

ceased in the old army of the United States, and some who had been his lieutenants in the recent war, and who stood beside him on that fatal but glorious day which deprived the confederacy of his services. There was Beauregard, the favourite son of Louisiana, who immediately succeeded him in command of the army; there was Bragg, his energetic and indefatigable chief of staff; there was Buckner, who so gallantly fulfilled the chieftain's orders, by the heroic but fruitless defence at Donaldson.

"It is remarkable, too, that among this distinguished assemblage there were three men, Beauregard, Bragg and Hood, who had each in turn succeeded to the command of the army upon which the life and the death of its first leader seem to impress a peculiar character and a strange fatality—an army, whose history was illustrated by so many heroic deeds and so many signal misfortunes—an army which seemed to have inherited its heroism from his life and its misfortunes from his death.

"Besides those just named, there were present among the pall-bearers, General Richard Taylor, who achieved the splendid victories of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill; General Harry T. Hays, who commanded the famous Louisiana brigade in the Army of Virginia; General James Longstreet, whose name is memorable as the commander of a corps of General Lee's army, and who won distinction on so many battle fields from Virginia to Georgia, at Manassas and at the second Manassas, at Gaine's Mill Frazer's Farm, Chickamauga, and at the Wilderness; General Jeff. Thompson, so renowned for his partisan exploits in the West; General R. L. Gibson, who fought under the lamented Johnson at Shiloh, and who led his brigade of Louisianians through all the bloody battles in which the Army of the West was engaged; General Dabney H. Maury, whose gallant defence of Mobile added a tinge of glory to the closing of the war."

6. MENTAL AND MORAL LABOUR.

Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by mental and manual labour. According to these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstract from the human system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand-work. This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, shows that the men who do brain-work should be careful, first, not to overtask themselves by too continuous exertion, and, secondly, that they should not omit to take physical exercise on a portion of each day, sufficient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and muscular system.—*Exchange*.

7. ROMAN LAWYERS AND THEIR FEES.

The bar with us is one of the great forces of society, and opens a road to affluence and to political success. But the old Roman lawyers seem to have had some advantages over their modern brethren, to judge by an article in the *British Quarterly*.

At first the Roman pleaders received no remuneration beyond the services which every client owed to his patron.—Subsequently, when law had become a difficult science, it became the practice for clients to reward their advocates by making them presents, which (to evade the Cinctan law passed to prevent this) were disguised as secret loans. Before the fall of the republic these fees equalled in magnitude the largest fees known in modern times. Even Cicero, who was regarded as a model of disinterestedness, is said to have received from Publius Sylla about \$40,000 as a fee for his forensic services. In modern times many large fortunes have been made at the bar, but, we imagine, none to be compared with that of M. Lucinius Crassus, whose fortune is said to have exceeded \$15,000,000. One mode of rewarding advocates, by legacies left to them by their clients, appears to have been a source of considerable profit, and was esteemed highly honorable to the legatee. Cicero boasted that in this way he had received twenty millions of sesterces, more than \$800,000. We fancy that clients in our days are not so liberal in their last wills and testaments.

In fact during the last days of Rome, success at the bar was the surest introduction to popularity, distinction, and political power. No wonder, then, that the art of forensic speaking was greatly cultivated, and with so much success. Probably no age has produced a band of more eloquent men than Cicero and his contemporaries of the Roman bar. Nor were the barristers of Rome distinguished only for oratory. Many of them were men of enlarged erudition, of literary taste, and of varied acquirements. Varro, 'the most learned of the Romans,' Quintilian, Suetonius, Pliny, and Tacitus, were all advocates: and the volumes of Cicero still bear testimony to his versatility and power in almost every department of literature. Under the emperors eloquence of the Roman bar had greatly declined, as all that is manly and great must decline and wither with

the loss of freedom. Moreover, the treatment of the bar was not always such as to encourage much mental vigor. Lord Mackenzie relates that one day Gallicus was pleading before the Emperor Claudius, near the banks of the river Tiber, when the advocate, having irritated the Emperor, was by his orders thrown into the river. Some days after a client of Gallicus brought his case to Afer, the most celebrated advocate of the age, and requested him to plead it before the Emperor. 'Who told you,' said Afer, 'that I was a better swimmer than Gallicus?'

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE, WOODSTOCK.—At a recent meeting the Trustees passed the following resolution: Moved by the Rev. T. Baldwin seconded by the Rev. E. Topping, and: "Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Board it will not be possible for us to carry on much farther the educational work which is now forced upon us by increasing numbers, unless the denomination endow the Institute, and furnish additional strength in the staff of teachers, and enlarged accommodations for our pupils." We learn that every room in the building is full, as well as all the additional room which the teachers in charge can make in the west end of the building.—*Canada Baptist*.

—ONTARIO COLLEGE.—We understand that this Institution, the claims and object of which were brought before the Synod by the Bishop of the Diocese, is likely to go into operation in the spring. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Synod: That this Synod having heard his Lordship's remarks in his Charge, concerning the Collegiate Institution to be established in Picton, desire to express their wish to see such an Institution established in this Diocese; and they will, in their several stations, render to it such support as they may consistently feel themselves enabled to do. We have since heard that a number of gentlemen have given a guarantee to supply any deficiency, in the sum of £500 per annum for three years, as salary for a Principal, for the purpose of engaging whom, either the Bishop or Archdeacon will immediately proceed to England.—*Canadian Churchman*.

—SCHOOL EXAMINATION IN EKFRID.—On the 19th December, the half-yearly examination of S. Section, No. 17, in the Township of Ekfield, taught by Miss M. Campbell, was held, and on the next day December 20th, the examination of S. Section No. 6, taught by Miss McIntyre, was held. These Schools were examined in all the branches generally taught in our Common Schools, in the presence of the Local Superintendent, Trustees, and other parties interested. The results were highly creditable to both teachers and pupils, and all parties present seemed to be greatly delighted with the state of their Schools, and the progress made by the pupils in all the branches taught. Various appropriate addresses were given by the Local Superintendent, Trustees, and others. At the conclusion, the pupils of each School, presented the Local Superintendent, with an address, accompanied with a purse, well filled with Canadian Currency, as a token of their affection, and their appreciation of his services among them, and his interest in their secular and religious training.—*Com*.

—STRATHALLAN SCHOOL.—A grand soiree was lately held at Strathallan, in the school house, by the people of that section, the object of which was simply for a night of amusement and mutual greeting at the close of the present year. There were over two hundred present, all of whom enjoyed themselves in an admirable degree during the evening. The chair was occupied by Wm. Stewart, Esq. Thomas Oliver, Esq., M.P.P. spoke at some length upon the proposed change in our school system. His remarks were listened to with marked attention and seeming interest, and loudly applauded. The chairman then sang a piece, which was rendered very well. Mr. John Stewart then spoke upon the soiree and its beneficial effects, after which Miss Ellen Cook sang a solo, to the delight of every one present. John Craig, Esq., Local Superintendent, followed in a pithy, eloquent and forcible speech on the "dignity of labor," throughout which he was repeatedly cheered. After the choir singing another piece, prizes were distributed to the pupils of the school, prefaced by a few remarks from Mr. Craig, there having been an examination on that day. The school is under the direction of Mr. Murray, whose efficiency as a teacher, was then publicly acknowledged by a resolution, which was responded to by three hearty cheers from the company. The whole proceedings closed by the choir of the school children—singing the national anthem.—*Woodstock Times*.