

seen in the eastern empire. Havelock, the christian soldier, had fallen, and had been replaced by Sir Colin, now Lord Clyde; much blood shed and vigorous action exerted before the mutiny was suppressed.

War next appeared among its ancient haunts; and upon the plains of Lombardy, where, in the middle ages, the almost bloodless battles of the Condottieri had been fought so obstinately, the most bloody and expeditious of all wars has been waged. Science had wrought great changes since the time when Milan harness could turn off any missile. Blood can be more readily shed now than ever it could be at any previous time. Revolvers, Minie and Enfield rifles, have become the common weapons, while the Armstrong and several other guns have been tried with more or less wonderful effects. The "Celestials" also have lately expressed their opinion as to the necessity of war. During the decade the Americans have much encouraged another of their peculiar institutions, to wit, filibustering; the ablest of whose managers has been a Mr. Walker, whose propensities seem to argue his descent from that other Walker whose exploits acquired for him the sobriquet of "Hookey."

Canada shows her "Grand Trunk Railway," with its immense Victoria

Bridge, as a proof of activity during the decade.

In our own Province we have had many jarrings, but of a more pacific nature than those of the old world. That ardent wish for rapid advancement, that characterised the first of the decade, was here felt strongly. The "Exhibition" and "Railway Celebration" were public exponents of that feeling. All the world was evidently bent on an extension of trade, and timber, as a matter of course, became an article in eager demand. The "Reciprocity Treaty" also seemed to open much wider fields for enterprise, and to offer facilities that had not previously existed. It was no wonder then that people got flushed and "spread themselves out" too far. The visit of the Cholera marked the turn of the tide. A depressed market with a large supply cooled the ardour of the speculator, and materially hurt many throughout this land. Still we exulted at the victory of Sebastopol and had spirits enough left to celebrate the laying of the cable. We enter upon the new decade with prospects as good and hopes as high as when we began the last. Severe lessons were taught by it—the wise will be instructed, no doubt, and there is a proverb that gives encouragement to others also, to expect information from experience.

SCHOLASTIC.

THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER'S STORY.

When I taught a district school, said he, I adopted it as a principle to give as few rules to my scholars as possible. I had, however, one standing rule, which was, "*Strive under all circumstances to do right*," and the text of right, under all circumstances, was the Golden Rule: "*All things whatsoever ye would, that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.*"

If an offence was committed, it was my invariable practice to ask, "Was it right?" "Was it doing as you would be done by?"

All my experience and observation have convinced me that no act of a pupil ought to be regarded as an offence, unless it be one when measured by the standard of the Golden Rule. During the last years of my teaching

the only tests I ever applied to an act of which it was necessary to judge, were those of the above questions. By this course I gained many important advantages.

In the first place, the plea, "You have not made any rule against it," which for a long time was a terrible burden to me, lost all its power.

In the second place, by keeping constantly before the scholars as a standard of action, the single text of right and wrong as one which they were to apply to themselves, I was enabled to cultivate in them a deep feeling of personal responsibility.

In the third place, I got a stronger hold on their feelings, and acquired a new power of cultivating and directing them.

In the fourth place, I had the satir-