

felt, parents found themselves unable to bear the expense of maintaining their sons for four long years, and to give them the benefits of an University education.

*Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi.*

They had endeavoured to remedy this by instituting scholarships, by giving free education to all matriculated students, and by encouraging the humblest in the land to come forward and take the positions for which their abilities qualified them. [Cheers.] But there was yet another disadvantage. The students were obliged to reside in boarding houses in the city; and however comfortably situated there, there was often found much inconvenience in the prosecution of their studies. They were isolated from their companions, and never caught that spirit, which academic residence infuses—that *esprit de corps* which they would have by communion with their fellows. Another disadvantage still was, that on account of the lateness of the period at which the institution was established people lacked the appreciation of academic establishments. Farmers and others in remote districts, not having themselves enjoyed the advantages of university education, and seeing many notable examples of men attaining the highest positions in the country, without the benefit of collegiate training, naturally asked if they had done this without such advantages why should not their sons do the same? [Cheers.] And yet it was a remarkable fact, that he had never known any one who had achieved distinction without the aid of education, who was not most desirous that his sons should enjoy the advantages, the want of which he had himself sensibly felt in every step of his progress towards the elevation to which he had attained. [Hear, hear.] But are there any remedies for these evils? Is there any ground for hope that these impediments may be soon removed? In his judgment there were remedies,—the influence of which is even now apparent,—in his opinion these difficulties will ere long disappear. Great and successful efforts were being made for the diffusion of knowledge and the dissemination of education. The Universities and Collegiate Institutions were every year sending forth scholars well qualified to take the positions and perform the duties of teachers. Here the main difficulty was that the remuneration was not sufficient to induce graduates of the highest order to take up teaching as a profession. They turned their attention to other pursuits, which held out ampler rewards for industry and ability. It is beyond doubt, that first class men cannot be secured without first class remuneration. [Hear, hear.] The best articles will go to the best markets. [Applause.] With reference to the pecuniary impediments he was glad to have reason to believe, that the worst pressure had already been felt, and that there are now unequivocal indications of the approach of those “good times” of which so much has been heard but so little seen, and which, the longer they have been delayed ought certainly to be the nearer now. The disadvantages of non-residence will shortly be removed, as accommodation for the students is provided in the new building. But it was especially to the students themselves that they looked for removing any doubts that might exist as to the benefits of academic institutions. It was to them the college looked to supply practical evidence by their conduct, manners, principles, and the efficient and faithful discharge of their duties, that the institution had performed its duty to the country. (Applause.) It might appear somewhat too sanguine for one like himself with whom the spring and summer of life have passed away, and the autumn is fading into that winter which had already cast its snows upon his head, but yet he confidently looked forward to the time, if it shall please God to extend his life to the ordinary period of human existence, when he should see some of the *alumni* of the College gracing the highest positions in the Province. [Cheers.] When that day shall arrive,—and that it is not far distant, the gratifying progress of some of those whom the Institution has already sent forth to take their parts in active life, abundantly proves,—if the College be asked what proofs she can give of having discharged her duty to the Province, she will confidently refer to her *alumni*,—if she be asked, what evidence is there of the value of her instructions, she will proudly refer to her sons,—if she be asked to show her treasures, she will not point to that noble pile that rears its stately head in yonder park—not to the sculptured arch, the chiselled shaft, the carved capital or cunningly wrought corbel that adorn its walls—not to the spacious halls nor the commodious lecture rooms—not to the museum, stored, as I am satisfied that it will be, with specimens illustrating the wonders of creation and the curiosities of archaeology—not to the library, whose shelves will be filled with intellectual food in every department of Literature and Science; no, she will point to “something more ex-

quisite still,” she will point to her *alumni* whom she has prepared for the duties of life, and say, “There are my treasures.” Like the Roman mother of old, when asked to show her jewels, she will point to her sons,—the objects of her anxious care and tender solicitude, as she trained them for their high destinies,—and exclaim, with all a mother’s pride, with all a mother’s affection, “There are my jewels,” my hands polished those gems—my hands gave them the setting, which so well becomes them—“There are my jewels,” their lustre dims the brightness of your gold and pales the flash of your diamonds,—“there are my jewels,” no mere sparkling decorations, but suitable alike to adorn and to protect,—“There are my jewels,” my glory, and my defence, *decus et tutamen*.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the President, three for the Professors, three for the ladies, and the meeting broke up, all being highly gratified.

—BARRIE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the recent examination in Arts and Engineering, at the Toronto University, two scholarships were taken by pupils from this school.

—LONDON CENTRAL SCHOOL.—A Pupil from this school matriculated with honour at the same examination.

—CALENDAR OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR 1858 & 1859.—We have to thank the Rev. President of University College for this very neatly and carefully prepared Calendar for the current collegiate year. It contains an almanac for the academic year; a brief sketch of the History of the College; a detailed programme of the course of study in the various faculties; prize and honor lists and lists of graduates, from 1843 to 1858; a sketch of the Library and Museum, and of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory, &c. &c. The frontispiece contains a photographic perspective of the noble building, now in course of erection for University College and the University of Toronto, which is fully described in another part of this *Journal*, page 161.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—OLD EDUCATIONAL BEQUESTS.—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in his work on Public Education, estimates that, by a redistribution of obsolete charitable bequests throughout the country, £800,000 per annum would be rescued from waste.

—IRISH QUEEN’S COLLEGES.—The Dublin Mercantile *Advertiser* learns that arrangements have been made, in pursuance of certain recommendations of the Queen’s College Commissioners, which are likely to prove satisfactory as regards the future working of these institutions.

IX. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

—HUGH MILLER’S MUSEUM.—The geological museum of the late Mr. Hugh Miller has been purchased by the home government for £500. In addition to this sum, another of about £600 subscribed all over the country, with a view to the purchase of the collection, will be handed to Mr. Miller’s widow. The collection will remain in the Edinburgh Museum.

—M. DONATI, the discoverer of the comet, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

—ALEXANDRA PLANET.—The last planet discovered by M. Goldschmidt has received the name of Alexandra, after M. Alexander Von Humboldt. The idea is due to the Abbé Moigno, editor of the *Cosmos*, whom M. Goldschmidt had requested to give a name to the planet.

—DR. RAE, the distinguished Arctic traveller, will soon deliver a series of lectures before the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, upon his personal experience in the Arctic regions.

—ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN BRITAIN.—The following paragraph, which we find in the last number of the *Canadian Journal*, presents a remarkable example of the successful application of high attainments and critical acumen. It is especially gratifying to observe that we have amongst us men capable of solving difficulties, which the learning and ability of the scholars of the mother country have failed to explain:

“In the paper by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, entitled “Notes on Latin Inscriptions found in Britain,” the author suggested a conjectural reading in the letters of the inscription on an altar found at Bath in 1754, which, if correct, made a very important change in the rendering of the whole inscription (ante. p. 229.) From the following extract from a letter to the author in reply to his communication of the paper, addressed to him by the Rev.