

languages as the basis of your system. I would not maintain that in England undue prominence has not been given to the study of the classics; but the abuse of a principle is no argument in favour of its unsoundness. In the intellectual and moral atmosphere there are cross currents which must be allowed for by those who conduct the mental bark, as navigators make allowance for the cross currents in the natural atmosphere. I am not about to enter upon an elaborate review of the principles which should guide education in the abstract; in this presence it would be impertinence to do so; but I may be allowed to offer one or two observations on points which have been overlooked in the discussions on the value of classical education. We constantly hear it said, what is the use of devoting so many years to the study of Latin and Greek, which exercise so little practical influence on the course of our lives? No man who has received a public school and University education can forget what he has learned there, or the part which the classical languages take in modelling what my hon. friend Mr. McGee has very happily termed the conquering English language. Now, I contend that it is impossible thoroughly to understand our own language without a knowledge of the classics; and as to the many quotations and allusions which have crept into our language they are unintelligible without a reference to the authors from which they are taken. It appears to me that this is not the end of all classical education and classical literature. Their object is to discipline the mind of the student to elevate the taste, and to develop the critical faculty. The elevation of the taste and the promotion of the critical faculty are commonly attained by familiarizing the youthful mind with the best productions of literature. If these are to be found among the foreign languages, this cannot be done without a knowledge of the languages in which they are written. However much we may be beyond the ancients in the characteristic features of our age, in oratory, in art, and particularly in sculpture, they are still our masters. Although the works were composed two thousand years ago, they are still unsurpassed as examples of mental power and beauty. A knowledge of the classical languages is indispensable to the student, even in the cultivation of literary taste. No man can arise from construing a page of Demosthenes and Cicero, without being elevated by contact with these gigantic minds who were representatives of the Greece and Rome of that day. Young men, I would impress on you the importance of following the excellent advice given you by the gentleman who delivered the valedictory address to-day—not to abandon the study of the classics—the opportunities for the study of which you have so extensively enjoyed here. You cannot tell when it may exercise a practical influence in your career. While I would strongly advise devotion to mental culture, I should be doing injustice to my own convictions were I to neglect to impress upon you the higher importance of that religious culture which you have also received in this University. The fruits of all other victories will pass away, whether won on the battle field, in the forum, or in the senate; they are transitory in value as in duration, and only aptly prefigure the triumphs for which the sacred education you have received has prepared you. May you, then, keep your eyes steadily fixed upon that greatness, the theatre of whose victory shall be a dissolving world, the applause the commendations of the Divine, and the reward the immortal golden crown. His Excellency's speech was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which was continued long after he took his seat.—*Echo*.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The great event of the month has been the royal visit. Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales were received with enthusiasm beyond description. At the ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on his Royal Highness, the Public Orator led him before the Chancellor, and introduced him in a short Latin speech, to which his Grace replied to the effect that, by the authority vested in him, he admitted the Prince to the degree of Doctor of Laws, in the name of the Holy Trinity. The Duke of Cambridge having taken his degree in the same manner, the Public Orator delivered a long address in Latin, which contained many points of general interest, and which appealed at each of those points to popular feeling. In particular, the allusions to the Princess of Wales were received with great favour and approval. The Chancellor afterwards admitted to their degrees as Doctors of Laws, Earl Spencer, Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord Harris, and General Knollys. He then presented three prize medals, after which prize poems were recited in English, Latin and Greek. The proceedings having closed, the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Cambridge, left the hall, and were conveyed to the house of the Vice-Chancellor.

— OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—On the 13th May, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the Endowment of the Regius Professorship of Greek in Oxford, was thrown out in the second reading, by a majority of 30. The main ground on which it was rejected was, that it proposed a dangerous remedy for a mere temporary evil. The general feeling seemed to be that the subject should be postponed till next session.

— UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of the University of London, for the purpose of conferring degrees and awarding honours, was held at Burlington House, on the 11th May, Earl Granville, as Chancellor of the University, presiding. In the course of his address, his lordship stated that, whereas in 1857, the total number of candidates for all the examinations of the University had been 439, in 1863 they had been 1020. In 1857, the candidates for matriculation had been 266; in 1863 they had been 485; and, similarly, the candidates for the B.A. degree had increased from 75 to 153—those for the M.B. degree from 43 to 104. At the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, held in this year, there had been 53 candidates.

### X. Scientific Intelligence.

— CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—Last night those who happened to be out of doors between ten and eleven o'clock had the pleasure of witnessing a peculiar and strikingly beautiful celestial phenomenon. It consisted of a bright arc or belt of light stretching across the heavens from the north-west to the south-east, terminating at both ends very near the horizon. Though presenting a very bright, luminous appearance, its density could not have been very great, as stars of the third and fourth magnitude were plainly discernible through the densest portions of it. Its brightness was not at all regular, sometimes fading almost entirely away and again re-appearing as luminous and as beautiful as before.—*Toronto Globe*, 24th August.

### UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

#### MEDICAL FACULTY.

*Medicine and Medical Pathology*—Hon. John Rolph, LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S. *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children*—Walter B. Geikie, M.D. *Material Medica and Therapeutics*—Charles V. Berryman, M.A., M.D., Physician to Toronto General Hospital.

*Physiology*—John N. Reid, M.D.

*Chemistry and Botany*—J. Herbert Sangster, M.A., M.D.

*Surgery and Surgical Pathology*—James Newcombe, M.D., L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., Eng., Physician Toronto General Hospital.

*General Pathology*—Hon. John Rolph, LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

*Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical*—John Fulton, M.D., L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., Eng.

*Medical Jurisprudence*—Charles V. Berryman, M.A., M.D.

*Practical Anatomy*—J. A. Williams, M.D.

*Curator of the Museum*—S. P. May, M.D.

The Lectures will commence on the 1st day of October, and continue six months. *Graduation*—Spring and Fall, when the Examinations will be in writing and oral.

*Dean of the Faculty*—Hon. John Rolph, 56 Gerrard Street East, Toronto; to whom apply for any further information.

Toronto, August 24, 1864.

s—up.

### McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

THE CALENDAR for the Educational Year 1864-65 is just published, and affords all necessary information respecting

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF MCGILL COLLEGE.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The attention of all interested in the higher education, is invited to the course of study set forth under the above heads, and which have been so arranged as to afford to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training.

Copies will be forwarded free to any part of British America on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

W. O. BAYNES, B.A., Sec., Registrar, &c.  
3in—jas—pd.

July, 1864

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for 20 cents per line, which may be remitted in postage stamps, or otherwise.

TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum, back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 10 cents each.

All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.,  
Education Office, Toronto.