

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

men, whose sanctified eloquence charmed and profited those who listened to it, are entitled to the deepest gratitude; and I am sure that there are none here whom a devout and simple spirit, hearing the other sermons to which say, that this Society is held under obligation to render. (Cheers.) I thank you for the expression of thanks to the general committee. I happen to be a member, (cheers,) and I beg to say that, among all the committees with which I am acquainted, there is none to be found where dependence of judgment, (hear hear)—where enter respectability,—where a larger amount of all is to be found in connection with the objects which committees are appointed to carry out. (Cheers.) And I beg to say also, that we, as a committee challenge inquiry into our conduct, (cheers)—we are not afraid of the light; and I beg to say further, that I have not met with a single statement, professing to be a fact, which has been brought before that committee, that has received attention, and regard, and examination. (Hear hear.) And I beg further to say that the committee do challenge any statement facts, which would tend, in any degree, to derogate from their characters as Christians and one men. They fear no test, no scrutiny, no examination, for if it will be found that the more our acts are known, the better they will be appreciated, and the more satisfactory will it be to us. (Loud cheering.)

The Rev. JOHN HALL, of London, seconded his resolution.

Mr. FARWELL, then rose and moved the resolution following, which was seconded by Mr. HEAD, and supported by the Venerable Dr. BUNTING—

That the very cordial and respectful thanks of the Society are due to the Right Honourable Fox Maule, M.P., for the great kindness and ability with which he has conducted the business of this meeting.

The vote of thanks was then put to the meeting by Dr. BUNTING, and carried unanimously amidst great applause.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and the Rev. Dr. NEWTON closed the proceedings with a Prayer and the Benediction.

EDUCATION.

Educational Meetings, &c.

CONCLUDED.

To aid in a profitable selection of subjects, I beg leave to present for the consideration of teachers, the following summary of topics.

Preparation which a teacher should daily make for his duties.

The responsibility and honourable character of his position.

Requisites for success in teaching, and most frequent causes of failure.

Course to be pursued in organizing schools, and best order of exercises.

The necessity of fixed rules for the management of a school, and of making these fully known to the pupils.

The utility and best mode of keeping a daily register of the errors and merits of pupils, and of sending a monthly report to the parents.

The reciprocal duties of Trustees, parents and teachers.

Importance of attention to the morals, cleanliness and healthiness of pupils.

Means of preventing unnecessary injury to Schoolhouse, furniture or books.

Causa which impair the health and comfort of pupils, and their remedies.

Arrangement and length of Recesses and intervals, and their adaptation to pupils of different ages.

Discipline of the School, and best means of maintaining it without corporal punishment, or appeals to bad passions.

Use and abuse of prizes, rewards, and emoluments.

Methods of teaching; Individual, Simultaneous, Monitorial, Emphatic, Analytic, &c. Means of keeping up attention.

Employment of general exercises, intellectual or physical, to enliven and interest the pupils.

Best modes of teaching reading and spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c.

Means of introducing Agricultural Chemistry, and its uses.

Practicality of introducing Natural Philosophy and Physiology in its application to health, and its uses in our schools.

Introduction of Singing and Drawing lessons, and the uses of Schools, and experience of their uses.

The Philosophical, and its uses, in all the ordinary pursuits of teaching.

The various methods of description, and how they may be used.

Egypt and its Monuments.

A remarkable feature in Egypt is the extraordinary dryness of the atmosphere. The question has sometimes been asked, how it has been possible that the monuments of this ancient nation should have survived the touch of time for so many centuries, and though dilapidated in some degree, still yet present to the eye of the traveller.

A noble wreck in ruinous perfection, is as widely different from the architectural remains of the past, to be found in the tropical regions of our own Central America and Yucatan. The burning suns of the almost boundless deserts have abstracted from the atmosphere of Egypt the great physical agent in the decomposition of organic moisture. Hence but little corrosion of the monuments, but little effacement of the paintings, &c. When indeed has been subjected them natural causes, it has been produced by other physical agencies than those of nature. The sand, &c. sometimes done its work of destruction. Thus, among the ruins of Acrevad, an old city is still standing, which, on its destruction, an old rock is still standing, which, on its destruction, and cast fleas, retains much of the freshness and sharpness of its original colour, while on the other two sides, the sands of the desert, which have been beating against them for several hundred years, have partially effaced the inscriptions. In any other country than Egypt the whole world probably long since would have been destroyed. A few years ago the Pyramids were transported an obelisk from Luxor, and sent to Paris; and though the material is granite, and though it may continue to stand, it had stood unbroken in its original position; yet it has already been found necessary to cover it with a liquid preparation of camphor, to protect it from the corrosive effects of the atmosphere in Paris.

There are temples in Egypt which have been useless for two thousand years; their walls are covered with paintings. The colours are still distinctly perceptible, and in many instances retain all their original freshness. It is not strange, then, that the sculptured stone should remain intact, with the porch unimpaired, to be reared in the deserts of the world, for over hundreds of years. Such is at this moment the case with the great temple of Abu Simbel, the temple of Ramses, &c. The portion of it which is still standing is known to have been erected by Chaldean workmen, two hundred years before the Christian era. That sums however, does not even mention of sounding, and which, though it is still standing, is now in a state of decay, and is excavated in the top of the mountain. At Abu Simbel, in Nubia, the white of the temple is maintained by any force of time's influence, and all the figures, &c. which could have been damaged, by the removal of the outer walls, or by the porch unimpaired to be reared in the deserts of the world, for over hundreds of years. Such is at this moment the case with the great temple of Abu Simbel, the temple of Ramses, &c. The portion of it which is still standing is known to have been erected by Chaldean workmen, two hundred years before the Christian era. That

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