

To Agents.—Our Agents will please not enclose silver or coppers in their letters, if they have not the amount in paper money send the balance in postage stamps, or at some future time. No inconvenience can arise from our not wishing silver forwarded by letter as five shillings pay for eight months,—which can be forwarded if a dollar and half bill cannot be obtained.

Letters sent by private conveyance may be left at either this office or at Union Hotel, No. 112 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Our friends can send us their subscriptions by mail with perfect safety, only be careful to direct them correctly. See first page.

Persons in the City wishing to subscribe for the Tribune can leave their names at Dr. Day's Office, or with either of the proprietors, and the paper will be left at their residence.

Teachers often complain that the fraternity does not hold that position in Society which it is its privilege to enjoy. Not unfrequently do we hear it asserted that they are held in lower esteem than those in any other avocation—and we fear that there is too much truth in the remark, but why is this so? may be asked with propriety? we believe that quite a satisfactory answer may be given. This originated many years back; go back if you please thirty or forty years and enquire concerning the class of teachers the country then possessed, true there were some honourable exceptions to be found among them but all know who know any thing of the Educational history of this province, that our teachers were men who from some cause could not obtain a livelihood by any other means. They were either too lame or too sickly to perform manual labour, too intemperate to receive the confidence of the merchant or mechanic, or too old and indolent to give confidence to any person, so that the hope of employment was far removed. But to obtain a school it was only necessary for them to say "I am a Teacher" and without further inquiry an engagement was made. The result of such engagement most frequently was universal dissatisfaction, intemperance and dissipation too generally followed in the train of such engagements, and schools were not unfrequently staying the progress of the school and the impression on the youthful mind that intemperance was not a vice but an accomplishment. The evils arising from this state of things are very easily conceived, and among others is to be found the feeling and sentiment that prevail even till this day concerning the Teacher's calling. Many a worthy young Teacher has had to struggle long and hard against the prejudices of the people in this and our sister provinces arising from the abuse of the calling in former years. Nor need we shut our eyes to the fact that even now there are teachers who do not respect either themselves or their calling, and thus perpetuate the feeling that prevails, through many parts of the country, toward the teacher and his avocation. We fearlessly assert that when the teachers of this province, or any other place will respect themselves when they will respect their avocation, and labour to elevate it to the position it ought to occupy among the professions, then will the teacher be respected and his calling honoured. No person is deserving of more respect than that young teacher who labours zealously and patiently to develop and strengthen that intellect that God has bestowed upon his creatures. No calling is more sacred, more important in its nature or more useful (the labor of God's servants excepted) than that of the instruction of the young, and he who does not feel its importance and see in it an honour above all other occupations, is not worthy a position among those who are devoting themselves unreservedly to this calling.

We were glad to hear from our late and much lamented Chief Superintendent, the declaration that no person who was reported to him of intemperate habits should hold the position of teacher of the youth of this Province, and we believe he carried out that sentiment strictly; from such a course much good must arise; it would aid materially in wiping out the stain that has so long disgraced the teacher's calling in the Province, and we hope our present Chief will follow out strictly so worthy an example. Let our teachers then understand what is required for their elevation. They must respect themselves if they wish to be respected. The adage, "The teacher makes the School," is true to the letter, and equally true

is it that Teachers make their profession; and he who so far neglects to honor his profession as to bring disgrace or disrespect on his calling, is not worthy of the honored name of "Teacher," nor scarcely that of "man." We do hope for the future that we shall hear less complaining of the want of respect, etc., and more laudations of the interest of the people, the zeal of the Teachers, and the co-operation of all to render our Schools efficient and useful. Let each vie with his neighbour in the promotion of the cause of education among us, and let each teacher bear in mind as he respects himself, so will he be respected by those with whom he associates.

TEMPERANCE.

We are glad to see the friends of the cause still making efforts for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. The Sons still show signs of vitality. At a recent meeting of the Grand Division held at Sussex, £35 were appropriated in aid of maintenance of the "Temperance Telegraph." A communication from the Grand Division of Maine was read, extending an invitation to the "Sons" of this Province to meet the "Body" on the 12th June next in Portland, Me., to participate in the Grand Jubilee to be held in that City.

A public Temperance meeting was recently held in Bloomfield, Norton, K. C., at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present.—Elias S. Wetmore, Esq., J. P., occupied the Chair. Lectures were delivered on the occasion, and funds granted to defray expenses.

