

of Berlin University, has been purchased for Harvard College. The collection consists of about one thousand complete works, many of them of great value, yet the price paid by Mr. Bond was no more than \$1560. A society has just been formed in Dublin for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland. Dr. Petrie, the eminent artist and antiquary, has been nominated president of the society. A manuscript Irish canon, 1200 years old, has been discovered in the library of Cambrai. The Rev. Mr. Craves has given notice of it at the Royal Irish Academy.

Eclipses in 1852.—The eclipses are six in number—that is, three of the sun and three of the moon, but only one of the moon, Jan 7, visible at Greenwich. Begins at twenty minutes past four in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, ten minutes after six. Ends at eight in the morning. 2. A partial eclipse of the sun, January 21, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-three minutes past five in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, twenty minutes past seven. Ends fifty-two minutes past eight in the morning. 3. A partial eclipse of the sun, June 17, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at fifty-six minutes past two at noon. Middle of the eclipse, fifty-nine minutes past four. Ends two minutes past seven in the evening. 4. A total eclipse of the moon, July 1, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-seven minutes past one, noon. Middle of the eclipse, twenty-six minutes past three. Ends fourteen minutes past five, afternoon. 5. A total eclipse of the sun, December 11, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at twenty-six minutes past one, morning. Middle of the eclipse, twenty-four minutes past three. Ends at fifty-five minutes past five, morning. 6. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 26, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at thirty-three minutes past eleven in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, three minutes past one. Ends at thirty-two minutes past two at noon.

Archæological Researches in Algeria.—Several French gentlemen are making archæological searches in Algeria, which abounds in remains of the Roman domination. A few weeks back a Roman mosaic of great beauty was discovered at Aumale, only slightly covered with earth. It appears to have formed part of a magnificent pavement of great extent. It contains the representation of scenes of religious life, the persons and animals in which are designed with great boldness and purity, and are coloured to represent nature. All the figures are surrounded by a border, also coloured. One compartment of the mosaic represents a woman, nearly naked, quitting agricultural labours to attend to her religious duties; another represents the goddess Thetis with two dolphins, and a figure symbolising Apollo conveying to her a lyre; the third, a female on a bull—supposed to be the carrying off of Europa by Jupiter; a fourth, Amphitrite advancing towards Neptune. There are also two other compartments, but so damaged that the subjects cannot be made out. The mosaic establishes, curiously enough, the extraordinary tenacity of local customs—representing a woman labouring in the fields, it proves that in those times women were accustomed in that neighbourhood to take part in agricultural drudgery—in the same neighbourhood to this very day the native women still do so, though in no other part of Algeria is anything of the kind discovered. Amongst other things which the French have discovered are the remains of a cemetery, also near Aumale. On some of the stones very curious inscriptions have been found. One is to the effect that “the deceased A—religiously cultivated modesty, enjoyed fair fame, and lived 26 years without having had the fever.” This singular addition must, no doubt, be ascribed to the unhealthiness of the climate, caused by extensive swamps. These swamps still exist.—[Literary Gazette.

Theory of the formation of the Earth—New mode of preserving Animal Matter from Decay.—Professor Gorini, professor of natural history at the University of Lodi, made before a circle of private friends, two nights ago, a very remarkable experiment illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first, it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate. In another and more practically useful field of research the learned professor has developed some very important facts. He has succeeded in a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay without resorting to any known process for that purpose. Specimens are shown by him of portions of the human body which, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years: and he states that, at a trifling cost, he can keep meat for any length of time, in such a way that it can be eaten quite fresh. The importance of such a discovery, if on a practical investigation it is found to answer, will be more readily understood when it is remembered that the flocks of Australia are boiled down into tallow, their

flesh being otherwise almost valueless, and that in South America vast herds of cattle are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides alone.

Mr. Grinnell and the British Residents of New York.—Twelve of Mr. Grinnell's friends, of British birth, residents in New York, united recently in procuring a beautiful gold medal to be prepared, with an inscription attesting their sense of his conduct in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin, and on Friday it was formally presented to Mr. Grinnell. It is about twice the size of a silver dollar; the rim is surmounted with the flags of the two nations, wrought in gold; on the face is a representation of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, in their most perilous condition, crowded with ice; on the obverse is the following inscription:—“The British residents of New York to Henry Grinnell, in grateful admiration of his noble efforts to save Sir John Franklin.

“’Tis thine to feel another's woe,
And ours to mark the sacred glow.
“1851.”

The design of the medal is beautiful, and in the best possible taste.—[N. Y. Times.

Six new Humming Birds.—Mr. J. Gould lately read before the Geological Society of London a minute description of six new species of Humming Birds, brought from Veragua, in New Granada, by Mr. Warszewicz, a distinguished traveller and botanist. Some specimens, thought to have been spoiled on the voyage, were still beautifully coloured, a glittering red, blue, and green colour, mixed with snow white, of a brilliancy enhanced by darker colours. They were discovered at 6,000 feet up the mountains where they inhabit. Mr. W. is the first naturalist who has penetrated into those parts, where he encountered both hardship and danger.

TO FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS (post paid), accompanied by testimonials of ability, &c., will be received by the undersigned, on behalf of the Board of School Trustees of the Incorporated Town of Chatham, in the County of Kent, until the 10th day of February next, from competent Female Teachers, of whom two are required in the female department of the Public School in the Town of Chatham, one of which departments to be subordinate to the other.

Salaries not to exceed £60, and £40 per annum for the situations respectively.

By order of the Board,

GEO. DÜCK, JR.,
Chairman, B. S. T.

Chatham, January 15th, 1852.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—CITY OF TORONTO.

THE Board of School Trustees for the City of Toronto will receive applications until Thursday, January 8th, 1852, from parties desirous of filling the following offices, viz:

Local Superintendent and Visitorial Teacher, combined—to which will be attached the salary of £160 per annum.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned—who will furnish any further information.

G. A. BARBER,
Secretary, Board School Trustees.

Toronto, Dec. 23rd, 1851.

The time for receiving application for the above office, has been extended to TUESDAY, January 27th, 1852.

G. A. B.

A TEACHER of great experience, who has a first class certificate, wishes for an engagement—can produce superior testimonials, and refer to Mr. Hodgins, Education Office. Address D. E., Education Office, Toronto.

WANTED for the Chippewa School by the Board of School Trustees for that Village:—a first class male Teacher; a second class ditto; and a female Teacher for the girls school. Immediate application, stating terms, to be made to William Hepburne, Secretary to the Board. The teachers must be Protestant. Those trained in the Normal School will be preferred. The first class male teacher will not be required until the 1st of April next, but the others without delay. The Schools are supported on the free school principle.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE ARCADE, ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

HAVING devoted much attention to the study of SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, offers his services to School Authorities throughout the Province, in preparing Designs, with detailed Plans and Specifications of Grammar and Common Schools, and their appendages, so as to meet the requirements of the present improved system of Education.

Reference kindly permitted to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, and the officers of the Educational Department.

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