

cede some portions of reform. He was forced, however, to abandon the task after a few days of unsuccessful effort. His Lordship was in the habit of reviewing the work of each session in masterly speeches, replete with the severest sarcasm. The attacks which he made on the Whig Government, in these speeches, are not yet forgotten. After his retirement from office in 1846 he acted the part of an exalted and impartial critic of the measures brought forward by Liberals and Conservatives alike, though he lent Lord Derby a stronger support than was deemed probable from his antecedents in office as the colleague of Canning and Sir Robert Peel. He was a warm advocate of the war with Russia, made a masterly exposition of the policy of Prussia in 1855, and denounced the peace concluded at Paris in 1856 as a virtual capitulation on the part of England. In his old age he continued one of the most attractive speakers of the House of Lords. When he spoke on an important question the House was crowded. Though not one of the first of English orators, his style of speaking was very captivating; his voice was one of the most clear and musical, while the clearness of his diction and the chaste elegance of his style were most remarkable. He frequently made allusions to classical literature; but they were always in good taste and applicable to the subject. He made a very forcible speech on the "Trent affair" and we are not aware that he spoke afterwards in the House of Lords.—*Leader*.

—One of the most noted members of the Church of England, who went over to the Roman Catholic Church, has paid the last debt of nature, at the Oratory, at Brompton, near London, England. Rev. Father Faber was one of the pioneers in the Tractarian movement; and a leading contributor to the "Tracts for the Times." His writings were condemned by the University of Oxford,—of one of the Colleges of which he was a Fellow, and those of our readers who remembered the proceedings which then took place in the Senate, will scarcely forget that when the vote *Placet* or *Non Placet*, was called from the members, the Rev. Mr. Oakley, another late convert, threw down his glove, and declared he had a right to hold all Roman doctrine, and still remain a priest of the Church of England. Mr. Faber is one of a remarkable trio, who has departed to his rest. Father Newman is the Superior of the Oratory, where his friend and more than brother, has passed away. Dr. Pusey still remains in the Anglican Church; but no one will regret the demise of Father Faber more. They were kindred spirits,—men removed from the common of mankind; who expected to achieve another great reformation in this century, but were foiled. A celebrated book, now out of print, but published some sixteen years ago, entitled "From Oxford to Rome," is said to give a full, true and correct account of the conversion of Mr. Faber, and his giving up wife and children, for his faith's sake. That he did so, there is no question. After he resigned his fellowship he married; and when he took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, his wife entered a nunnery as well. Father Faber was quiet, gentle, unassuming in his manners—a true servant of His Maker; and most devoted to the poor. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," and there are few who belong to the religion he professed, who knew him even in Canada, that will not regret his loss.—*Montreal Transcript*.

—The death of one of the most prolific writers of fiction in the English language, Mrs. Trolove, is announced in the same paragraph which informs us of the death of Archbishop Whately. Mrs. Frances Trollope was seven years the senior of the Archbishop, having been born in 1780. She married Thomas Anthony Trollope, Barrister-at-Law, and for some time resided at Harrow; but in 1829 circumstances induced her to visit America. After three years residence in Cincinnati which was varied by occasional wanderings to other parts of the States, she returned to England, and produced her first work—"Domestic manners of the Americans," which created a sensation on both sides of the water. The Americans accused it of coarseness and untruthfulness, as they did the later work of her relative Anthony Trollope, who, two years ago, went over most of the ground travelled by his kinswoman at an early day. This work was so successful that the authoress embodied her views and impressions further on the same subject in a novel called "The Refugee in America." She then turned her attention to other subjects. In 1833 she published a tale in three volumes called "The Abbees," and one year later a second respect of travel, under the title of "Belgium and Western Travel"; in 1836 appeared "The adventures of Jonathan Jefferon Whilaw," a novel representing the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern States. During the same year she appeared again in "Paris and the Parisians in 1835." "The Vicar of Wrexhill," which succeeded this work, established the fact of her power as a novelist. Several works of travel and fiction succeeded this one up to 1839, when "The Widow Barnaby" appeared, which is a very amusing description of the career of a vulgar, scheming, husband-hunting widow; this was succeeded in 1840 by "The Widow Married," a continuation of the former work—three or four other books having intervened during the course of a year. Between this time and 1844 she published some five or six other works of travel and fiction. Since '44, she was given to the Press, "Petticoat Government," "Father Eastac," "Uncle Walter," and "The Clever Woman." Some years since she took up her permanent abode at Florence, where, we presume, she died. Her later works are considered inferior to those which came from her pen in her earlier days. Since 1836 she has disappeared

