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CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Infinite are the consequences which follow from a single, and often apparently a very insignificant circumstance. Paley, himself narrowly escaped being a baker; here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps, the immortal interests of thousands, and, in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Giggleswick for hot rolls. Cromwell was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey; here was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. — Then, again, how different in their kind, as well as in their magnitude, are these consequences from anything that might have been *a priori* expected. Henry VIII. is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen; and, ere long “the Reformation beams from Bullen’s eyes.” Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance, which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a schoolboy (as Mr. Southey observes,) Methodism may owe its existence, and England its Military—and we trust we may now add, its civil and political.—glory.—*Quarterly Review.*

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The third quarterly meeting of the “Teacher’s Institute, for the County of Oxford,” took place at Embro on the 15th and 16th instant, the Rev. W. H. Landon in the chair. Lectures were delivered by some of the teachers present, explanatory of the methods of teaching various branches of knowledge. Those explanatory of the rules of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry were particularly interesting. At the close of the meeting a number of resolutions were passed on the importance of the office of Local Superintendent, and the description of persons who should invariably be selected to fill it. The following resolutions were also proposed and passed, unanimously:—“That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable that the superintendency of all the schools in the County be placed in the hands of one man, who, being supported by a liberal salary, might devote his entire time and energies to the duties of his office, so obviating the numerous inconveniences and inefficiencies of the Township system.” Notice was also given that the following resolution would be proposed at the next annual meeting: We need hardly say that the system advocated in the resolution has ever been the rule in the Model School, Toronto:—“That it is the opinion of this meeting that the time is not far distant when Teachers will be able to govern the children committed to their charge without resorting to corporeal punishment, as this system must be admitted to produce deleterious effects upon the present and future habits of children.”

..... A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly to reconstruct the University of Toronto on the model of the London University. A series of articles on the “Principles of Education” are in course of publication in the *Long Point Advocate*. At the recent entrance Examinations of the University of Toronto, twenty Students matriculated: the number admitted to Trinity College was 16—The recent examination of Union School No. 1, Moulton, is highly spoken of by the local papers. At its conclusion Mr. Moore, one of the Trustees, remarked, that he was glad to see the progress, which the school had made, and this he attributed not solely to the ability and exertions of the teacher, but also to the good mental capacities of the scholars, and the zeal of their parents in sending them regularly to school.

The Educational Institutions of Toronto.—By a correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Amongst the buildings now in course of erection are six new school-houses, and a normal school. The normal school, which is in an advanced state, is situated between Church and Gerrard streets—its distance from the bay is about three-quarters of a mile. The situation is a very beautiful one, being considerably elevated above the business part of the city, and commanding a fine view of the bay, peninsula, and lake. The square on which it is built contains seven acres and a half of ground, and was purchased by the Council of Public Instruction, for about \$18,000. The estimated value of the property is nearly \$5,000 per acre. The Legislature granted \$60,000 for the purchase of the site and the erection of the building, which is very imposing, though designed with a view rather to utility than effect; yet care has been taken to maintain that fitness of decoration by which the purpose and importance of the institution may be characterized and upheld. It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty-four feet, four inches, by a depth on the flanks, east and west, of eighty-five feet, four inches. The front is in the Roman doric order of Palladian character, having for its centre four pilasters of the full height of the building, with pediment, surrounded by an open doric cupola of the extreme height of ninety-five feet. The entrances for the male and female students will be on the east and west sides. In the centre of the building is a large hall, open to the roof, with a gallery around it at the level of the upper floor, approached on each floor by three corridors, and opening on the north to the theatre or examination hall. The theatre, including the galleries, is designed to accommodate 620 persons. Students will be instructed in agricultural chemistry, and taught practically on the grounds attached to the building. The principles upon which it is proposed to conduct this establishment will embody the best features of the United States and European institutions. I see by the last annual report of Doctor Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, by whose ability and sagacity, vast improvements have been suggested in the system of education, that the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, attending the public schools in Upper Canada, the previous year, was 250,258, being an increase on the preceding year of nearly 6,000. These do not include the numbers attending colleges or private grammar schools. There were 3,476 teachers employed during the year, of whom 2,697 were males and 779 females. Trinity College, a very large and beautiful structure, is nearly completed, so that Toronto is on the high road to becoming a town of great educational importance.