

governors of Canada have been engraved. The varieties of slate were numerous, and said to be of very good quality. The whetstones have been principally found at Madoc; and the gossips will have it that on their first discovery one of those 'cute Yankees, who seem always on the *qui vive*, heard of the discovery, and purchasing a lot of the material in its raw state, made his way back to the States. Shortly afterwards he sent over the stones ready wrought to Canada, where he sold them, realizing a very handsome profit from the speculation. The marble exhibited is in great variety, and of a fine quality. Much of it is from the Eastern townships. From Marmora, specimens of the serpentine marble were obtained.

Among recent geological discoveries in Canada that of the Burrstones, of Grenville, are not the least important. At present we import our burrstones principally from France. We import a few from Belgium. But those of the former country are decidedly pre-eminent. There is however, one serious drawback connected with this discovery, which may ultimately render it almost useless. I allude to the difficulty of getting at the burstone. It has been, so far, found only in rocks, extending downward in veins to the depth of eight or ten feet, in some instances. It is thus extremely difficult to get at. The rock must first be blasted, and like processes gone through, of a very expensive nature in the present condition of the labor market. Owing to these causes it is feared that it cannot be sold sufficiently cheap to compete advantageously with the imported article. Probably however, veins of a much more come-at-able nature may yet be discovered, and the stones be thus brought into general use.—*Montreal Correspondence of the Leader*.

#### SPEECH OF LORD CARLISLE AT THE DUBLIN MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Lord Lieutenant on rising was received with warm applause. His Excellency said,—Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, after the able and admirable address to which you have listened with such close attention, I feel that the intrusion of any other accents in your ears, under whatever pretext, or beneath the shelter of whatever authority, must seem an impertinence. Happily, we are now under another sceptre more exalted even than that whose delegated authority I am in this land commissioned to wield—(applause)—the sceptre of science, to which there is neither any Royalty or Viceregal road—("Hear," and laughter)—a sceptre which has its own functionaries and its own hierarchy, so nobly represented here. (Applause.) I know, however, that I act in strict conformity with the dispositions and sympathies of the gracious and enlightened mistress whom I represent and serve—I know I act congenially to all the best instincts of the people at whose head for the time I am placed, when I bid in their stead a sincere and hearty welcome to the British Institution upon Irish soil within the walls of their ancient and famous capital. (Applause.) This is not the first time, as you are reminded by your eminent president, that the city of Dublin has been honoured by a visit of the eminent body whom it now sees re-assembled here with such lively pleasure. The first visit took place nearly a quarter of a century ago. Both the host and guest have since had their day of varied fortune, marked on the whole by a decided character of progress. (Applause.) And while the British Association may count with great pride the extended numbers it has gathered within its folds, and point to the precious trophies which have illustrated its advancing career, I feel, at least in behalf of the noble sister art of architecture, I am justified in anticipating that when your sections shall be collected to-morrow within the new edifice which since your last visit has been raised by the wise-hearted liberality of the ancient university of the city, you will be disposed to admit that the accommodation provided is not unworthy even of such inmates and such an occasion—*Dignis invitant Pallada templis*. (Applause.) Of the special attributes and operations of the association I of course leave it entirely to its accredited and appointed organs to speak, as has already been done so signally well in the opening address, and as will be further developed and exemplified in the progress of the week we are now about to commence. It may be allowed to me, and, unqualified as I wholly am to mix myself in such proceedings, yet to feel a peculiar interest in the credit and welfare of an institution at whose birth I was permitted to assist, and whose noonday of vigour and usefulness it is now my still higher privilege to witness. (Applause.) I am confident that I now discharge an office which will be approved by all who have listened to the excellent address of your president, in moving that it be now printed; and to all the members of the association I beg to offer my cordial wishes that they may enjoy a successful, a useful, and a happy meeting. (Loud applause.)

#### IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Lord Brougham has consented to preside and to deliver the inaugural address, at the formation of an association which is about to be

established for the purpose of bringing together the supporters of the various efforts which are now being made for social improvement, and to elucidate by discussion the connection between each, and the mutual assistance they may render to each other. The new movement will partake, to some extent, of the character of the educational conference recently held in London, over which the Prince Consort presided; various branches of social science being referred to "sections" or "departments" conducted by gentlemen who have paid attention to the subjects. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, October the 12th, when Lord Brougham will deliver the introductory address. The meeting will then be divided into five departments, in each of which papers will be read and discussions taken on the following subjects: 1. Jurisprudence and amendment of the law. 2. Education. 3. Punishment and reformation. 4. Public health. 5. Social economy.—*Daily News*.

### Papers on Practical Education.

#### OBJECTIONS TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

It is a striking fact that, for upwards of two thousand years, all the illustrious promoters and reformers of education have strongly deprecated Corporal Punishment. It is true, in Sparta, the *Pædonomos*, or master, was always followed by the *Mastigophoroi*, or lashbearers,—these latter being selected from young men, and charged with the castigation of the offenders of the various classes. In refined Athens, however, school discipline seems to have been very mild;—in the period after Alexander, so mild, that the sophist philologist was decried as a man of extraordinary violence, because—a thing unheard of before!—he had awakened by a blow one of his sleeping pupils.

In Rome, discipline was for a considerable time very severe. The *ferula*, or rod, was the usual instrument of chastisement with which children, in inferior schools, were beaten on their hands. The *flagellum* was more rarely used, and almost only against *slaves*. But the more civilization and true humane principles spread among the Romans, the more the application of Corporal Punishment was opposed by powerful voices. Quintilianus and Plutarch, the oracles of educational wisdom in their age, have put forth in this respect opinions which are well worth quoting here more amply.

Opinion of *Quintilianus* (l. i. c. 4):—

"There is one thing I cannot patiently bear, although custom authorises it, that is—to whip children. This chastisement appears to me low and servile; and certainly, at another age, it would be a cruel outrage. Moreover, an ill-natured child, that is not touched by censure and reproof, will soon be hardened by blows, like the vilest slave.....If you have no other means of reducing a child to obedience, what shall you do when your pupil is grown up? For, then, he has nothing more to fear in this direction, and, yet, he will enter upon a career far more difficult."

Opinion of *Plutarch* (de Puerorum Educat.):—

"One ought to induce children to do their duty, not by cruel and humiliating punishment, which is more proper for slaves than for freemen, but by mildness and persuasion. Bad treatment renders them obstinate, stupifies them, and converts to them study into an object of horror."

To these opinions I add that of *Terence* (*Adelphi*, Act. I. Sc.2.):—

"In my opinion it is a woful mistake, to believe that authority, supported by fear, is more solid and more durable than that founded on esteem...He who does his duty, only forced by chastisement, keeps to his work only so long as he believes himself to be observed; as soon as he thinks himself out of the reach of observation, he returns to his old inclination. He, whom you attach by acts of kindness, fulfils his duties heartily. He endeavours to show his gratitude for your tenderness; and whether you be present or absent, he will be the same. It becomes a father to accustom his son to behave well, more from his own impulse than from fear for another....He who is not able to bring about such a result should avow that he does not know how to govern children."

Quintilianus, Plutarch, and Terence, assuredly never thought that so many centuries afterwards, their noble and generous views would be quoted against a system which they had to combat in their days.

During the dark epoch of the middle ages, and the period immediately following them, Corporal Punishment became once more the rule. The barbarian principle of those times, that human nature is radically wicked, greatly contributed to keep this mode of correcting in practice.

*Luther* relates how he and his fellow pupils trembled when their master spoke to them. His words seemed to them always pregnant with blows.