from the literary world, old age with its infirmities having crept in upon her.—*Leader*.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—"In Australia the North is the hot wind, and the South the cold; the westerly wind the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious. It is summer with the colony when it is winter here, and the barometer is considered to rise before bad weather and to fall before good. The swans are black, and the eagles are white; the mole lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; the kangaroo (an animal between the deer and squirrel,) has five claws on his fore paws, three talons on his hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on his tail. There is a bird (meliphaga) which has a broom in its mouth instead of its tongue. The cod is found in the rivers, and the perch in the sea; the valleys are cold and the mountain-tops warm. The nettle is a lofty tree, and the poplar a dwarfish shrub; the pears are of wood, with the stalks at the broad ends; the cherry grows with the stone outside. The fields are fenced with mahogany, the humblest house is fitted up with cedar, and myrtle plants are burned for fuel. The trees are without fruit, their flowers without scent, and the birds without song. Such is the land of Australia!"

—Alas for M. Nadar! Alas for the boast *sic itur ad astra!* Once more has the dauntless aeronaut tempted the fate of Icarus, and once more has he tumbled earthward; this time not without serious dislocations, almost warranting the assumption that he will be maimed for life. The "Géant" has ascended from the Champ de Mars, has drifted due north, has passed over the Belgian frontier at Bequelines—its conductors deriding the commands of the custom-house officers to descend and have their luggage examined—and has reached the Hanoverian territory; but in the chronicle of its successful progress ends. The big balloon became unmanageable, the anchors parted, the machine was dragged along the ground with frightful violence, and the aerial travellers were at last pitched out pell-mell. Mme. Nadar and M. Felix are, as well as the projector of the scheme, among the injured; and the whole party are said to have owed their lives to the courage and presence of mind of M. Jules Godard.

M. Nadar had better give up ballooning as a bad job. We have already aeronauts enough and to spare; but the Parisian public cannot afford to spare a very worthy, witty man, and a photographer who divides with Disdéri the palm of supremacy in vigorous and graceful portraiture. The "Pantheon Nadar" is a well-known work; surely M. Nadar is not ambitious to have a niche there in the character of Prometheus.

The unusual size and unwieldiness of the two-storied car seem to us to be literally at the bottom of the Géant's disasters. Mr. Coxwell, or any other really experienced aeronaut, will tell us that the conductor, to have his balloon fully under his command, should have it completely in view, and that, with the exception, perhaps, of a scientific associate or two, all amateur companionship is *de trop*. M. Nadar chose to be hampered by ladies and legs of mutton, camera-obscuras and printing-presses, and the result has been confusion, narrowly missing catastrophe. It is true that M. Nadar's object was to revolutionise the economy of aerostatics, and to convert a scientific toy into an engine of public utility; but he has failed twice; and surely his "two warnings" should be sufficient to make him dread the "third." The Eumenides are not to be trifled with.—*Ill. London News*.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward Hincks, Rector of Killyleagh, Ireland, son of the late Rev. Dr. Hincks, and brother of the Hon. Francis Hincks has had the honour of being appointed by the King of Prussia, one of the Chevaliers of the Order of Merit in Science and Arts. The order consists of 30 Germans and 30 foreigners, selected for their superior acquisitions. Dr. Hincks has long been known as a profound Oriental scholar.—*U. C. Journal of Education*.

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