

"I have come to the conclusion, after fruitlessly endeavouring to employ many other remedies, that the only mode of effectually curing them will be by retirement from the government of the Province. (No, no, and cheers.) I can hardly believe, however, that the cure effected by this mode of treatment will be complete; for I greatly fear that these worthy persons will discover to their cost that it sometimes rains when they would wish it to be fair—that the wind occasionally blows from the East when they would prefer a zephyr, and what is worse, that Parliamentary majorities, from time to time, say 'aye,' when they would have them say 'nay,' even after the time shall have arrived when a solitary sign-post dangling here and there before the door of a village tavern, is all that remains to remind Canadians of Lord Elgin. Perhaps, indeed, there may be some with whom the disease is incurable—who, when they teach their children the history of their country, will instruct them on this wise:—'Mark well,' will they say to them, 'the period comprised between the years 1846 and 1855, for it was a memorable period in the history of your country. During that period your revenues rose from some four, to twelve or fifteen hundred thousand pounds a year. Your commerce increased in a corresponding ratio. Your magnificent common school system was extended and consolidated. It was in 1847 that the Normal School (the seed-plot of that system,) was established. The risk of armed collision in your internal affairs on the part of Great Britain or of sympathizers from the United States was expunged from the category of possible contingencies, because both England and America had learned to respect you as a people enjoying free institutions, and knowing how rightfully to use them. Mark well then and digest carefully the history of that period; but remember that you never close the review without bestowing a hearty malediction upon that individual who was then charged by his Sovereign with the administration of your affairs, and who laboured (God knows how zealously) to achieve these results.' (Loud and continued cheers.) There will be few, I confidently believe, to teach such a lesson, and fewer still, if it were taught, to receive it, and therefore gentlemen, I cannot divest myself of a certain faint and glimmering hope—nay to that hope, in this hour of despondency and regret at my approaching departure, I cling as to a sheet anchor. I cannot, say, divest myself of a faint and glimmering hope that there may be some meaning in the allusion just now made by His Worship the Mayor to what fell from me at London, and that at some future day I may be among you again. (remendous cheering.) At any rate, of this you may be assured that whenever Canada wants a friend, she will have a humble, but, to the extent of his ability, a zealous and faithful friend in Lord Elgin."

TO LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.

During the present month, a sufficient quantity of the authorised *Teacher's Registers* will be sent by the Educational Department to each County Clerk in Upper Canada, to supply all the Common Schools in such County. These Registers are supplied to the Schools *free of charge*. They can be thus obtained either directly from the Local Superintendent, or from the County Clerk upon the order of the Superintendent—*not otherwise*.

A copy of the Register has been sent to each Grammar School reported to the Department.

A general abstract, containing a summary of statistical information, in regard to the operation of the Common School system in Upper Canada, has also been sent to each Local Superintendent, as well as to each member of the Provincial Legislature etc.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN.

In a speech delivered a few days since at the Sherborne Literary Institution, by Mr. Macready, that gentleman said:—"The first time I visited Canterbury I wished, of course, to see the cathedral. A gentleman there of the name of Austin, the surveyor and architect of the building, accompanied me. He had re-decorated almost the whole of the interior, and had resorted to the dilapidated portion of the western front. He was the artificer of his own fortune, and he had raised himself to this position from a state almost of actual destitution; he had formerly been the servant of a friend of mine, and when he reached Canterbury he had not half a crown in his pocket. He directed my attention to everything worthy of notice. It was opposite the western front that he stood with me, before what seemed the site of a small shed or stall, then unoccupied, and said, 'Upon this spot a little barbers shop used to stand. The last time Lord Tenterden came down here, he brought his son with him, and it was my duty, of course, to attend over the cathedral. When we came to this side of it he led his son

up to this very spot, and said to him, 'Charles you see this little shop; I have brought you here on purpose to show it you. In that shop your grandfather used to shave for a penny! That is the proudest reflection of my life. While you live, never forget that, my dear Charles.' And this man, the son of a poor barber, was the Lord Chief Justice of England! For the very reason, therefore, that the chances of such great success are rare, we should surely spare no pains in improving the condition of those whom accident may depress, or fortune may not befriend."

