

7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little *present* punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

THE ECONOMY OF TREES AND PLANTS.

The economy of trees, plants, and vegetables, is a curious subject of inquiry, and in all of them we may trace the hand of a beneficent Creator. The same care which He has bestowed on His creatures is extended to plants. This is remarkably the case with respect to hollies; the edges of the leaves are provided with strong, sharp spines, as high up as they are within the reach of cattle; above that height the leaves are generally smooth, the protecting spines being no longer necessary. Mr. Southey has noticed this circumstance in the following pretty lines:—

"O reader! hast thou ever stood to see
The holly tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives
Its glossy leaves;
Order'd, by an intelligence so wise
As might confound an Atheist's sophistries.

"Below a circling fence, its leaves are seen
Wrinkled and keen;
No grazing cattle through their prickly round
Can reach to wound;
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.

I was lately shown a plant which puts out a pretty, modest flower, from the lower part of the stem. When its blossom is over, the stalk on which it grew turns down to the ground, the end penetrates the earth, and then throws out and ripens its seed-pod; but for this propensity of the plant, seeds would probably be destroyed by birds and insects. Some plants flourish in one climate, and others in another, according to the several purposes for which they were designed by a good Providence. Some which are generally useful will bear almost any temperature. This is particularly the case with grass. Nettles, I believe, are never touched by cattle of any description, neither will they trample upon them. What a secure retreat, therefore do they offer for birds to build their nests amongst, and for hares to deposit their young amidst the shelter they afford! The same remark applies in a great degree to furze, thistles, and the common bramble.—*Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.*

GREAT MEN.—THEIR MOMENTS OF COMPOSITION.—Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees; Bulwer wrote his first novels in full dress, scented; Milton, before commencing his great work, invoked the influence of the Holy Spirit; Chrysostom meditated and studied while contemplating a painting of Saint Paul.—Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope could never compose well without declaiming for some time at the top of his voice. Bentham composed after playing a prelude on the organ, or whilst taking his "ante-jantacular" and "postprandial" walks in his garden. Saint Bernard composed his meditations amidst the woods. Camoens composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears; for the Portuguese poet was a soldier. Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness; Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage, at midday; Byron, at midnight. Hardouin rose at four o'clock in the morning, and wrote till late at night. LaFontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree. Pascal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper, at his by moments. Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet. Calvin studied in his bed. Racine composed his verses while walking about, reciting them in a loud voice.

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

From the London (Upper Canada) papers we regret to learn "that an attempt was made, early on the morning of the 14th ult., to burn down the Union School House of this town. About 5 o'clock the building was found to have caught fire under the staircase; by the prompt exertions of the firemen, the flames were prevented from doing great damage, though the stairs were injured. There is unfortunately little reason to doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary, and the corporation have offered a reward of £250 for the discovery of the miscreant."

.....From the *Brockville Statesman* we learn that the School taught by Mr. Henry Evans, in the Township of Kitley, was examined on the 9th inst. The progress made by the children in the different classes was highly creditable to the teacher and satisfactory to the parents who attended on the examination. The recent examination of M. Deslandes' Academy, and of the Adelaide, Toronto, are highly spoken of by parties who attended both. A new schoolhouse is in course of erection in Perth.

Upper Canada College.—On Wednesday the 21st, the annual Recitations and distribution of prizes took place in the College Hall, at the conclusion of which the midsummer holidays commence. We have already borne testimony to the high standing of the pupils of the College, in the important branches of book-keeping and arithmetic, and the recitations on Wednesday spoke very highly for their proficiency in the higher departments of literature. By the prize list it will be seen that the highest point of competition, the Governor General's prize, has been gained this year by N. Walker, who has from his first entrance to Upper Canada College, to his attainment on the present occasion of the highest honour that can be gained in it, been distinguished alike for steady perseverance and good conduct, and we well know that all his school-fellows will with us, heartily congratulate him on the honour with which his connection closes with the first school in the Province. The prize for elocution has it will be seen, again been awarded to C. Gildersleeve, who has also gained several prizes. —*Patriot.*

Toronto Academy.—The semi-annual examination of this institution was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, and on Thursday the teachers and pupils assembled in the Common Hall, where the Principal, and various others interested in the success of the Institution delivered appropriate addresses to the students. Premiums were at the same time distributed to those who had chiefly distinguished themselves. The large number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance as visitors gave evidence that many of our citizens are interested in the prosperity of the Academy. The Classical department including the study of Scripture History, is presided over by Principal Gale. The system of teaching General History, introduced by Mr. Henning, does that gentleman the greatest credit. Indeed in the various departments of Mathematics, French, English, Arithmetic, Music, Drawing, &c., the proficiency of the students, was sufficient indication of the talent and industry displayed in their training. —*Examiner.*

Woodstock Grammar School.—The *British American* states that on Friday, the 9th July, the Annual Public Examination of the Grammar School of the town took place in the presence of the Board of Trustees and a considerable number of the parents. In every branch the examination was minute, yet not more so than was sufficient to display the diligence of the teachers and the proficiency of the pupils. Five hours were employed in the examination. The Trustees severally expressed themselves highly gratified, and although the examination had lasted a long time, yet their attention had been kept up by a series of interesting and useful exercises, in every one of which the pupils of the several classes acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The state of the school is excellent; and whilst there is much doing to promote the interests of Education in this county, it should be remembered that this seminary stands at the head of the great and benevolent cause of public education. All the schools direct to this one as affording the means of a substantial and liberal education, and as the school in which is finished the preparatory course for entering College. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Trustees of all the Common Schools in the county have the privilege of transmitting to the Board of Trustees for the Grammar School the names of pupils of promising talents, for the purpose of being chosen by ballot for Free Scholars at this institution. As many as ten free scholars may be admitted, and vacancies filled up by ballot when they occur. Possessed of such advantages, the friends of education, and parents in particular, ought to encourage this seminary, and although all who may attend it may not have it in view to become Statesmen or theologians, yet the knowledge of the Classics to be obtained here, and of the higher branches of a liberal education, will be found, not only a source of pleasure but highly beneficial, what ever may be the place or grade in society which an individual may afterwards occupy.