

and a guard of regular soldiers stationed by its side, the rest of the party took their places. The procession broke up, and, to the music of a dirge, the cars moved slowly out of the depot, the British officers, with Captain Conmerrell at their head, remaining on the platform till we had passed out of sight. Along the route, the whole country seemed to have turned out to see us go by.

"It was one o'clock when we moved out of Portland. It was nearly five o'clock when we passed the outskirts of Salem. From Salem to Peabody is only two miles or so of streets, and every foot of those two miles was covered by the crowd of gazers. The railway station of Peabody was draped with black, and flags floated from it at half-mast, edged with crape. A funeral car, consisting of a draped platform without canopy, awaited the remains, and the entire population of the surrounding country seemed to fill the streets. The pomp and circumstance was supplied by the five companies of regulars, and the military band who had come with us from Portland, the Sutton Guard who met us here, and the officers of the U. S. Navy, who kept by the remains from first to last. The procession slowly moved, the civilians on this occasion marching two and two on foot, and only three or four carriages appeared in the line at all. The car drew up before the institute door, over which, among the emblems of mourning, hung the flags of England and America. The troops formed in line, and presented arms. The Committees and the naval officers passed them, and filed into the library, where the catafalque had been erected, and when twelve stout men had brought the coffin in after them, and the officers of the artillery had followed in a body, the assemblage quietly dispersed. There, in his favourite Institute, George Peabody's body will now rest for a full week. Thus ends the ceremony of transferring the remains of George Peabody to his native land.

"The funeral ceremonies which followed, of transferring the remains of Mr. Peabody to the grave, were full of interest, heightened by the fact that by request of the Queen, Prince Arthur attended as one of the chief mourners on her behalf."

### 3. ENGLISH IRON-CLAD SHIPS—THE "MONARCH."

Omitting all mention of her whole vast navy of non-iron-clad vessels, to whose valuable services we are not, however, by any means insensible, we find that England has at this moment 41 armour-plated ships afloat, to which will be added 10 others now in course of construction, before the completion of the financial year. These 41 vessels carry 627 guns, and represent a tonnage of 145,664 with a horse-power of 29,697. Twenty-six of them are employed either in the Channel, Squadron, or upon some home station; six are in the Mediterranean; two, the *Defence* and the *Royal Alfred*, on the North American station; one on the China station; one in the Pacific; four at the Bermudas; and one, the *Monarch*, upon particular service. Three, the *Minotaur*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Agincourt*, have each a tonnage exceeding 6,000, while three others, the *Achilles*, the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, are measured as 6,621 and 6,109 (for the two last-named) respectively. None of these six vessels has a horse-power of less than 1,250. Of the 41, only fourteen are of less than 3,000 tons. Eight of the vessels in course of construction will carry 76 guns between them, and the ten show an aggregate tonnage of 38,877, with a horse-power of 7,300. Their estimated cost is stated at £2,500,000, being at the enormous rate of nearly £67 per ton. Three are turrets, two twin screws, and two rams. Besides all these there are three armour-plated ships, of four guns each and an average tonnage of 2,000, designed for the defence of the Colonies, namely, the *Abyssinia* and the *Magdala* for Bombay, and the *Cerberus* for Melbourne. Altogether there seems therefore little ground for any depreciation of our naval resources, and, with the recent sea going experience of some of the heaviest of the fleet, little reason to doubt the worthy maintenance of our old supremacy upon the seas. How far the *Monarch* has done her share towards impressing visitors with a conviction of the superiority of our system the extracts from the *Tribune's* correspondence which we publish in another column, will go some way to show.

It is pleasant therefore to reflect that there are forty or fifty others, here and there through the world, of very much the same type, and carrying exactly the same flag.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Captain Macnab, Commander of the United States steamer *Plymouth*, has forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, giving in detail the account of the performance of the *Monarch* on her trip across the Atlantic. He says there was a variety of weather encountered, but the most of the time it was reckoned quite fair. He says the *Monarch* is a very fast vessel, either under sail or steam; that she steers well under all circumstances; and that during the voyage she proved herself a capital sea boat, capable of steaming or sailing around the world without escort. Her motion, rolling or pitching, was so slight that there would be but rarely an occasion when the height of the seas would prevent her from firing her guns.

Her cabins, wardrooms, etc., are large and well ventilated. He concludes by saying: "Altogether, I consider the *Monarch* the most formidable and efficient iron-clad vessel of war for ocean service in the world."

## IV. Educational Intelligence.

—PAYING FOR RESULTS IN EDUCATION.—There is one point in the English system of education which may be worthy of attention—the principle of paying for results. For example, the Education Committee of the Privy Council pays the teacher of every Government-aided school one shilling and four pence for every pupil who passes in music to the satisfaction of the inspector. One teacher in Wales the other day received \$40 gold on this one item, and music is so far from being a hindrance that it is a rest and recreation, after the fatigues of other kinds of intellectual labour.

