

THE BIRTH OF GREEN ERIN.

[In the following beautiful verses there is an unusual vigour of imagination, joined to excellent versification, and the knowledge of the rations is simply delicious. It was written many years ago by a young Irishman named Moore, and appeared in that very clever story "Tom Stapleton." It has lately been touched up by Mr. Frank Oakes Rose for the platform. We reprint it as recited by Mr. R— himself and several of his friends.]

Wid all confeshin,
I'd turn your anishin.
To what I would wish in Erin so green,
And without hesitatin.
I'd show how that nayshin
Became in creayshin the gim an' the queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Without any warnin',
That Vaynus was born in the beautiful say;
An' be that same tokin,
An' sure 'twas provokin'
Her pious wur soakin', an' wudn't give play.

So Niptine, who knew her,
Began to pursue her,
In order to woo her, the wicked old Jew;
An' he very slyly caught her,
Atay in the wather,
Great Jubither's daughter, who cried "Poosta loo!"

But Jove, the great jayvius,
Look'd down an' saw Vaynus,
An' Neptune so layvius purshin' her wud,
So he roared out in thunder,
He'd tare him asunder,
An' shure 'twas no wonder, for tazing his child.

So a shtar that was dyin'
Around him espain,
He sized without sightin', an' hurled it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin'
On Neptune a bir skinn',
An' gave him, in thinkin', a broth iv a blow!

An' that shtar was dreyland,
Both lowland and highland,
An' formed a swate island, the land iv me birth;
Thus plain is the story,
Knee slat down from glory,
That Erin so hoary's a heaven on earth!

Thin Vaynus jumped nately
On Erin so shtately,
But fayned 'kase lately so bother'd and priss'd,
Which wudn't did how'd her,
But ere it had killed her,
Her father distill'd her a drop iv the hight!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made her feel glorious,
A little aprons I bear it might prove,
Hence how can yez blame us
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky, an' love!

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

This institution of learning is the property of the Methodist Church of Canada. It is immediately under the management of the College Board, a body composed of twelve ministers and an equal number of laymen, appointed once in four years by the General Conference of the Church. No religious tests, however, are exacted of the students, and young men of all denominations have received instruction in its halls. The college is located in the beautiful town of Cobourg, Ont., situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, about 70 miles east of Toronto, and 120 west of Kingston. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the town, furnishing every facility for reaching the college at any season of the year. Cobourg possesses many advantages as a seat of learning, not the least being delightful scenery, salubrity of climate, and generally a moral, intellectual, and enterprising population, affording good society and immunity from the unfavourable surroundings by which some institutions have been characterized.

This institution was founded as a seminary of learning for both sexes, pursuant to a resolution of the Methodist Conference adopted in 1830, and was denominated "The Upper Canada Academy." The Province at that period afforded but limited facilities for acquiring a liberal education. No funds were available to the Conference for so great an undertaking, and reliance was placed wholly on the voluntary contributions of the people. Several ministers were appointed to visit the various sections of the Province to explain the project and solicit assistance, the most industrious and successful of whom, perhaps, was the late Rev. John Beatty. It was resolved to build on a large scale, and to obtain the means in a sparsely settled country was a bold undertaking. Though the appeal was heartily responded to, considering the condition of the Province, it was found necessary to make an effort in England, and the Rev. Egerton (now Dr.) Ryerson, so well-known as the founder of the Ontario Public School system, was fortunately prevailed upon to engage in the mission. He succeeded in obtaining a respectable sum of money by private application, as also, through the Colonial Department, a grant from the Provincial Legislature. He likewise secured a Royal Charter for the Academy from the then reigning monarch, His Majesty William IV. The institution, the corner-stone of which had been laid in 1831, was completed and furnished in 1836, and formally opened the same year with the Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., an eloquent divine of respectable literary attainments, well known in Montreal, as the first Principal. To him succeeded Jesse Hurlburt, LL.D., who held the position till the Female Department was abolished in 1841, when a Charter for the "University of Victoria College" having been procured from the Canadian Legislature, the institution started on its new career, with the Rev. Dr. Ryerson as its first President. In 1844,