The last number of the "Temperance Telegraph" comes to us shewing marks of improvement. It has a new heading with new type, and every way mechanically improved. We wish its enterprising proprietor every success.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. T.—We forwarded your communication to the "Board of Education" your suggestions are worthy of their consideration.

T. B. Yarmouth.—We have placed your name on the list. The mattresses are in the hands of Mr. T., who will make sales for you. Please send particulars—the kind, style, and price of cushions.

We hope our agents and friends will remember the notice we gave last week of change of office address Office, 100 Union St. Address. Will our Agents when writing to us on business give, at the same time, any item of Local News that may be at hand or even the prospects of the country, the progress of vegetation, the appearance of crops, or any thing that might form an item of news; we would receive such as a favour.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

For the Weekly Tribune.

Messrs. Editors,—

I was much pleased in reading your Editorial in the 8th No. of the Weekly Tribune, headed CITY SCHOOLS. You selected choice colours in portraying the character of the citizens of St. John in respect to the interest they take in Educational matters. The inhabitants of the Province (I believe) may be estimated at about 220,000, and the City of St. John claims one-fifth of that number which will be 44,000, and not one Parish school-house in the City except one in Carleton. This demonstrates the interest taken by our people in the Education of the rising generation, and the welfare of the teachers. The truth of the description given by you of the school-rooms and, at least, of some of their localities, is correct beyond dispute. For two years I taught a large school in the City of St. John—paid for the room at the rate of £12 per annum; it was located in a very damp and unhealthy place, and but poorly ventilated; truly the poisonous gasses which I inhaled there sowed the seeds of that disease which, I believe, will ultimately terminate in my dissolution.

You spoke of the elevation of teachers. Pray what do you mean? Do you mean to make an attempt at raising teachers from their present condition to that standard of respectability which their calling demands? If so, I for one will bid you God speed. I believe, Sirs, that no class of persons at this present moment is held in so low an estimation as the school teachers of the pre-

sent day. The cutters of wood and drawers of water are held in higher estimation than the teacher. If, therefore, you can devise a plan by which the teachers may be elevated to that position in society which their calling deserves, you will surely immortalize your names much more, in my opinion, than did Wellington his at Waterloo. I think there must be a combination of instrumentalities for the accomplishment of this desirable end. There should be in the first place, unanimity amongst the teachers themselves; and when once unanimously agreed upon any measure they may wish to adopt, who, I ask, will be able effectually to oppose them? Secondly, the co-operation of the honorable Board of Education in the encouragement of good teachers, and the discouragement of bad ones; and lastly, we have the Weekly Tribune to spread far and wide the measures adopted for the elevation of the teacher and for the advocacy of such measures as are needed. Teachers' institutions now being established through the Province is a step towards progress, it is a step forward. The County of York is still behind in this respect,—the cause of the delay is unknown to me. However, I hope that something will be done in this County this summer.—You must give them a hint occasionally.

Yours, &c., G. J.

April 28th, 1860.

ESSAY.

Read before the last meeting of the St. John County Teachers' Institute by Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, on Mathematics.

Concluded.

Again, Mathematics by accustoming us to examine and not take things upon trust, gives a stimulus to the mind, and as by giving us a clear and extensive knowledge of the system of the Universe, it creates a profound respect or rather reverence of the Almighty Creator, so it dissipates those mean and narrow thoughts which ignorance is apt to beget. They also serve as a pleasant entertainment for those hours which young men throw away upon their vices as they tend to make solitudes not only easy but even desirable. They may, in fact, be said to be to the mind what exercise is to the body, the means of producing a healthy constitution.

If we consider the extent of our acquaintance with the heavenly bodies, their order, courses, periods of revolution, distances, &c.; and that it is with admiration or even sagacity, with the extraordinary powers of number and Geometry.

With respect to light how imperfect, or rather unsuccessful, would not our inquiries be about this body without Geometry.

In Mechanics, Mathematicians demonstrate the laws of motion and the rules of calculation in engineering, laying out railway curves, &c., the laws of gravity, the doctrine of projectiles, the descent and weight of heavy bodies when they fall freely and when they lie on inclined planes, the laws of pendulous bodies and many others.

The usefulness of Mathematics in several other departments of the arts and sciences will on a little consideration be quite obvious. As, for instance, every body knows that Chronology and Geography are indispensable to a correct knowledge of history, a relation of a matter of fact being very imperfect without the circumstances of time and place. To have a true idea of any city or country we ought to know its relations of place, climate, length of days, &c., and no one will question the connection or assistance of Mathematics in determining these relations.

