

5, 1854, to whose memory this stone is erected by the men of his Company—"Cast down but not destroyed," Corinthians, iv 9." Who does not look with respect on these poor soldiers, and who does not feel envy for the lot of one so honored? There are fourteen other graves in the same row, of which only one is identified. Sir George Cathcart's resting-place is marked by a fine monument, for which his widow has expressed her thanks to those who raised it to the memory of their beloved commander. There is an inscription upon it commemorating the general's services, and the fact that he served with the Russian armies in one of their most memorable campaigns—the date of his untimely and glorious death, and an inscription in the Russian language stating who and what he was who reposes beneath. In the second row to the east there are two graves without any inscription on the stones, the third is marked by a very handsome circular pillar of hewn stone, surmounted by a cross, and placed upon two horizontal slabs. On the pillar below the cross in front is this inscription—"To Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, killed in the action, Nov. 5, 1854;" beneath these words are a cross sculptured in the stone, and the letters "I. H. S.;" and there is a Russian inscription on the back to save the tomb from desecration. At the foot of the tomb there is an elaborately carved stone lozenge surmounting a slab, and on the lozenge is engraved the crest of the deceased, with some heraldic bird springing from the base of a coronet with the legend "Foi pour devoir, C. F. S. Æ 36." How many an absent friend would have mourned around his tomb. Close at hand is a handsome monument to Sir John Campbell, than whom no soldier was ever more regretted or more beloved by those who served under him, and not far apart in another row is a magnificent sarcophagus in black Devonshire marble to the memory of Sir R. Newman, of the Grenadier Guards, who also fell in Inkermann. With all their memorials of death behind us, the front wall at Cathcart's Hill has ever been a favourite spot for gossips and spectators, and sayers of jokes, and raconteurs of bons mots, or such jeux d'esprit as find favour in circles military. It has now lost the attraction of position, and retains only its graver, more melancholy, and more natural interest.—*Times Cor.*

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—RETURN OF DR. KANE AND LIEUT. HARTSTEIN.

Dr. Kane has returned in safety from his long Arctic sojourn. The object of the expedition was to search for Sir John Franklin. However praiseworthy the object, from the course which Dr. Kane marked out for himself, it was regarded by many of those best acquainted with the Northern region, as very unlikely to be successful. Like many of his predecessors, Dr. Kane has returned to tell what is but a "twice told tale." The story of his travels is shortly told. The Kane Expedition left New York on the 31st May, 1853, purposing to be absent for about the space of two years. The *Advance* succeeded in reaching Smith's Sound on the 6th August following. After many hardships and much risk they gained the northern face of Greenland by the 10th September. Here the vessel was frozen in, and the party was exposed to a degree of cold, seldom if ever experienced by any previous explorers. From this place they commenced to search for the long lost navigators, in March 1854, crossing the ice at a temperature of 57° below zero. Dr. Kane surveyed the Greenland coast towards the Atlantic, "fronting due north," until his progress was checked by a mighty glacier which rose 500 feet in height. This he considers to be the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland, or the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic. He also got a sight of the great Polyna or open sea, which is supposed to surround the pole, and of which so much has been lately written. An area of 8,000 square miles was seen entirely free from ice. With a party of volunteers, the Dr. then tried to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, with the view of falling in with Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, passing over the track of Baffin's travel, and riding out a heavy gale in an open boat. He was obliged, however, to return to his ship, after various exciting adventures. The winter of 1854-5 proved a very severe one; the sailors were almost all attacked by the scurvy, and in other respects subjected to privations of which the inexperienced can have but faint ideas; all, however, with the exception of three, finally recovered. Dr. Kane perceiving that no chance remained of rescuing his brig from her icy prison-house, wisely deserted her in lat. 78° 45', and made his way southward by the help of boats and sledges. They left the ship on 17th May, crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats along with them. Travelling on for 316 miles, they reached Cape Alexander in 31 days, and then embarked on open water, having supported themselves all the time with what they shot by the way. "From Cape Alexander," to use the words of a narrator, "they travelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting eider duck and seal and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape Fork they burnt up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, they then steered for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they providentially

landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 miles and eighty-one days of constant exposure. From Oor-nivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish sailing vessel for England. By great good fortune, they touched at Dize, where they were met by Captain Hartstein's Expedition."

The Hartstein expedition, fitted out by Congress, left New York on May 30, 1855, to search for Dr. Kane, whom they happily found under the above circumstances, and whom they have brought back in safety, along with his gallant comrades, arriving on the evening of Thursday last.—*Globe.*

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The British *Whig* notifies the tax payers of Kingston of the fact, that there is a Common School Library in that city, containing 1 800 volumes of standard works of every description, and from which they may draw books as tax-payers. The Library is open every Monday and Thursday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.... The Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, having, at the invitation of the Warden visited the harbour and pier at Collingwood, a correspondent of the *Northern Advance* thus reports their visit to the Common School at Collingwood, 19th Oct:—A school room was also visited, well supplied with all the modern scientific apparatus for the instruction of children and youth in what pertains to an English education, including an Orrery, Globes, Maps, &c. The Principal of the School not being within at the time, some of the assistants frankly and with much intelligence answered the various questions put to them, and shewed how and for what purpose the various apparatus and instruments were used. It is thought that this establishment, and several others, are much indebted to Mr. Sheriff Smith for their formation, as well as for many munificent gifts.... The Municipal Council of the County of Elgin has granted the sum of Ten pounds towards the establishment of a Common School Teachers' Library for the County. The president of the Teachers' Association thus refers to the matter:—So prompt, generous and liberal an action on the part of the County Council, cannot fail to be appreciated by every one who wishes to see the blessings of sound knowledge and wholesome instruction diffused among the rising generation; and to see, as an essential preliminary to this, the qualifications of Teachers much advanced beyond their present standard, this being the immediate object of the grant. This is the first instance in all Canada, that a Society of Common School Teachers has been favored with pecuniary aid by a Municipal body.... The Managers of Knox's College have recently purchased from Dr. Clark the house and outbuildings known as Elmsley Villa, which were occupied by the Governor from 1849 to 1851. Several lots in the rear are included in the purchase, and the amount to be paid is £5,250.... The session of the College for the coming winter was opened on Thursday, with a lecture by Rev. G. P. Young, on the "Philosophy of Memory".... The Local Superintendent for the Township of Niagara, in a letter to the *Mail*, thus refers to the recent examination of the Queenston Common School:—Besides the very healthy condition of the school in knowledge, the order observed deserves eulogy. The regularity with which pupils leave their seats form into classes and resume their seats again and indeed the methodical conduct of each scholar causes the school to present the aspect, not of the copy of a model school, but rather of a model school itself. It has been said that "Order is nature's first law." This principle or motto cannot be kept too prominently before the minds of youth; such habits not only enable the pupil to make greater progress in his studies, but they accompany him through life, making him the gentleman as well as the man of business habits. Among others who spoke in terms of commendation at the close of the examination was A. Shaw, Esq., one of the trustees. He expressed his agreeable surprise at the progress of the School as well as at the order and genteel deportment of the pupils. The commendation bestowed upon the teacher, (of which he was richly deserving) and upon his school, was received with approbation by the visitors present.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The annual Convocation of Trinity College was held in the College Hall, on Saturday, the 27th October. After the usual prayers, the Chancellor, Sir J. B. Robinson, admitted the following gentlemen to degrees:

D. C. L.

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, John Hawkins Hagarty, Phillip Michael Van Koughnet; *Professors of Law.*