

of teachers, has not—if look may be trusted—been lost upon him; it was pleasant to see that he bore himself proudly and gallantly as the escort of his dear sister, soon to leave his side for another's, and there was a sort of trusting confidence in the manner she leaned on him, that spoke volumes of the good feeling that makes home happy. This first day was a mere walk through the building; but His Royal Highness has returned again and again to study the show more in detail. On Thursday he paid a visit to the Canadian Court, and was shown through by Sir William Logan. He examined the woods and some of the minerals with great attention—recognized the hickory, and guessed the diameter of some of the larger trees with great accuracy, expressed his admiration of the whole collection; took up an axe handle and fitted it to his hand, trying its poise, and listened to Sir William's painstaking description of the coal oil, the rocks in which it was found, and the quantities in which it flowed, with interest and attention. One of the blocks of building stone is a bit of white marble, with an inscription on it, stating it was a piece of the same rock with the corner stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa, laid by H. R. H. Sir William pointed this out, and a merry smile as of satisfaction lighted up his face as he turned to Captain Grey, the equerry in attendance, and said, "Oh, yes, we remember all that very well." In leaving, he thanked Sir William very kindly for his explanations. The axe handle he used is laid aside, and is not for sale.—*Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.*

5. MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Another daughter of the Queen has passed from the family circle, and joined her hand and fortune with those of a German Prince. On the 1st inst., Princess Alice Maud Mary was married to his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis, heir to the Dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt, and nephew of the reigning Duke. He is, consequently, without a Crown; though he may some day succeed to the Dukedom, from which he takes his name. Prince Louis is 25 years of age, having been born in 1837. He is the senior of his bride by six years, the Princess Alice having been born in 1843. The royal couple have been affianced some time; but pale Death, which visits alike the palaces of the rich and cottages of the poor, has, on more than one occasion, postponed the wedding day. And the ceremony, when it did take place, was performed with the utmost degree of privacy consistent with the event. There was no ostentatious display, none of that state ceremonial and public *éclat* which are usually attendant on the marriages of royal personages. The recent death of "Albert the Good" cast a gloom over the ceremonial, which there was no effort or desire to remove. The marriage took place in the drawing room (temporarily fitted up as a chapel) of the marine residence of her Majesty, Osborne. The union is by general assent a happy one. It is one of affection, though it cannot be entirely divested of its political significance. It cements more closely that alliance which already exists between England and the minor German States, whose princes, on account of the Protestant faith which they profess, are frequently selected for the honor of becoming the husbands of England's princesses.

Perhaps but few of our readers, who are not especially interested in geographical studies know much about the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Having become of a little more interest to Englishmen by reason of the marriage of one of its princes to a princess of English blood, a few particulars about it will not be altogether out of place. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt ranks ninth among the Princes represented in the German Diet. He is, however, a potentate of some importance. The population of the Grand Duchy is about six times as great as that of Saxe Coburg—from which the Queen took her husband—bordering closely on 900,000. In the Duchy is the beautiful "Bingen, on the Rhine;" Darmstadt, the capital; Worms, a place of note in the Great Reformation; Giessen, so closely connected with chemical science; Mayence, the seat of the principal fortress of the German Confederation. Among the beautiful scenes of the Grand Duchy, the Prince and Princess will at some future day, no doubt, take up their abode; but as no court trammels or official duties require his presence in his native country, just now, it is understood, that the youthful couple will reside, for the present, in England.

As a portion of the British people, Canadians will join their voices in the general acclaim which has been raised in the parent land in honor of the event. The young princess is worthy of a people's respect. The assiduous care with which she tended the bed-side of her dying father, and strengthened, when he was gone, as well as she was able, her afflicted and sorrowing mother, cannot be forgotten. She partakes largely of those genuine characteristics of head and heart which have made Queen Victoria a synonym for all that is good and pure and lovely—ruling well her own household, and not forgetful of the wants of the humble and the lowly. The

princess has given rich promise of the possession of the same sterling royal and womanly qualities as her mother; and as Prince Louis is a young man who is said to be in all respects worthy the hand of the young Princess, the union promises to be a happy one. Though its early days have been partially clouded by the sorrows which have not yet altogether been removed, the bright sunshine of a long life, it is hoped, is in store for the young couple.—*Leader.*

6. THE PRINCESS AND THE MATRONS AND MAIDENS OF ENGLAND.

A Bible and Prayer-book, bound in dark blue leather, with gold cypher and the arms of Princess Alice; on each side two gilt clasps. The books inclosed in cases of ebony and ivory. The Bible presented by the matrons, and the Prayer-book by the maidens of the United Kingdom.

VII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.—The following is a condensed account of the proceedings of this body, which met in Hamilton, on the 5th and 6th inst.:—The second annual convention of the Teachers' Association of Upper Canada, was organised by Arch. McCallum, Esq., head-master of the Hamilton Central School, 1st Vice-President of the Association, in the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. There was a very respectable attendance of teachers,* including a few lady teachers. The number of members present during the afternoon was between seventy and eighty. The Secretary, Mr. J. W. Acres, head-master of the Paris Grammar School, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved and adopted. New members were then proposed, and thirty having paid the sum of \$1, and signed the constitution, were admitted members of the association.—Mr. McCallum read an essay on "School Rewards and Punishments." The essayist discussed the subject with much ability, enforcing his views with an abundant display of illustrations and anecdotes. He strongly inculcated the principle that the law of kindness should be carried out in schools to its fullest practicable extent. He considered that corporal punishment should only be resorted to in the last extremity, when milder means failed. He said no child should be corrected unless it be absolutely necessary,—unless it would be wrong not to correct him,—unless the subject of it would be a gainer by it,—unless on its effects on character, that character should be benefited for the present and improved for the future, so that the child should be made a better member of society, prepared to benefit and bless every person within the sphere of his influence. He thought that the power of inflicting corporal punishment would obviate, in many cases, the painful necessity of dismissing a boy from school.—A discussion of this essay being invited, Mr. W. Carlyle, of Hamilton, stated that there were certain dispositions that could neither be controlled nor instructed without corporal punishment.—Mr. McFarlane, of South Dumfries, agreed with the essayist, that corporal punishment should be the last resort. It might be said of corporal punishment in schools, as had been said of war in the hands of princes, that it should be the last argument. There were other influences which had a great bearing on the possibility of dispensing to a great extent with corporal punishment. He referred to the nature of the play-ground, the associations of the school-house, the furniture, the apparatus, &c. Unless these matters were brought up to the maximum of adaptiveness, it would be impossible for the teacher to reach the minimum of corporal punishment.—Mr. Husband, of Nassagaweya, contended that one important point was, that teachers, in laying down rules, disobedience to which would incur punishment, should only lay down such as scholars were able to live up to.—The Chairman (Mr. McKee) believed all children had chords in their hearts which might be touched by kindness, if teachers were absolute perfection and knew how to touch them. He was of opinion that corporal punishment must be used in school so long as it had to be used in the family circle, and that would be as long as humanity continued in its present state—in other words, till the millenium arrived.—Mr. Ray, of Brampton, thought the more that teachers could dispense with corporal punishment, the better it would be; but he did not believe a school in the country could be carried on if teachers were prevented from resorting to that argument.—Mr. McGann said that probably none of the teachers present had so hard a class of pupils as he had. Yet he had never raised his hand against them in anger. He found the eye sufficient to govern them,