To the investigations of Geometry and Optics we owe the rules of light and shadows, a thing so important to a proficiency in the art of painting.

Examine architecture, there is scarcely any part of Mathematics that is not subservient to it in some way or other; as, for instance, Geometry and Arithmetic for the proper measurement of a building, plans, models, computation of materials, times and charges, the proper construction of its arches and vaults; Mechanics for its strength, and Optics for the symmetry and beauty of the whole. It must however be admitted that he who would pretend to draw without any other knowledge of the art but the geometrical rules of perspective, or compose music merely from his acquaintance with harmonic proportion would produce very awkward performances, since these arts, besides the stiffness of rules, require fancy, genius and taste. Yet nevertheless these arts owe their state of perfection to Mathematics, as laying the foundation of their theory and af-

fording them rules which when once invented are securely relied on by the artist.

It would be almost an endless task to relate all the purposes in public and private business to which Arithmetic applies. If we should feel the want of it in the easiest calculations, how much more would we in the more difficult ones as Interest, Simple and Compound, Annuities, &c., in which it is incredible how much the ordinary rules and tables expedite business calculations. It is not only the means by which private transactions are carried on and recorded, but also the public accounts of a nation, in regard to the number and increase of its inhabitants, the improvement of lands, its imports and exports, the balance of trade and public moneys or revenues.

The uses of Geometry are not less numerous than those of Arithmetic, it is necessary in measuring distances, laying down plans, and maps of countries, for the measurement of plains and solids, in surveying and gauging, and others, but those mentioned will suffice for the present. By this science we sell land by the measure as we do cloth, workmen are paid by the superficial, as also by the solid measure of their work, and the quantity of liquors is determined for the due regulation of their price and duty.

From Astronomy we have the regular disposition of our time in a due succession of years, which are kept within their limits with regard to the return of the seasons and the motives of the sun. The time of the tides and other changes also are determined by this science, and are not nearly all its calculations based on Mathematics.

Mathematics are also highly servicable to a nation in military affairs as in fortifications. Geometry determining the lines and angles that contribute most their strength.

Navigation which is a particular application of Geometry and Astronomy, owing to the very many advantages accruing to Commerce therefrom, deserves our attention, even many of the improvements in Naval Architecture these late years, are ascribable to the Mathematics.

In conclusion as an instance of the estimation in which these sciences were held by the ancients Pythagoras is said to have written over the entrance to his School, "Let no one enter here ignorant of Geometry."

SOLUTION OF QUESTION

11th. QUEST. Suppose a Maypole 150 feet high 40 feet from the base.—Required—The length of the parts.

SOLUTION.—The part of the Pole broken off forms, with the part standing and the ground, a right-angled triangle; 40 feet being the base, the distance from the foot of the pole at which the broken part strikes the ground. The square of the base, consequently, is equal to the difference between the squares of the sides; but the difference between the squares of any two lines is equal to the rectangle under their sum and difference; as their sum is 150 feet, the whole length of the pole, their difference is easily obtained by dividing 40 squared by 150, which is equal to 10 2/3 feet. Then add half the sum to half the difference and we get the greater part, and subtract half the difference from half the sum, and we get the less, thus, 75 + 5 1/3 = 80 1/3 the part blown down, and 75 - 5 1/3 = 69 2/3 the part standing.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The history of the disease in this country, so far as is known, is as follows:—In the month of May, 1859, there arrived in Boston from Holland four Dutch cows, directed to W. W. Chenery, of Belmont. These cows were black, thick skinned, large, and said to be great milkers. On landing they appeared hungry, thirsty, and neglected, and one of them it is said had not been on her legs for twenty days. Two of these cows were so feeble they had to be carted to Belmont, some six miles from Boston. A few days after arrival, on the 31st of May, one of the cows died. On the 2nd of June a second died; and on the 30th of June a third died. The fourth is now alive and doing well. In all, Mr. Chenery has within a year lost 27 head of cattle of other importations, then on his premises. The disease was not supposed contagious till recently. The first symptoms of the disease are a drooping of the head, a cough, a refusal to eat, and a panting for breath. At present the disease is confined to a territory about twelve miles square, a territory abounding in cattle. All trade is suspended, the cattle are forbidden, under a penalty, to be sold; and the herds are ordered by the Commissioners to be closely kept on their premises.—Albany Argus.