

The Condemned Marshals of France.—Of the nine marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles de Laval, Marshal de Retz, was hanged at Nantz in 1440, Marshal Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment. Louis de Luxembourg, Constable of France, was beheaded on the Place de Greve, in 1475, for conspiracy and rebellion against Charles VII. and Louis XI. Charles de Gontant, created Duc de Biron by Henry IV., was a son of the great soldier whom that Monarch declared to be the "right hand" of his throne, and ancestor of the Marquis de Gontant Biron, now French Ambassador at Berlin. The Duc de Biron, after covering himself with glory at Ivry and Arques, was discontented with the treatment which he received from the King, and, though he was made Governor of Burgundy, he several times conspired against Henry IV., who pardoned him again and again. His last crime was to propose to Spain and Savoy that France should be dismembered; and as a reward of his treason, the Duke of Savoy was to bestow on him the hand of his daughter, and he was to be created the reigning Prince of Burgundy and Perigord. The plot was discovered, and Henry IV., who entertained a deep affection for his old companion in arms, was ready to forgive even this act of treachery if the Duc de Biron would have acknowledged his misdeeds. But he would not, and he was beheaded within the walls of the Bastille in 1602. Henry II., Duc de Montmorency, was taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudry by the royal troops, and beheaded in the Court yard of the capital at Toulouse in 1632, and in the same year Marshal de Marillac, arrested while at the head of his army for plotting against Cardinal Richelieu, was beheaded on the Place de Greve. Baron de Luckner, who had served under Frederick II. in Prussia, entered the French army before the Revolution, and rallying to the Republican cause, was created Marshal of France and appointed to the command of the army of the North. After achieving some insignificant triumphs over the Austrians at Courtrai and Valenciennes, he was suspected of trafficking with the enemy, and being brought before the Revolutionary tribunal in 1794, was condemned to death and guillotined. Philippe de Noailles, Duc de Mouchy, who attempted to defend Louis XVI. from the popular fury, was also a victim of the Revolution, for both he and his wife were sent to the scaffold during the same year; and the list of French Marshals brought to a violent end terminates with Marshal Ney who was shot upon the 7th December, 1815.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Accidents in England by Machinery.—A terrible list is that comprised in the returns of deaths and injuries in factories for the half year ending April 30th last. The tale of slaughter and maiming reads like a record of the results of a fierce and sanguinary struggle on the battlefield, and is a grim satire on the proverbially gentle arts of peace. Within the period mentioned 162 persons were killed in factories, 491 were so much injured as to necessitate the amputation of a limb or part of a limb, 390 received fractures of one sort or another, 257 were wounded more or less seriously in the head or face, and there were 2,340 injuries of a less grave nature, such as lacerations, contusions, &c.,—in all 3,040 casualties in places of industry in six months. With regard to the causes of this sad catalogue of disasters we have one remark to make. While admitting the probability of the great bulk of them being due to carelessness on the part of the victims themselves, we must confess to a fear, justified by some amount of personal knowledge, that for this very carelessness, with its lamentable consequences, employers are in many instances chiefly responsible, in that they place the working of rapidly-moving and dangerous machinery in the hands of persons incompetent by reason of youth or inexperience, from whom the exhibition of much caution is not to be expected. Evidently there is need for the exercise of more conscientiousness in the process of manufacture of other articles besides those of food and drink.—*The Lancet.*

Collegiate Institutions in the United States.—Collegiate progress during the past year has been most marked in the United States. The Republic now boasts of no less than 298 Collegiate institutions. The total number of degrees conferred by them was 4,493, not including 375 honorary. Out of this number, 198 ladies received degrees. The question of sex necessitated a change in the nomenclature of the degrees, and the ladies' parchments therefore bear titles of "Mistresses," "Maids," and "Sisters of Art" and "Mistresses of Literature," instead of "Masters" and "Bachelors." The West has shown the most liberality in opening its colleges to both sexes, the report

showing that Illinois has 13 colleges in which women have the same educational privileges as men; Wisconsin, 4; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 4; Ohio, 10; and Indiana, 9; while the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have but 7 each. Notwithstanding the constant drain upon the popular pocket for benefactions to academies, seminaries, and general charities, the colleges have been handsomely remembered. During the year, Trinity College received \$65,000; the Wesleyan University, \$7,750; Yale College, \$196,284; Amherst, \$82,100; Harvard University, \$158,075; Mount Holyoke, \$3,500; Tuft's College, \$86,000; Williams College, \$13,635; Cornell University, \$185,000; Ingham University, \$8,500; Madison University, \$80,000; St. Lawrence University, \$15,960; Union College, \$19,500; Vassar College, \$6,000; Wells College, \$100,000; College of New Jersey, \$386,000; and Rutgers's College, \$78,607; in all, \$4,493,000, which has come from the generous ambition of the people to enlarge the facilities of education. Arrangements have been made for the erection of thirteen new colleges—a sure sign of the healthy growth of the education department.

Extent of the United States.—The United States have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea-coast of more than 4,000 miles, and a lake coast of 1,200 miles. One of our rivers is the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England. Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than Scotland. From Maine to Ohio is further than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power, and population.—*N. O. Morning Star.*

Silence.—Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together; that at length they may emerge, full-formed and majestic, into the day-light of life which they are henceforth to rule. Not William the Silent only, but all the considerable men I have known, and the most undiplomatic and unstrategic, forebore to babble of what they were creating and projecting. Nay, in thy own mean perplexities, do thou thyself but hold thy tongue for one day, on the morrow how much dearer are thy purposes and duties; what wreck and rubbish have these mute workmen within thee swept away, when intrusive noises were shut out! Speech is too often, not as the Frenchman defined it, the art of concealing thought, but of quite stifling and suspending it, so that there is none to conceal. Speech, too, is great, but not the greatest. Speech is silver, silence is golden; or, as I might rather express it, speech is of time, silence of eternity.—*Carlyle.*

Dublin School of Art.—There are, just now, six vacancies in the salaried list of students at the National Training School, South Kensington. There should be little difficulty in procuring a goodly representation from the Dublin School of Art, in the filling up of these vacancies, if one may judge from recent performances. Under the able conduct of Mr. Lyne, the students of the Royal Dublin Society's Schools have made such wonderful progress that they need have little fear of competition from any quarter; and, if they enter the lists for those vacancies, we have little doubt they will acquit themselves with distinction. Each of the successful candidates will receive a salary of \$5 per week, to which, in the case of students who come from places outside London, a maintenance allowance of \$4 a week will be added. These allowances will be granted for one session only, but they may be renewed, at the discretion of the Board, for a period not to exceed five sessions. None but those who have already taken the society's first certificate in art will be qualified to compete. Students from Ireland are to qualify themselves at the Schools of the Royal Dublin Society. In addition to these vacancies the Council of the London Art Union offer two prizes of \$175 and \$75 respectively, for the best design for the decoration of a circular tazza, according to the dimensions set forth in a printed form. These prizes are open to all past or present students in schools of art in which painting on pottery is taught. "The designs are to be on paper, in water colours or temper, of the size to suit the tazza, and are to be sent to the Society's house, 444, West Strand, on any day from the first to the seventh of May next." It would not be much matter of surprize if some owner of the fertile brains and cunning fingers which have lately contributed to make the name of Belleek famous were to bear off either of those worthy objects of emulation.—*Freeman.*

The Effects of Worry.—That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work, is evident from noting the