

and comment. The United States at that time was torn by civil strife, and could not therefore be expected to contribute much.

In point of size the Paris Exhibition of the present year exceeds them all, and in many respects differs from those which have preceded it. A correspondent in an English paper says: "The programme of the plans includes a concentration in the Champ de Mars, in the building, and the park surrounding it, of everything connected with the material life of the races that inhabit the globe. In the building itself we are to have the raw materials and manufactured goods, useful and ornamental as in former exhibitions, with many details peculiar to this one; but in the surrounding park will be found the feature of most striking interest—the Ethnological Department, as it may be called. Here we are to see the people of remote countries living as far as may be, as they live at home, eating, drinking, working and talking, dressed as if at home, and trying to persuade themselves that they are so.—We are to have real Russians in real Russian peasant houses, built by themselves of Russian timber; real Moors, dressed in their native dress, and living in houses decorated by their own hands after their native designs, (the last *Illustrated News* showed them to us, paint pot in hand painting away at wall and wainscott); Japan is to be there, and China, with all their quaint array of bamboo houses, bamboo-furniture, bamboo-everything that isn't made of paper; eating rice and smoking opium, and compounding delicate dishes of rat and puppy, and birds' nest for capricious Western appetites."

In glancing at the principal International Exhibitions which have taken place, we have of course omitted to make mention of the great Sydenham Palace, which is a fixture and which in beauty and extent far exceeds all the rest.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

XII. Literary and Scientific Intelligence

DR. CANIFF'S "BAY OF QUINTE."—"A History of the Bay of Quinte," by William Caniff, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, of Belleville, is shortly to be published. The object of the work is to supply an account of the settlement of this section of Upper Canada, which was, indeed, the first spot occupied by the United Empire Loyalists who planted the colony. At the present period of the history of British North America, an authentic history of this kind cannot fail to be exceedingly valuable and interesting. Dr. Caniff is a descendant of those of whom he writes, and a native of the Bay. He has, for a considerable time past, been gradually collecting the material for this work.

—*ECCO HOMO*.—The curiosity of the literary world to ascertain the authorship of that remarkable book, "Ecco Homo," has at last been gratified. The *London Spectator* announces his name as Mr. Seeley, Professor of Latin in the London University, and son of Mr. Seeley, the Low Church publisher of Fleet street, himself also an author of some celebrity. Professor Seeley was a Cambridge Medalist in 1857.

MODEL OF A FRENCH CANADIAN VILLAGE.—The College of St. Anne, at the request of J. C. Taché, deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared, in relief, an accurate plan of the village, with the church and college, to be sent to the Paris Exposition. This is a good idea. Perhaps Upper Canada would get up for the same exposition a back-woods village, with the stumps in the streets and gardens, and the inevitable store, mill, blacksmith's shop, and school-house.—*Montreal Witness*.

XIII. Educational Intelligence.

—*ONTARIO COLLEGE, PICTON, U.C.*—Master: F. C. Emberson, Esq., B.A., Oxon. Fellows: 1. Claude Long, Esq., B.A., Exeter College, Oxon; 2. A University Graduate in Holy Orders. Professor of French, M. De St. Remy. Professor of Drawing, George Ackerman, Esq. Teacher of Drilling and Fencing, Mr. T. O'Brien. Bursar, Captain Downes. Fees per term, inclusive Tuition, \$16; Board, \$52. Extras, Drawing, \$5; German, \$5; Music, \$7.50. The year is divided into three terms; the total cost per annum, including stationery, &c., will be \$204. Brothers, each \$180. Sons of Clergy, do. Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils may take the double journey from and to Picton by Rail or Steamboat at a single fare. The object of this school is to train boys for the Universities, the Civil Service, Army, &c., so that they may compete, without disadvantage, with those educated in England. The system emulated will be that perfected by Dr. Arnold, at Rugby. All pupils will be expected to attend morning and evening prayers, but no religious test will be required in order to admission to the school. The upper forms are separated into two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. In the latter

