

be careful never to ask these favours when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work amongst the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your handwriting by copying in the best style, and when you write a letter, you should do it as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintance, and you should never write fast.—*Hunt's Magazine*.

#### 4. A SCORE OF IMPOLITE THINGS IN WHICH YOUNG PERSONS RENDER THEMSELVES VERY DISAGREEABLE.

1. Loud and boisterous laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
4. Talking when others are reading.
5. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
6. Cutting finger nails in company.
7. Leaving a Church before Public Worship is closed.
8. Whispering or laughing in the House of God.
9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
12. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
14. Making yourself the hero of your own story.
15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
16. Joking of others in company.
17. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
18. Answering questions which have been put to others.
19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and—
20. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well-bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

#### 5. THE OXFORD MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

In 1859 the number who presented themselves was 896, of whom 299 were seniors and 597 juniors. This year the seniors are 292, and the juniors 573, the total number examined being 875. The result of the examination exhibits in some respects an improvement upon the preceding year. In 1859, out of 299 senior candidates 151 satisfied the examiners; and out of 597 junior candidates 332. In 1860, of the 282 seniors 152 received certificates, and of the 573 juniors 346. Thus, not only the proportion, but the actual number of successful candidates is greater. Conversely, the failures are absolutely, and not only relatively fewer. In 1859 as many as 413, in 1860 no more than 367 were rejected by the examiners. So far, the result appears satisfactory. When, however, we inquire into the causes of failure our satisfaction gives place to a very different feeling. The great improvement in the examination of 1859 over that of 1858 consisted in the difference observable with respect to the "preliminary examination." In 1858 nearly one-half the candidates failed to satisfy the examiners in this respect, while in 1859 the proportion rejected on account of it was not much more than one-third. It might have been expected that in 1860 we should have had a further considerable diminution. This, however, is not the case. Whereas in 1859 out of 299 seniors only 89 failed in their "preliminary" work, in 1860 the number who failed was 118 out of 282. Of the 89 senior candidates who failed in the preliminary examination of 1859 only six were rejected as below the mark in more than two points of the preliminary work. In 1860 the number deficient in more than two points was 39. Thirty-three seniors failed in arithmetic in 1859; 26 in spelling; 12 in geography; while in 1860 the failures were, in geography 32; in spelling 46; and in arithmetic no fewer than 79. The deterioration is nearly as great in the case of the juniors. In 1859 39 junior candidates only were rejected for failing in more than two points; in 1860 the number so rejected was 82. The failures in arithmetic from 15 to 85. Further, it is to be noted that a considerable number of those whose more advanced work would have entitled them to honorable distinction, and even some whose place would have been among the very highest, failed in the elementary part of the examination. Thirty candidates, 17 senior and 13 junior—are in this unenviable predicament; and among the 17 seniors are seven who would otherwise have obtained double, triple, or even quadruple honors. Arithmetic and spelling, either separately or in combination, proved fatal to all but one of these; and, indeed, 18 out of the 30 who lost their honors on account of a deficiency in their preliminary work, owe their failure to ignorance of the elementary branches of knowledge. The total honors awarded amounted, in 1859, to 335; in 1860, they furnish but 61. In England, 72 were distinguished in the former year; 51 only in the latter. In languages, the numbers are respect-

ively 37 and 32. In mathematics, they are 34 and 32. In physics, they are 24 and 10. Music and drawing are the only two subjects in which the advantage rests with 1860. Twelve names appear in the lists of 1860 against six in those of the year preceding. Unless there has been an important change in the standard—which we believe is not the case—the difference must be regarded as indicating a considerable falling off in the character of the work done. The excitement which at first existed has probably died away, and neither boys nor masters make such efforts as they did when the examination was a novelty. We should be inclined to ask the university authorities whether the time is not come for some considerable modifications in the divinity arrangements of this examination. Oxford can scarcely be content to certificate annually some 500 youth, of whom less than one half show any acquaintance with the rudiments of religion.—*London Times*.

## VIII. Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA.

— WATERDOWN SCHOOL TEA MEETING.—A very interesting social tea-meeting of the pupils in the Grammar and Common school at Waterdown, was held on the 27th ult. The correspondent of a local paper says: After tea the Principal addressed them on the reciprocal duties of teachers and scholars, and all seemed inspired with a desire to persevere till they should at least obtain some of the most precious pearls of knowledge. Then we had appropriate addresses from the teachers of the Common School Department, and from one of the scholars of the Grammar School,—all of which were as sincerely and as enthusiastically cheered as heart could desire. So ended our tea-party, and such is a sure index of the tendency of our age, that of progression and social happiness, such as can only flow from a sound system of education, practically developed and freely spread over the length and breadth of our country. The office of education is not merely to give a certain amount of instruction; it has a far higher aim, to touch the strings of youthful feeling and affection, and so move them to seek the *just* and the *good*, till they understand the one and love the other. Such effects flow from school discipline when based on a system which fully provides for the cultivation of all the mental faculties, and for the development of the moral affections by the laws of truth and kindness. There are still many deficiencies in our educational institutions, and no small number of faults, but we have been set on the right way to attain the highest point of which humanity is susceptible, and, therefore, with the action of time and that of mind with mind, and by the demands of the growing prosperity of our country, these deficiencies will be gradually supplied, and fault by fault removed from our seminaries, till literature and science shall be as efficiently taught in city, town, and village as our broad fields are now cultivated by persevering and enterprising husbandmen.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

— COLLEGES FOR ORIENTALS AT CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. George Williams, B. D., Senior Fellow of King's, Cambridge, has proceeded to Armenia for the purpose of assisting the Oriental churches in establishing hostels at Cambridge, for the education of youths from the East, the Patriarch of Armenia having expressed a great desire for a nearer communion with the English Church. The Russian Government has determined upon laying the foundation of a Russian Hostel at Cambridge, and a hope is expressed that the Catholics of Etsh-Miazin will follow the example by sending a Bishop of the Armenian Church, with a number of the Armenian youths to England, to be educated in the University. Dr. Wolff has presented the nucleus of a library for the use of the students of the Russian hostel.

— UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.—The Queen has appointed among others Mr. Alexander Bain, to the Professorship of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. The appointment to the chair of Logic has caused much local interest and feeling, if not on account of its intrinsic importance, on account of the merits and claims respectively of the two more prominent candidates. Dr. M'Cosh, a man of acknowledged ability as a thinker, and of high standing as a teacher, had the sympathy and support of a large party. His opposing candidate, Alexander Bain, the Aberdeen weaver lad, who, by hard study, chiefly while at the loom, had fitted himself to enter Marechal College, where, notwithstanding his disadvantages, he soon distanced all his class-fellows, and by the force of original talent and assiduous culture gained the position of Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London while yet comparatively quite