Dr. Ryerson having accepted the office of Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province, was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McNabb. In 1850 the Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., D.D., LL.D., then a rising young minister, was chosen President. The event has shown that the selection was a wise one. Dr. Nelles brought to the position untiring industry, high literary and scientific attainments, good teaching ability, power both as a speaker and writer, and admirable tact as a manager. Under his judicious guidance Victoria College has steadily advanced in popularity and influence, occupying to-day a high position among the universities of the Dominion. Dr. Nelles still presides over the destinies of the university, and to all appearance is increasing in mental vigour.

Victoria College has graduated 255 students in Arts and Science, 29 in Divinity, 70 in Law, and 841 in Medicine,—being a total of 1,195. But this gives only a partial idea of the work done by the institution. Hundreds have attended every year who have acquired knowledge fitting them for important positions in society, who were unable to remain long enough for a complete course. The number of students in attendance in all departments for the year just closed, is given as follows: In Arts, 125; Medicine, 127; Theology, 49; Law, 6; Science, 99,—in all, 315. But 26 of these being registered in two Faculties, the actual number of students for the past year is 289.

Amongst the institutions affiliated with Victoria College may be mentioned a French School of Medicine in Montreal. Victoria College has had serious financial difficulties to encounter. In 1862 a debt of \$30,000 had gradually arisen, and to liquidate it the Rev. Dr. Aylesworth was selected to raise money by subscription, afterwards assisted by the Rev. Charles Fisk, a work which occupied about four years, the ministers of Conference in the meanwhile submitting to a voluntary assessment of 1 1/2 per cent. upon their income to meet the interest on the debt and the expenses incurred by the agents.

Soon after the Confederation of the Provinces, all aid to denominational colleges was cut off, whereupon the Methodist Conference, on the recommendation of Dr. Nelles, voted to raise the sum of \$200,000 as a permanent endowment for the University of Victoria College. The Rev. Dr. Punshon took an active part in this movement, making a personal donation of \$3,000 to the fund, and soliciting subscriptions at public meetings called for the purpose in the cities and principal towns of Ontario and Quebec. Several ministers also made a canvass of the whole country; but only little more than one-fourth of the required amount was realized. The late Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton, and Mrs. Jackson, left a legacy of \$30,000 for the Theological Department; and in 1873, the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A., of Toronto, formerly a minister in Montreal, was appointed as General and Financial Agent, and still holds that position. His labours have resulted in a large addition to the Endowment Fund and to the teaching capacity of the college. He has raised by subscription \$60,000 for permanent investment, of which the greater part has already been paid, and \$20,000 for "Faraday Hall," a new building for scientific purposes, only recently opened. Of the latter sum \$15,000 was raised in the town of Cobourg alone. The Endowment now reaches nearly \$115,000.

Faraday Hall, devoted to experimental and practical science, is named after the late Michael Faraday, a Christian scientist, well known for his eminent attainments. The building is one hundred feet in length by fifty in breadth, and from the ground to the top of the tower measures ninety-seven feet. Including the basement, it is three stories high. The basement story is made of Kingston limestone, and the superstructure is of red brick. There are several rooms, spacious, and all admirably adapted to their respective purposes. Faraday Hall is well supplied with the most modern furniture and apparatus of the best quality and convenience, under the direction of Dr. Haueel, an able German Professor. The observatory is situated in a rotatory tower, affording a magnificent view of the tower, the country, and Lake Ontario, and contains a fine telescope, seven feet in length, under charge of Professor Bain, the popular head of the Mathematical Department.

