

ter would have been utterly marred.—This will throw some light on what we have next to say.

Every intermarriage or cross, or every new accession of character, however acquired, is not an advantage. This being premised, let us consider those which take place by the blending of the Saxon English with the surrounding tribes.

Here I should observe, that, independent of the descendants of the various invading tribes, still easily discernible, the coasts of England and Scotland present masses of population of greater or less depth, regularly corresponding to the population of the shores of the Continent which are respectively opposite to them. It is but few of these, however, that need be noticed here.

In the west the Saxons English are blended with the Welsh; but there is here no gain, because the Welsh cross can add passion chiefly without higher reasoning powers. The Welsh, in fact, are already a compound of Celt, Saxon, &c. as both physiognomy and language prove; and in them the imagination, or the passion, of the former, and the perseverance of the latter, combine to produce that dull mysticism, or that dark and smouldering anger, which sometimes elicits such frightful consequences.

In the south the Saxon English are blended with the French, as is evinced by the dark complexion which marks our Kentish and southern population; and, in that population, we sometimes witness something of French sharpness added to Saxon firmness, and an increase of amiability of character.

In the North the Saxon English are blended with the Picts or Northmen of Scotland, as the taller or sparer form of the Yorkshire, Lancashire, and northern population in general shews; and the additional reasoning powers thence obtained, are evinced by the ingenious industry of the northern towns of Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, &c.†

Thus, in England, there is a great deficiency of any advantageous cross—there is scarcely any thing to improve the Saxon race; but, to compensate for this, that race has such sterling fundamental qualities, and it so easily receives much improvement from the slight intermixture with the remoter Pictish, Scandinavian, or Danish races, that it greatly exceeds its original type, which may still be seen in Friesland and elsewhere on the opposite coast; and it is, at the same time, so extensively diffused over the country, that, in its character, the English races are entirely swallowed up.

Now may the mode in which the Saxon character dominates over that of the other English races be more easily understood,—whether these races form a permanent portion of English population, or consist of the scarcely less numerous intruders from Scotland and Ireland.

How mad the dull mysticism—how atrocious the gloomy passion—of Wales must seem amid the lucid common-sense and unimpassioned judgment of England, may be easily conceived. How abashed their possessors must feel when surrounded by a more numerous race, not more distinguished from them by plain sense, and candid impartiality, than by civilization and opulence, is equally obvious.

Thus, however, must in England all characters ultimately merge in the Saxon.

† The Danish, Norman, and other races, require no particular notice in a sketch like this.

**LEECHES.**—The Egyptians adopt the following method of keeping leeches for repeated use; immediately on falling off, the leech is taken by the head, and squeezed downward between the thumb and fore finger of the other hand, so as to force through its intestinal canal a portion of the blood. It is then put into water sweetened with sugar, in which it empties itself of blood. The sweetened water is renewed three or four times a day till it remains clear when the leech may be re-used; and will it is said bite with much greater avidity than before the operation. The same leech may be used every day and will serve for three years. Mr. Rees Price in his treatise on the leech recommends a similar treatment with the exception of employing river water instead of water with sugar.—*Gazette of Health.*

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

We give below a law just enacted by the State of Georgia, which prohibits the teaching of any "slave

negro, or free person of colour, to read or to write, either in written or printed characters, under penalty of fine, whipping, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. Should a white person be engaged in so nefarious a transaction—for instance, should some benevolent lady undertake to teach a colored Sunday School—such person is liable to \$500 fine, and imprisonment in the common jail. Hereafter there will be no danger of a "union of Church and State" among these negroes, as the prime movers of the plot will not be able to gain access to them.

"Era of light and love! that pours its beams  
So wide and full and free,  
That e'en the maniac in his dungeon seems  
To catch a gleam from thee.  
And darker minds of Ethiopian mould  
Drink in the holy light,  
Till Georgian slaves no more communion hold  
With darkness and with night."

Surely, "all things of heavenly origin, like the glorious sun, move westward."—But here is the law:

11th Section of an Act, passed, Milledgeville, Geo. December 22, 1829.

Be it further enacted, &c. That if a slave negro, or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave negro, or free person of color, to read or write, either written or printed characters, the said free person of color, or slave, shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping, at the direction of the court; and if a white person so offending, he, she, or they, shall be punished with fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the common jail, at the discretion of the court before which said offender is tried.

From the Journal of Humanity.

HALF THE BENEFIT OF OUR COMMON SCHOOLS IS LOST!

A few suggestions will close my communications on the subject of common schools.

