

vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

#### IV. LORD PALMERSTON'S CAREER.

Lord Palmerston entered Parliament as a member for Bletchingly in 1806, and sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, from 1807 to March, 1811, when he was returned for the University of Cambridge, which he represented till 1831, when he lost his seat on his supporting Lord John Russell's Reform Bill in 1831. He was then elected for his old seat in Bletchingly, and in 1832 for South Hants, and since June, 1835, he has represented Tiverton. In March, 1807, Lord Palmerston was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty, on the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration. In October, 1809, he succeeded Lord Castlereagh as Secretary-at-War, and held that office (under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington) till May, 1828, when with Mr. Huskisson and others, he withdrew from the Duke's cabinet. In November, 1830, on the retirement of the Wellington Administration, Lord Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Earl Grey's Administration, and this office he held (with the exception of his temporary retirement in 1831) till November, 1834, and again from April, 1835, (with the exception of a few days interval in May, 1839,) to August or September, 1841. From that time to 1846 Lord Palmerston was in Opposition. In July, 1846, on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, his lordship returned once more to office as Foreign Secretary. In December, 1851, he retired from Lord John Russell's Cabinet. In December, 1852, he became Home Secretary, in the Administration of the Earl of Aberdeen. In December, 1853, he resigned, but after a few days resumed his post, at the solicitation of his colleagues; and this he held till March, 1855 when he succeeded Lord Aberdeen as Premier; and he has held the office of First Lord of the Treasury from that time to the present. His Lordship was born in October, 1784, and is consequently in his 74th year.

#### V. PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND.

The following is a list of the prime ministers who have ruled the British empire during the present century:—William Pitt, 1801-2; Addington, 1802-4; William Pitt, 1804-6; Lord Grenville, 1806-6; Duke of Portland, 1807-9; S. Perceval, 1809-12; Earl of Liverpool, 1812-27; George Canning and Lord Goderich, 1827; Duke of Wellington, 1828-30; Earl Grey, 1834-34; Viscount Melbourne, 1834; Sir Robert Peel, 1834-35; Viscount Melbourne, 1835-41; Sir Robert Peel, 1841-46; Lord John Russell, 1846-52; Earl Derby, 1852-53; Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-55; Viscount Palmerston, 1855-58; Earl of Derby, 1858.

#### VI. LITERARY STATESMEN IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

An idea is sometimes entertained, by stupid people, that the pursuit of literature rather disqualifies a man for the active business of life, whether it be professional or political. Let us take a glance at the Palmerston and Derby's Cabinet, and it will be seen that some of their most active, able, practical men have, at least, dabbled in literature—indeed several of them have been productive authors.

Lord Palmerston is about the last politician in England who could be suspected of having any claim to be considered a man of letters. Yet he was one of the authors (the late Sir R. Peel being another) of the *New Whig Guide*; a satirical prose-and-verse melange published in 1819. The hit at heavy George Ponsonby, whig leader in the Commons, given as a parody on "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," was certainly written by Palmerston. It concludes with the lines:

"And Ponsonby leaves a debate at its set,  
Just as dark as it was when he rose."

which are a free paraphrase of Moore's lines:

"As the sunflower turns to its God when it sets,  
The same look that it gave when he rose."

Palmerston's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, succeeded Professor Empson, in 1853, to the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*, which he retained until 1835, when he succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Financial Minister. He has published many political and historical works—the last of which is in two volumes, 8vo., entitled "Inquiry into the credibility of early Roman History."

The Duke of Argyll has written several pamphlets upon the Scottish Church. The first, published at the age of nineteen, when he was Marquis of Lorn, is called "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," on the Auchterarder case, which led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland. His largest work, "Presbytery Examined," was published in 1848, when the writer was twenty years old.

To this might be added the name of Earl of Carlisle, Viceroy of Ireland, a poet as well as a scholar; Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, and joint editor of the *Times*, and of the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse, who has lately edited the Indian Despatches of his illustrious father.

In the new Cabinet, the Earl of Derby may take rank, from his published speeches, as man of letters. It is absurd, by the way, to speak (as has lately been done) of his title of having "been conferred in the feudal times." The first peer of the family was created in 1456, by Henry VI., who certainly was later than the days of old feudalism.

Mr. Disraeli, the new Minister of Finance, is a voluminous writer of prose and verse, of politics and biography, history and fiction, and one of the most successful authors of his time. When he was in office in 1852, his literary tastes were not found to prevent his bringing forward—though party coalition prevented his passing—a better, because a more practical budget than Mr. Gladstone, his successor.

Mr. Walpole, the new Home Secretary, obtained, at Cambridge University, the prize of the best Essay on the character and conduct of William III. The Earl of Malmesbury, Foreign Secretary, edited the diaries and correspondence of his grandfather, the celebrated diplomatist.

Lord Stanley, the new Colonial Secretary, one of the most rising young men of the day, has written several pamphlets on Colonial and Church questions.

Lord John Manners, a leader of the literary and political party denominated, "Young England," has written a great deal of poetry, which wants only condensation and a little common sense to be readable.—*Forney's Press*, March 13.

### VII. Papers on Practical Education.

#### 1. THE TRUE TEACHER.

There are three attributes, next to being educated, which a teacher should possess, in order to attain ultimate success in his vocation:—1. He should possess an indomitable *will*, which will shrink from no responsibility, however great, nor any obstacles, however appalling. He should, upon first entering his school-room, exhibit to the pupils there assembled, his firmness of will,—in his look, his carriage, in his every action. Children are much better physiognomists than men and women. They arrive, by a species of miraculous intuition, at an accurate estimate of the character of their teacher. A teacher who is endowed, in an eminent degree, with the first attribute, will have very little difficulty in preserving perfect order in his school. The rod and ferule will repose amid the classic dust of his book-case, as useless promoters of peace and good order among the belligerent spirits of the school-room.

2. The true teacher should *aim* to be the perfect embodiment of a thorough-bred gentleman. He should be courteous to his pupils, and graceful in his movements about the school-room; the tones of his voice should be soft and persuasive, and his language should always be correct and elegant. Being thus the example of good manners, he could not fail to make a durable impression on the minds of his pupils.

3. The Teacher should be deeply imbued with proper religious sentiments. I do not mean that by being religious, he should consider himself a "Legate of the Skies," and enforce his own peculiar views of religion upon his pupils. No! he should, while pointing out to them the many eminent stations to which the noble and deserving students can aspire in this favored land, at the same time endeavor to awaken in their susceptible minds, principles of moral rectitude and religion; that they, while struggling on through the ceaseless mutations of this world, may make their "election sure"—before they pass to that world which knows no change.—*American Educator*.

#### 2. DESERTERS FROM THE NOBLE PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

The following hints which we find quoted in the Rhode Island Schoolmaster, have a special application to the teachers' profession. No calling suffers more from the desertion of its members. Teaching is used but as a stepping stone to some other business—a sort of Jericho where the youth may tarry a little while till his beard is grown and he can successfully enter some other profession. Except in the higher departments, it is not looked upon as a proper business for a life time. Now why is this? No work is nobler, more humane—nay, more divine—than that of the christian teacher. No more exalted office is open to man than that of a teacher of his race. None labour for higher results; none wield a more potential influence.