Victoria University has ever been distinguished for the thoroughness as well as the practical character of the education it imparts, and as a result, its Alumni are to be found to-day at the head of important educational institutions in Canada and the United States, in all the learned professions, in commercial pursuits, and in the legislative halls of the country.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

We understand that the Ritualists intend to dispute the legality of the appointment of Lord Penzance as Dean of Arches.

It is said that the author of the caustic Life of Lord Beaconsfield, which is now appearing in the Fortnightly Review, is the editor of a leading Liberal London journal.

ONE of the devices of the Liberals at Reading was to placard the town with an illustration of Sikh soldiers murdering two prisoners. This placard was headed "Beaconsfield's Man-Tigers."

KING Humbert has sent a telegram of con-

dolence to the family of the late Earl Russell, whom His Majesty acknowledges gratefully as the unserving champion of Italy's unity and independence.

It is reported in all sorts of circles in the metropolis, as well as in many fashionable squares, that the Premier has advised Her Majesty to call the junior member for Birmingham to the upper house under the title of Lord Chamberlain.

"THE York" is the title of a new fashionable club now in course of formation, and for which handsome premises have been secured at the corner of St. James-street. The Marquises of Lorne and Stafford and a well-known sporting nobleman have already consented to serve on the Committee.

It is authoritatively stated, in contradiction of statements to the effect that diplomatic relations are likely to be renewed between the English Government and the Vatican, that no negotiations with that object have been set on foot, and that the statements on that subject have been entirely without foundation.

A LONG letter from a correspondent wishes to make known that the coming of Mr. Gladstone was foretold in the Psalms of David. The particular verse upon which my correspondent relies is the 5th of Psalm lxxiv, where it is written:—"A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees."

THE concert in London for the benefit of Mario was a great success, the gross product being £1,255. Nilsson, Trebella, Santley, Foli, and other eminent artists gave their services on the occasion. Sims Reeves was unable to sing through indisposition, so he gave 100 guineas to the fund. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck were among the audience.

THE sitting of the House of Commons was last week brought to a termination as sudden and unexpected as the occasion for such a course is fortunately rare. Mr. Wykeham Martin, one of the Liberal members for Rochester, had come down to the House as usual, and was writing a letter in the library, when he was seized with a fatal illness, and expired in a few minutes. On the announcement of the hon. member's death being made to the House, an immediate adjournment took place. Mr. Martin was forty-nine years of age.

A NEW form of temporary insanity has been discovered or invented, called "clithrophobia." The chief symptom of this malady is a dislike to confined spaces, and an invincible desire to "get out." It is very frequent—sometimes almost epidemic—among persons shut up in prisons and reformatories. It has hitherto been supposed that criminals attempt to escape from confinement in order either to avoid justice or to shorten their term of imprisonment. This is now ascertained to be merely a popular delusion. They are only acting under the influence of "clithrophobia." It seems that the term "temporary insanity" is still unexhausted.

LONDON like its keen rival, Paris, is to have a "Grand Hotel," and the builders expect to be able to place it in the hands of the decorators by the end of October. The site of the building is at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, the former site of old Northumberland House. The building, we are told, will give to Trafalgar square some of the features of architectural beauty which that famous spot deserves. The total amount of the builder's contract is £2,200,000. To this must be added the value of land, furniture, and decorations, which is certain to swell the amount to half a million. The Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, has cost over a million pounds, and the Charing Cross Hotel cost still more.

THE GLEANER.

SIXTY thousand troops are garrisoned in Paris at present.

BARNUM'S circus recently took \$90,000 in twenty-three days.

GLADSTONE owns a landed estate in England of 6,977 acres.

THE Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and two small boys have to carry it.

THE Greeks kept no cats. They domesticated the weasel, and with it hunted vermin.

AMERICA spends \$700,000,000 annually on strong drinks; England, with 6,000,000 less of population, \$750,000,000.

SOME Americans have deposited a wreath and a vase of earth from the United States upon Lafayette's tomb in the Picpus cemetery, Paris.