PRESERVATION OF THE MENTAL POWERS.

Fatuity from old age cannot be cured; but it may be prevented by employing the mind constantly in reading and conversation in the evening of life. Doctor Johnson ascribes the fatuity of Dean Swift to two causes; first to a resolution made in his youth that he would never wear spectacles, from the want of which he was unable to read in the decline of life; and second, to his avarice, which led him to abscond from visitors, or deny himself to company, by which means he deprived himself of the only two methods by which new ideas are acquired, or old ones renovated. His mind languished from the want of exercise, and gradually collapsed into idiotism, in which state he spent the close of his life, in a hospital founded by himself, for persons afflicted with the same disorder of which he finally died. Country people, when they have no relish for books, when they loose the ability to work, to go abroad, from age or weakness, are very apt to become fatuitous; especially as they are too often deserted in their old age by the younger branches of the families; in consequence of which their minds become torpid from the want of society and conversation. Fatuity is more rare in cities than in country places, only because society and conversation can be had in them on more easy terms, and it is less common among women than men, only because their employments are of such a nature as to admit of their being carried on by their fireside, and in a sedentary posture.

The illustrious Dr. Franklin exhibited a striking instance of the influence of reading, writing, and conversation, in prolonging a sound and active state of all the faculties of the mind. In his eighty-fourth year he discovered not one mark in any of them of the weakness or decay usually observed in the minds of persons at that advanced period of life.—*Doctor Rush*.

WARS SINCE THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—Enemies, the French; our allies, the Dutch, Austrians, Prussians, Spaniards, and the people of Savoy. Commenced in 1688, and ended by the peace of Ryswic in 1697. Events:—Battles of Dieppe, of the Boyne, of La Hogue, of Stenkirck, and Nerwinde. National Debt of England commenced.

THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.—Enemies, the French and Spaniards; allies, the Dutch, Austrians, and the people of Savoy, and Portuguese. Commenced in 1702 and ended by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Events:—Battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. England gains Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

THE SPANISH WAR, 1739, AND THE WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, 1741.—Enemies, Spaniards, and French; allies, Austrians, Dutch, Russians, Sardinians, and Hungarians. Ended 1764, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Battles:—Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and Finisterre.

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR.—Enemies, French, Spaniards, Austrians; allies, Prussians. Commenced in 1756, and ended in 1763, by the peace of Paris. Battles: Minden and Quebec. England gains Bengal, Canada, Cape Breton, Tobago, &c.

AMERICAN WAR.—Enemies, Americans, French, Spaniards, and Dutch; allies, none. Commenced in 1755, and ended by the peace of Versailles in 1783. Events:—Rodney's naval victories, Gibraltar besieged, battles of Bunker's Hill, Brandywine, and German Town. England loses 13 North American Provinces, Minorca, Tobago, and the Floridas.

THE WAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Enemies, French, and Spaniards, from 1786; allies, Dutch, Prussians, Austrians, and Portuguese. Commenced in 1793, and ended by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. Events: France loses all power in India; battles of Lodi, Arcola, Marengo, and Alexandria; England gains Malta, Trinidad, and Coromandel.

THE WARS AGAINST NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.—Enemies, French, Spaniards till 1805, Americans from 1812; allies, Austrians, Prussians, Russians, Spaniards from 1808, and Portuguese. Commenced in 1803, and ended by the peace of Paris in 1815. Battles of Austerlitz, Trafalgar, Jena, Eylau, Vinnico, Corunna, Wagram, Talavera, Barossa, Albuera, Salamanca, Smolensko, Borodino, Leipsic, and Waterloo. England gains Ceylon, the Cape, Berbee, Demerara, St. Lucia, Mauritius, &c.