The walls of school-houses might be made to answer some valuable end besides supporting the roof and keeping out the cold. There are many things taught in schools which children may learn better from delineations on the walls of the school room than in any other way, or certainly better than in the ordinary way. It is my own opinion that a child will learn the alphabet from letters marked on the wall of the school room better than from a book. It may be objected to this opinion that a child who has learned the alphabet in this way, will suffer in its first attempts to read, in consequence of the diminished size of the letters. There may be some truth in this but the disadvantage arising from this source is more than counterbalanced by the advantage derived from the increased interest which the child will feel in learning the alphabet in the way I have suggested.

As I have touched on the subject of teaching the alphabet I will add a few remarks. In almost every school I have taught, there have been children sent to me who could repeat the alphabet correctly from A to Z; but if the letters were pointed out to them in any other than their alphabetical order they would not know five in the twenty-six. These children had been taught to follow their teacher through the alphabet every time they read, without stopping to fix the form of a single letter in their minds. With them A is not a letter of any particular form, but the first letter; and they could read it blindfold as well as any way, for it always comes first; B is not a letter of any particular form, but it is the letter which follows A. Such instruction cannot be defended with the least shadow of reason; it is not only poor instruction but it is worse than none. If a child can come under such teaching as this at three years old or under judicious teaching at four, the child's good would be promoted by the delay; let him have no teaching until he can have that which does not directly tend to make him a dunce. No attempt should be made to teach a child more than two or three letters at a lesson, and these should be dwelt upon till a distinct impression of their shape is left on the mind.

Children would derive great benefit from having maps hung upon the walls of the school room. The maps should contain only the principal geographical outlines of the countries which they represent.

The divisions should be large, to be seen; and the names large enough to be read at some distance. I have seen no map of this kind designed for common schools but believe that the map of Palestine published for Sabbath Schools by the Mass. S. S. Union is, so far as execution is concerned, of the right kind. And indeed the introduction of this map in Sabbath Schools is the very improvement I am pleading for in common schools. Let the friends of common schools take the hint and be as ready to avail themselves of improvements as the friends of Sabbath schools have been. Many of our youths are growing up, and growing up in school too, entirely ignorant of Geography. When one of this class arrives at manhood, if he takes up a newspaper and sees an article "latest from Europe," he knows there is news from somewhere, and that is all he does know. Let a map of the world and perhaps of our country, made on the plan I have mentioned be introduced into every school. The results would be, a great number would acquire much valuable knowledge of Geography, of which without some such plan, they would forever be ignorant; and this too without any detriment to their progress in other studies.

The Arabic figures, the points in punctuation and the written alphabet might with great advantage be learned in the way I have suggested. The dates of some important events in American history such as its discovery the settlement of Plymouth the Declaration of Independence might be learned in the same way. I do not know but my suggestions have been anticipated not only in theory, but by actual experiment: but the fact that I do not know that they have been thus anticipated I consider a sufficient reason for bringing them before the public.

A TEACHER.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

The contributions of the Methodist Miss. Society in Ireland, have been increased during last year nearly £400; and the mission schools in the more neglected parts of that country, are in a state of encouraging prosperity. According to the printed Minutes of the Irish conference, two preachers have died during the past year, one has voluntarily retired from the itinerant work; and four candidates for the ministry have been admitted on trial.

The progress of Methodism in Ireland has, of late years, been greatly retarded by the distracted state of the country, and by the numerous emigrations which still continue to take place. The system of terror which has been adopted has induced many Protestant families, residing in country places, to leave their native land, while the decay of trade, and the want of food, have forced thousands of the Irish poor to seek a refuge abroad. Nearly a thousand members have been added to the Methodist societies in Ireland during the past year, and yet, in consequence of the facts just stated, the actual increases does not appear exceed one hundred. The total numbers of members in the Irish connexion is, 22,147.

For many years the conference in Ireland has been discouraged, and greatly hindered, in its attempts to spread true religion in the country, by a heavy debt, amounting to several thousand pounds; relief having been afforded, from time to time, to indigent circuits, beyond the sums actually contributed for the purpose. Twelve months ago it was determined, by a strong and united effort, to remove this burden; and the result has been honourable in the highest degree to the parties concerned. By a spirit of liberality, almost unexampled, upwards of £7,000 has been raised by the preachers and friends in Ireland; and this sum, with the assistance expected from their brethren in England, will afford them effectual relief, and enable them, in future, to pursue their pious and benevolent labours with great vigour and effect.—*Irish Meth. Mag.*

**SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—The following well-timed and spirited "Synodical Act" was unanimously adopted by this Synod, Nov. 14, during their sessions at Fayetteville:—

Whereas the cause of Temperance, in the United States, has already assumed a most encouraging and commanding aspect; and is daily becoming, more and more, a subject of the deepest interest, to the moralist, to the Christian patriot, and to the Church of Christ; and whereas, it cannot be denied, that