THE latest reports indicate that the Antoinelli estate is not worth more than \$120,000 instead of \$2,000,000, which has heretofore been supposed to be its value.

THERE is a French prophecy which says the end of the world will come when Easter Sunday falls on St. Mark's day. This will be the case in 1886.

PROF. RILEY, the American entomologist, estimates the insects do \$150,000,000 worth of damage to the crops every year, and he thinks that much of this loss can be prevented.

THE departure of Dundreary whiskers is announced in England. The proper thing is a

small whisker coming just below the ear, and a delicate moustache tipped at the ends into fine points.

IN Germany fish are not caught for sport, and he law fixes the size of those that need not be returned to the water. Thus, a salmon must be sixteen inches long, a perch five, and an eel fourteen.

LOSE imitations of silver dollars are made of block tin, bismuth and pulverized glass. An immense number of these bogus coins are in circulation in the West. They imitate exactly the true colour and ring, and are about right in weight.

THE Dean of Chichester made a good point on the Darwinians in a sermon at Oxford the other day. "Ye men of science," said he, "ye men of science, leave me my ancestors in Paradise, and I do not grudge you yours in the Zoological Gardens."

THE latest triumph of Parisian novelty is an "Exhibition bouquet," a tiny artificial rose to be worn in the buttonhole, with a crystal dew-drop on one of the petals, and looking into the dewdrop a miniature view of the exhibition is discovered.

THE Sioux consider that a man who can steal and not be found out a great brave, but if he happens to be caught three or four times, his weapons are taken from him, and he is made a "squaw man," a disgrace which affects the average Indian worse than death.

Mrs. LANGLEY, daughter of the Dean of Jersey, will take rank hereafter with the historic beauties of England. Last season people—royal, even duchesses—scrambled on chairs to catch a glimpse of her. She was the sensation of the drawing-room, and three of her portraits are this year on exhibition at the Royal Academy.

THERE was recently a remarkable sale of old blue and white Nankin ware in London. Veteran collectors were astounded by the prices given. Many single articles or pairs of the hawthorne pattern brought from \$150 to \$100; a tall vase, \$500; a pair of ginger jars, \$2,100; a long-necked bottle, \$700; a ginger jar, \$2,500; a pot, with cover, \$3,200; and its companion jar the enormous price of \$3,450.

DURING the 197 trips she has made across the Atlantic, the Kaiser has never met an accident. She passed through storms of the severest character, yet has never lost even a boat, and the small craft that now hang upon the davits on either side of her saloon deck are the same that were hung in the same places when she was prepared for her original trip from Liverpool to New York. Considered in every respect, the Kaiser has been one of the best paying vessels ever owned by a steamship company.

THE French press have lately been devoting attention to the origin of several words now absorbed into their language from the English. "Tramway," is called after General Outram of Indian fame.

It appears from the catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, that Norway has turned her attention to utilizing some of her vast funny products. She sends fish-skins tanned for gloves, eel-skins, prepared for harness, shark-skins ten feet long and three feet wide, and whale-skins sixty feet long for driving bands. It is astonishing to what useful purposes skins can be employed, and our ancestors were evidently correct in their old adage, "There is nothing like leather."

ABANDONED AT SEA.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crews, in what seems a hopeless condition. Some are dismantled and mere hulks, some are swimming keel upwards, some are water-logged, but being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Catarrh Remedy is unequalled as a soothing and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

VIOLETTA, Loc., April 17th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir.—I suffered for twelve years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and your Golden Medical Discovery, which I used according to directions, and a complete and permanent cure was speedily effected. I take pleasure in recommending them to all afflicted.

Ever thankfully yours,
CLARA E. HUNT.

WADING RIVER, Burlington Co., N. J.,
Feb. 26th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir.—Your Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption, I ever knew. It has saved my life.

Respectfully yours,
HELEN B. MCANNEY.