

For in winter's frost or in summer's heat
I wander away with noiseless feet ;
E'en tender youth or manhood's prime,
All, all must bow to Father Time.

Oh! many a change have I seen in my day :
I have seen the heart wither in slow decay ;
I have seen the form that was high and proud
Wrapt in the mould'ring, silent shroud ;
I have seen the young mother, with trembling joy,
Smile o'er the sleep of her first-born boy ;
I have seen grim Death, in search of his prey,
Smile on the sleeper and bear him away.

I have seen the spot where the forest stood,
And the cedar waved in the mighty wood,
Where the dark, rank moss on the branches clung,
And the poisonous vine in its festoons hung ;
But a change has come o'er the forest scene,
And the city stands where the woods have been ;
Where the foot of man ne'er trod for fear,
The corn stands ripe in the golden ear.

In my ruthless grasp I encompass all,
And my power is felt by the great and small ;
Oh! the fresh green spring and the autumn's rime,
All, all come under the hand of Time.
I travel along with a silent pace,
But I furrows leave on each young face ;
And the eye that is strong in the morning light
May be glassy and fixed ere the close of night.

EDUCATION.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMMS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

CXXXII.

ARCHDEACON PALEY AT CAMBRIDGE.

Paley was fortunate in his education. He was born at Peterborough, i. e. 1743: during his infancy, his father removed to Gliggleswick, in Yorkshire, having been appointed head-master of King Edward's School, in that place. He was educated under his paternal roof, and soon distinguished himself by great abilities, a studious disposition, and a rare ripeness of intellect. In his seventeenth year he was entered a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge; when his father declared that he would turn out a very great man, for he had by far the clearest head he had ever met with in his life. The event fully verified his parent's declaration. He graduated in 1763, and was senior wrangler. After completing his academical course, he became tutor in an academy at Greenwich; next, curate of Greenwich; and fellow of his College, and lecturer in the University on Moral Philosophy and the Greek Testament. Among his preferences he received the archdeaconry of Carlisle. As a writer he is distinguished for power of intellect, skill in argument, and strong, exact, and clear style. His great works are on Moral and Political Philosophy, the Evidences of Christianity, and Natural Theology. Both in his metaphysical and ethical views, Paley was a follower of Locke. His merits are thus summed up by Bishop Tarton:—

"It has long been denied the glory of Socrates, that he brought Philosophy from the schools of the learned to the habitations of men—by stripping it of its technicalities, and exhibiting it in the ordinary language of life. There is no one in modern times who has possessed the talent and disposition for achievements of this kind to an equal extent with Paley; and we can scarcely conceive any one to have employed such qualities with greater success. The transmutation of metals into gold was the supreme object of the alchemist's aspirations. But Paley had acquired a more enviable power. Knowledge, however abstruse, by passing through his mind, became plain common sense—stamped with the characters which ensured it currency in the world."

Paley thus strikingly remarks on Teaching:—

Education, in the most extensive sense of the word, may comprehend every preparation that is made in our youth for the sequel of our lives; and in this sense I use it. Some such preparation is necessary for all conditions, because without it they must be miserable, and probably

will be vicious when they grow up, either from the want of the means of subsistence, or from want of rational and inoffensive occupation. In civilized life, everything is effected by art and skill. Whence, a person who is provided with neither (and neither can be acquired without exercise and instruction) will be useless; and he that is useless will generally be at the same time mischievous, to the community. So that to send an uneducated child into the world, is injurious to the rest of mankind; it is little better than to turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets.

CXXXIII.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AT ETON.

This distinguished naturalist, and great friend to the advancement of science, was born in Argyle-street, London, in 1743. He received his earliest education under a private tutor; at nine years of age, he was sent to Harrow School, and was removed, when thirteen, to Eton. He is described in a letter from his tutor as being well-disposed and good-tempered, but so immoderately fond of play, that his attention could not be fixed to study. When fourteen, he was found, for the first time, reading during his hours of leisure. This sudden turn, Banks, at a later period, explained to his friend, Sir Everard Home. One fine summer evening, he bathed in the Thames, as usual, with other boys, but having stayed a long time in the water, he found, when he came to dress himself, that all his companions were gone; he was walking leisurely along a lane, the sides of which were richly enamelled with flowers; he stopped, and looking round, involuntarily exclaimed, "How beautiful!" After some reflection, he said to himself, "It is surely more natural that I should be taught to know all these productions of nature, in preference to Greek and Latin; but the latter is my father's command, and it is my duty to obey him: I will, however, make myself acquainted with all these different plants for my own pleasure and gratification." He began immediately to teach himself botany; and for want of more able tutors, submitted to be instructed by the women employed in "culling simples," to supply the druggists' and apothecaries' shops; he paid sixpence for every material piece of information. While at home for the ensuing holidays, he found, in his mother's dressing-room, to his great delight, a book in which all the plants he had met with were not only described, but represented by engravings. This proved to be Gerard's *Herbal*, which, although one of the boards was lost, and several leaves were torn out, young Banks carried with him to Eton, where he continued his collection of plants, and also made one of butterflies and other insects. Lord Brougham states that his father who was Bank's intimate friend, describes him as "a remarkably fine-looking, strong, and active boy, whom no fatigue could subdue, and no peril daunt; and his whole time, out of school, was given up to hunting after plants and insects, making a *hortus siccus* of the one, and forming a cabinet of the other. As often as Banks could induce him to quit his task in reading or in verse-making, (says Lord Brougham,) he would take him on his long rambles; and I suppose it was from this early taste that we had at Brougham so many butterflies, beetles, and other insects, as well as a cabinet of shells and fossils; but my father always said that his friend Joe cared mighty little for his book, and could not understand any one taking to Greek and Latin."

Banks left Eton at eighteen, and was entered a gentleman-commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, in December, 1760. His love of botany, which commenced at school, increased at the University, and there his mind warmly embraced all other branches of natural history. Finding there were no lectures given on botany, by permission, he engaged a botanical professor from Cambridge to lecture at Oxford, his remuneration to be derived from the students who formed his class. Mr. Banks soon made himself known in the University by his superior knowledge of natural history.

"He once told me," says Sir Everard Home, "that when he first went to Oxford, if he happened to come into any party of students in which they were discussing questions respecting Greek authors, some of them would call out 'Here is Banks, but he knows nothing of Greek!' To this rebuke he would make no reply, but said to himself, 'I will very soon excel you all in another kind of knowledge, in my mind of infinitely greater importance; and not long after, when any of them wanted to clear up a point of natural history,' they said, 'We must go to Banks!'"

He left Oxford at the end of 1763, after having taken an honorary degree. His election into the Royal Society, and his presidency, and the extension of science, were the leading objects of his after-life, during the last thirty years of which all the voyages of discovery made under the auspices of Government had either been