

WILLIAM and Mary College of Virginia has closed its doors, having but one student at the beginning of this school year. Next to Harvard, this was the oldest college in America, having been founded in 1693, and was the only one that received a royal charter. Among the most eminent men educated in its halls were Washington, Marshall, Randolph, Tyler, Breckinridge and General Scott.

The Association for the Education of Women in Oxford has issued its notice of lectures to be given in the Lent term, including a list of those University and College lectures which are open to students of the association. For the first time a lady is placed upon the list of lecturers of the association. Mrs. Marshall will lecture on Political Economy, taking for her subject—Labour; the economic conditions of its well-being. The courses of lectures began on Monday, January 21. The association have instituted a system of instruction by correspondence, particulars of which may be obtained of Mrs. Ewing, 17, St. Giles, Oxford.

The East London Union For Advanced Education evening classes have, during the last four years, been doing much good work among the young men employed or resident in that populous district. The Union purposes now by a widely-extended organization, to maintain in the East of London an educational centre, where instruction in the higher branches of knowledge will for the lowest possible fees be afforded by teachers of well-ascertained ability. The work began with four classes, and the number at the present time is thirty-four, which have been attended by 4,200 students, 1,000 of whom may be reckoned for the present session. The Duke of Albany is President.

*Acta Victoriana* defends the practice of hazing in the following words: "Nearly all Freshmen are conceited. It is natural for them to be so. While preparing for matriculation, they were the senior pupils of some High School or Collegiate Institute, and gradually formed the idea that they were extremely clever, and this idea breathes forth in every word and gesture. If such young men were not checked, this idea would keep on developing, and by the time of graduation the presence of the students would be intolerable. Hence we see the necessity of an antidote or remedy of some kind which fortunately we have, and it is no other than that misrepresented and abused practice.—Hazing."

The *University Quarterly*, published at New York University, entered upon its seventh volume in November. In general appearance the *Quarterly* could hardly be surpassed. An excellent portrait of John Hall adorns and enhances the value of the journal. Six or seven pages are taken up with book reviews, and a large number with matters of purely local interest. The editorials and contributions exhibit a fair amount of ability, but, on the whole, they are not above the average. In an article on the "Need of the Moral Element in Education," the writer makes a most absurd attack upon the promoters of secular education, accusing them, among other things, of wishing to exclude all moral teaching and to interdict all religious instruction. He ought to have known that they do not wish to exclude purely moral teaching, and, with regard to religious teaching, that they merely object to its being paid for by the State.

ANANDIBAI JOSHEE, a Hindoo woman of the highest Brahminical caste, is a student in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The mark indicative of her rank is on her forehead. She is said to be the first Brahmin woman who ever left India. One of the principal articles in the Brahminical faith strictly enjoins that no Brahmin shall cross the ocean. She is scarcely five feet in height, and, although quite plump, is graceful in her motions. In order to keep her caste while here she must live by herself, prepare her own food, wear the native costume, and rigidly observe certain religious rites. If she is faithful in these things, when she returns to India there will be a meeting of the principal Brahmins, who will hear her confessions, and then absolve her from her transgressions. She is highly educated, and a remarkable linguist, speaking seven languages fluently, among them Sanscrit. She was asked if she had any difficulty in acquiring English. "Oh, no," she replied,

"it was very easy after Sanscrit. My husband taught me. I studied English five years with him, but I did not speak it at all until I went on board ship." She speaks so well that it is difficult to believe this, and she writes better than she speaks.—*Ec.*

PRESIDENT WHITE has received a letter from G.P. Pomeroy, United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, dated Dec. 13, 1883, stating that the Egyptian mummy secured for Cornell University by that gentleman would leave Cairo for Liverpool en route to this country at once. Inclosed is a report by Emile Brugsch Bey, a Director of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities. The mummy, he says, probably belongs to the twenty-third dynasty, and came from the Necropolis of Thebes. It is that of a man named Peuphi. The mummy is enveloped in pasteboard or cartonnage, which is painted in bright colors with many figures and texts. On the head is the sacred beetle, and on the breast the sketch of a necklace imitating pearls and other precious stones. The lower part shows a vulture with a man's head, holding in its claws some seals, the emblem of eternity. Under the vulture is to be seen a sparrow hawk spread over the mummy, and also holding a seal in each claw. Another picture is that of the serpent Aneus, followed by the god Osiris, before whom the deceased Peuphi is seen in adoration. The middle of the pasteboard, commencing from the lower part of the sparrow hawk, represents the sacred emblem of the god Osiris, and contains the following inscription: "Paseyenne to Osiris, the god of Amenti, the good god, the ruler of Abydos, may he give good repose to Peuphi, the justified." A number of other pictures and texts appear, the latter giving the names of the different divinities and the formulae of offerings.

The subject of the appointment of a professorship of the languages of South-Eastern Asia, having been for some time under consideration by the Senate of University College, London, it has now been decided to appoint M. Terrien de la Couperie to be the first occupant of the chair. The special study which the new professor has made of the comparative relationship of Chinese and the Indo-Chinese group of languages will add considerable importance to his lectures upon the languages and literature of those nations now so prominent in the Franco-Chinese question. M. De la Couperie has for some time been prominent as the advocate of a new and at first sight startling theory of the origin of Chinese writing and literature, a partial exposition of which he put forward in his recent learned and lengthy study of the "Ti-King," the oldest book of the Chinese, published in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In this work, and in his monograph on the origin of Chinese civilization, he has endeavored to establish a connection between the early Chinese Bak tribes, or Hundred Families, and the Akkadian tribes of Babylonia. This theory has received the support of some of the leading students of Assyriology, and also of Professor Douglas, who, in conjunction with M. De la Couperie, will publish a complete translation with notes and commentary of the "Ti King."—*London Times.*

## Between the Lectures.

### THE PRETTY VASSAR SENIOR.

Did you on the Campus pass her?  
That's the finished maid of Vassar,  
Whose wisdom—like Minerva's—mighty,  
Blends with the charm of Aphrodite.

With language elegant and tropic,  
She can handle any topic.  
And will thrill you, if it suits her,  
Till your heart's not worth a kreutzer.

Owner of a thousand graces,  
Decked in satin, silk and laces,  
And deep diamonds that so glisten,  
Forth she comes; oh, let us listen.

Now your whole mind she'll be teasing,  
With things Asian, Roman, Grecian,