the study of Modern languages, book-keeping, &c., is substituted for that of Latin, Verse, and Greek. The services of a Matron as well as of a Master in holy orders are being secured. The School opens on May 1st., next. The school is beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, at Picton. —The building cost \$20,000, and is fitted with all modern improvements, &c. There are 100 acres of land attached. There will be a library, cricket field, gymnasium, and play-ground; good bathing, and skating, boating and fishing. Application for admission to be made to the Head Master, or the Bursar, Picton, C.W., or to the Rev. T. A. Parnell, Kingston.

—*HURON COLLEGE*.—It is understood that the Rev. W. Wickes, M.A., [late Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng.] has entered upon his duties as Principal and Divinity Professor of Huron College, succeeding Dean Hellmuth in those positions. The *London Free Press* says: We feel sure that the community in general in this diocese will wish him abundant success, and that the important institution of which he has the charge may grow to become powerful for good in the western portion of the province. —*Echo*.

—*KNOX COLLEGE*.—The services in connection with the closing of the term of Knox College, took place on 3rd. inst. The exercises began by singing a portion of a psalm, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Ormiston. The Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. Willis, then delivered an interesting address on the history of the College, which he traced from its foundation, but especially from the time of his first connection with the institution in 1847 to the present time. The Principal dwelt on the benefits which Knox College had conferred on the country since its foundation, and the prominent position which many of its students have since taken, not only in this but in other countries. The Reverend Principal, in stating that he was then twenty years connected with the institution, felt himself called upon to enter at greater length than usual into the history of the institution, and the effect of its teachings on the Church and country. Before doing so, however, he reported the more immediate results of the work of the session that had just closed—which, as appeared from his statement, were exceedingly gratifying and favourable. The numbers in the classes exceeded the average; and those enrolled as prospective students, or students in the preparatory course, were increasing, especially those attending the class at University College. The reverend gentleman referred to the fact so generally mourned over—that the candidates for the University were usually fewer than the needs of the Church called for, and held that the state of their College gave cause for thanks and for taking courage. Statistical reports of the schemes of the Canada Presbyterian Church, presented at the last Synod, gave proof of the extending influence of the Church throughout the Province, and of the confidence which the congregations reposed in the College, as evinced by their increased contributions, which corresponded with the advancing social prosperity of the country. He then paid a high tribute to his venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Burns, as having been so actively concerned in laying the foundation of the College, 22 years ago, and as having by his activity and zeal secured from parts abroad such a large accession to the stock of books in the library of the institution. These walls, said the Principal, if they could speak, would confess that nearly half of the whole library was due to his veteran colleague's indefatigable labours in behalf of this branch of the College. The speaker then referred to the early exertions of Professor Rintoul and Professor Esson, as having been the earliest labourers in the institution, and next made reference to his own acceptance of the Theological Chair in the winter of 1847. Looking at the period that had since elapsed—two decades—he proceeded to speak of those who, after doing their duty here, had gone to their heavenly reward, and of others who were still labouring effectively in other countries, benefiting their fellow men by the instruction received in Knox College. They could find in the present lists of the Canada Presbyterian Church, that between 100 or 125 of their pastors were educated at the College, including some who had received part of their training at the sister hall now identified with their own—that of the United Presbyterian body. It was truly pleasant to look at these labourers occupying so many posts all over the country, from Metis to Sarnia, bearing aloft the standard of the Gospel, and bringing the influence of sound doctrine, missionary zeal, and high morality to bear on their fellow-countrymen, especially in the many sequestered portions of the country where the forest had but recently yielded to the feller's axe; or localities which had not long ago been the hunting-grounds of the Indian—congregating scattered families, comforting the emigrant stranger, and establishing the ordinances of the Sabbath and habits of Sabbath observance where they would otherwise have been disregarded.