—HAMILTON.—Educational matters here seem to progress with great rapidity. At an opening of one of the Primary Schools one of the speakers stated "that in 1853 when the Central School was first opened people thought they were doing a wondrous work, and even imagined that the building could never be filled with children. At first the number of children was 500, now it is over 3,000. Instead of six or seven teachers there are required forty or fifty." Mr. Macallum, Principal of the Central School, gave some very interesting statistics, from which it appeared that there are four divisions in St. George's Ward with 284 pupils; in St. Patrick's Ward 4 divisions with 233 pupils; in St. Lawrence Ward 8 divisions with 261 pupils; in St. Andrew's Ward 8 divisions with 469 pupils; in St. Mary's Ward 6 divisions with 413 pupils; in the Central 22 divisions with 1,303 pupils. The average daily attendance during October, 1866, was 2,355; in 1867, 2,523; in 1868, 2,585; in 1869, 2,713; while the fees paid in 1866 were \$435; in 1867, \$495; in 1868, \$537.87; in 1869, \$576.37. He thought no teacher ought to be called upon to teach more than 50 or 55 pupils.—*Galt Reformer*.

—CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The report of the last half year shows an increase of average attendance of pupils, from 232 in the years 1866-7, to 332 in 1869-70. There are now upwards of 130 on the roll, 90 of whom board at the Institute. The Treasurer's report showed the finances to be in a healthy condition. The expenditure for the half year amounted to upwards of \$12,500. A new building has been erected and finished, at a cost of nearly \$3,000, as additional accommodations for students, which is already fully occupied, and other additions must be made. We have been informed that the Trustees contemplate the extension of their charter for granting collegiate powers.—*Woodstock Times*.

—LADIES' COLLEGE.—The project of establishing a Ladies' College in Ottawa is meeting with considerable favour. Hon. Mr. Skead has offered a free grant of five acres on Bank street, near the city limits for the site, on condition that the building to be erected thereon shall be of the value of at least \$25,000.—*Kingston News*.

—OXFORD COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the recent half-yearly meeting of this Association was held at Woodstock, Dr. D. Clark, of Princeton, the well known essayist and *literateur*, gave his paper on "The Anglo-Saxon in the English Language." Mr. Izzard, of Woodstock, read a very interesting paper on "Solar Time," showing the reason of the sun's being sometimes faster and sometimes slower than the true time, as the sun is in *perigeo* or *apogee*.—Mr. Izzard was requested to publish his valuable paper. Dr. Howland next read a short essay on "The use and advantages of the Microscope," which was well executed and cordially received by the meeting. A discussion took place on the subject of absolute silence, or a moderate degree of talking in schools on the subject of the lessons on hand, when a vote being taken decided in favor of those who, while advocating silence as much as possible, considered that absolute silence was impossible, and impracticable with the efficient working of large classes. The new office-bearers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Izzard; Vice-president, Mr. Strachan; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Frazer. Several new members were added to the roll.—*Cor. Hamilton Spectator*.

—ELENHEIM TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—According to announcement at the regular bi-monthly meeting of this Society held in Princeton, Rev. Mr. Landon, Superintendent and Dr. Clarke of the *Review*, added much to the interest of the meeting by their presence and remarks. Mr. Cameron of Drumbo introduced the subject of the "proper method of teaching History," his views being generally endorsed. Other subjects interesting to teachers were discussed in a most friendly manner. The President, Mr. Fisher, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Patullo, were re-elected officers during the current year, and Dr. Clarke Vice-president. The programme for next meeting is as follows:—Mr. Fisher to prepare a paper on the "origin of Celtic words." Mr. Geo. Wrigley to introduce the subject of the "proper method of teaching Grammar." Mr. G. Patullo to give a reading, subject to the criticism of the members. And Dr. Clarke to illustrate the theory of "Technical memory."—*Stratford Beacon*.

—NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—From a pamphlet recently published by the Canadian Government, containing Correspondence and Papers connected with the Gilchrist Scholarship Examinations, we learn that the examinations for 1869, Mr. Logan, of Morrin College, stood fifth, and Mr. Macfarlane of the University of N. B. stood sixth, in the Honour Division; and that each of these gentlemen obtained the number of marks qualifying for an Exhibition Scholarship, or Prize, had the candidates been examined in England. To take such a high standing among a body of 500 candidates, or upwards, drawn from the best schools in Great Britain, is very creditable to these young gentlemen. That they considerably outstripped the other candidates from the Dominion is apparent from the fact that the Canadian next on the Honour Division—a gentleman from Trinity College, Toronto—stands forty-eight. Mr. Macfarlane, however, is not the only Alumnus of the New Brunswick University who in 1869, dis-