

"My dear Raleigh," replied his friend, "I was sitting on that stone when the fray took place, and I received this slight scratch on my cheek in scratching the sword from the murderer; and upon my word of honor, you have been deceived upon every particular."

Sir Walter, when alone, took up the second volume of his History, which was in MS., and contemplating it, thought—"If I cannot believe my own eyes, how can I be assured of the truth of a tithe of the events which happened ages before I was born?" and he flung the manuscript into the fire.

But, after all, even this story, like many others just as plausible, may be only a myth.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DR. FORRESTER'S TEXT-BOOK FOR TEACHERS.

We have received a copy of this work which has just been issued by Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay of Halifax, and may be procured through any of our booksellers. After a careful study of the work we are convinced that it is one of the most valuable of recent contributions to the great cause of practical education. The author is evidently one who has read and thought much on the subject, and who has tested by experience the principles which he has been led to adopt.

The "Text-Book" (which is dedicated to the Hon. William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia) is divided into three books. The first treats of the Nature of Education, the second of the Science of Education, and the third of the Art of Education. The sub-divisions under these heads embrace and include discussions of all the prominent questions of the day in reference to Education. These are too numerous and too complicated to be disposed of in a short notice like the present. We may, however, state that Dr. Forrester deals with the higher education of the College and University, as well as with the initial or intermediate education of the school, and that he discusses the questions which arise as to the best means of supporting schools and colleges. On this subject we must endeavour to find room for a quotation which supplies valuable and historical information. After showing the advantages of direct taxation for schools, as the best means of securing universal education, Dr. Forrester makes the following statement:—

"It is well known to many of our readers that the first intimation we have of this system, the great principle of which is,—that the property of all shall be taxed by the majority for the education of all—is on the records of the city of Boston for the year 1635, within five years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers on the Massachusetts shores, when it was determined, at a public meeting, that a schoolmaster be appointed