admirable arrangements effected for their comfort.—The school will commence with from eighty to a hundred pupils, a number which will insure its success. The teachers have all arrived, and were yesterday making themselves acquainted with their future charge. The head master, the Rev. Arthur Sweetman, M.A., is a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge; the assistant masters, the Rev. Professor Halpin, ex-scholar and classical moderator of Trinity College, Dublin; J. E. Bowers, Esq., B.A., graduate of University College, Toronto, teacher of modern languages, a branch of study to which this gentleman has devoted much of his attention. He speaks French and German with remarkable fluency. J. C. Morris, Esq., of Sandhurst College, is in charge of the sciences, and English branch of instruction, in conjunction with Mr. Smythe. Sergeant-Major Gray, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, is instructor of military drill, a position which he is suited to fill admirably. Mrs. Dampier has the general supervision of the resident pupils, and will be found equal to the task. The boys, yesterday, after receiving their caps, fashioned after the University style, with red tassels, but without gowns, paraded the streets, showing themselves off with evident delight.

The building, now opened for instruction, possesses all the advantages which are deemed requisite for the attainment of this object. Erected on a commanding eminence, the natural advantages of the position have been made use of to the highest degree in the erection of the institution, and all the conveniences and appliances that art has yet devised for the comfort and convenience of the young, and for their assistance in acquiring knowledge, have been introduced. Already a large fountain has been placed in position in front of the building, and handsome walks constructed in the inter-sections of green patches of meadow, which will be utilized to a much greater extent when the designs are fully carried out, when trees and vines will enliven the prospect to the eye of the weary scholar or professor. The building itself partakes of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a mixture of more modern styles, and is a pattern for its graceful simplicity. The design is the production of Mr. Wm. Robinson, our city engineer. The building is built with a main body, and two wings of irregular length, the whole being somewhat of the shape of the letter L, the front facing the south being 190 feet in length, and the western wing 180 feet; the one to the east 100 feet. The main entrance to the building is attained by a broad flight of stairs, on the base of which are erected handsome pillars, surmounted by gas lamps, and which usher the visitors into a handsome porch. From this a fine staircase leads to each story of the building, where communication is obtained by long passage ways to the different apartments of the building. In addition to this, side stairways have been run at convenient distances leading to the ground, securing a speedy exit from any portion in case of fire. The front is further ornamented by large bay windows, which produce a very nice effect, and are amply sufficient to relieve the blank appearance which would otherwise be observable. A handsome cupola, about ten feet wide and twenty high, surmounts the whole. The building is of the height of four stories, the lower one of which is partially underground. In this is situated the culinary department of the institute. A large and airy dining-hall, with bath-rooms, laundries, kitchen, and the other necessities, occupy this floor. Dinner sets of silver ware, with all the accessories, have been provided. In the rear of this portion of the premises is placed the steam-engine and boiler. From this point steam pipes have been run to every portion of the building, thus securing a uniform temperature at any season. The apparatus is on the most approved principle, and so constructed that when the steam has performed the circuit of the building it again returns to the boiler, allowing a free and safe circulation at all times. In addition to this important duty, the engine pumps water from an excellent spring well to the large tank in the attic of the building, from whence it runs, by means of pipes, to every section of the edifice, and to the fountain in front, of which an unlimited supply is thus secured. The design of the projector in this respect is further manifested by the fact, that in every section of the grounds large tanks have been constructed, thirty feet in depth, and of a similar diameter, all communicating from one to the other, and from which a supply can be obtained in case of necessity. These are capable of containing hundreds of thousands of barrels, and can be pumped dry at pleasure. To show the perfection sought to be attained, it may be stated that the washing, ironing, starching, drying, and, in fact, everything reasonable, is to be done by steam, securing much more uniformity and better facilities than by manual labour.

The ground floor of the building, entered from the outside by the main stairway, is where the great and primary objects of the institution will be developed. The entire section of this floor, except the east, or shorter wing, which is retained exclusively for the head master, is occupied by the class-room, to the east being the private