

share of trouble. Government is a machine of which the wheels move easily enough, for they are well oiled by simplicity of usages, ideas and desires; by unity of interest; by respect for authority, and for those in whose hands it is reposed; by love of the common country, the common altar, the common festivals and games, to which already there is large resort. In peace he settles the disputes of his people; in war he leads them the precious example of heroic daring. He consults them, and advises with them, on all grave affairs; and his wakeful care for their interest is rewarded by the ample domains which are set apart for the prince by the people. Finally, he closes his eyes, delivering over the sceptre to his sons, and leaving much peace and happiness around him.

It is stated that the late Earl of Derby has written a note to Mr. Gladstone eulogising his new work on the Homeric Gods, entitled "Juventus Mundi," and has expressed his astonishment at the industry which has allowed of the preparation of such a work during the political turmoil of the last few years.

12. PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR NEW YORK.

A noble gift is about to be made to the city of New York by James Lenox, one of its wealthiest citizens, in the shape of a new public library, and a Bill has already been introduced in the State Senate to incorporate it. The *Evening Post* intimates that Mr. Lenox proposes to convey to trustees a block of land somewhere between Seventy-second and Seventy-sixth streets, opposite the park, as a site for the building, and to give \$300,000, or any larger sum that may be needed to erect it. In addition to this, he will, it is said, hand over to the trustees his entire collection of statuary, paintings and books, as a beginning for the library, and he declares that no further sums of money shall be withheld that may be demanded to make it the finest library in the country. Mr. Lenox has been known for many years as a zealous, liberal and most intelligent collector of priceless volumes and rare works of art, and his private library is probably the most valuable in America. The sight of it has long been regarded by educated men visiting New York as a great privilege. These treasures, gathered from the richest store-houses of Europe, and all his rarities of American bibliography, for so many years guarded with a jealous eye, and arranged upon his shelves with a loving hand, are now, it seems, to be transferred to a library which shall belong to the people. The Presbyterian hospital, now in course of construction on Seventh street, at a cost of \$1,000,000, another benefaction of Mr. Lenox, furnished at once a proof of comprehensive philanthropy of the man, and the thoroughness at which he aims in his charitable enterprises.

13. DECAY AND DEATH OF EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

The *Illinois Teacher* thus alludes to the profits of educational journals:

"An examination of the condition of the various teachers' magazines throughout the country would quickly convince any having such impression of their mistake. Without referring to statistics, we can enumerate at least six state educational journals which have died for want of support within the last few years. Considering that there are now only about a dozen journals in the whole country, this showing is certainly not very favourable to the profit of the enterprise. Some of these receive, regularly, aid from the treasuries of their respective states. The fact is that no editor or publisher of an educational journal—disconnected from any publishing house, where it is used as a means of advertising—has ever grown wealthy by the profits of the business. * * * What all these journals need is an increased circulation. There is hardly one of them which is not conducted more from a public spirit for the work than from any expectation of private gain. They are a necessity in the great work of education, and the obligation rests upon all interested in the work to give them their support. Financial aid will add strength and ability to them as it will to a daily newspaper. Men of each political party or religious denomination feel it a duty to support their party or denominational paper. Is there a less duty resting upon teachers to support an educational journal?"

14. ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS IN 1869.

In England, in 1869, were published 4,569 new works, besides 397 American works reprinted. The English works may be thus classified:—Theology, 1047; education, philosophy and classical literature, 478; juvenile works, 500; novels and other works of fiction, 461; law, 142; political and social economy and trade and commerce, 324; year books and bound volumes of serials, 236; arts and sciences, and fine art books, 341; travel and geographical research, 288; history and biography, 292; poetry and the drama, 274; medicine and surgery, 160; miscellaneous, 402.

IV. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

1. TEN YEARS OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

From a recent lecture delivered in Peterboro' by Thos. White, jr., Esq., we select the following interesting passages. He said:

"In the year 1858, our imports amounted in value to \$29,078,527; and in ten years they had nearly doubled, having reached the large sum of \$57,805,013. Our free list during that time had increased from \$8,373,614 to \$18,772,007. These imports represented fairly our growth in population and in wealth, but there were tables which more accurately told the tale of our progress in practical industry and development. Our exports in 1858, reached in value \$23,472,609, while in 1868 they had risen to more than double that sum, \$47,499,876. Of these the products of the forest had increased from \$9,284,514 to \$14,481,607, while our exports of Agricultural produce had risen from \$7,904,400 to \$12,642,083. Our exports of manufactures, though still very much below what they should be, had considerably more than doubled, rising from \$325,376 to \$834,158, and our exports of the mines, neglected as they have been, had risen from \$314,823, to \$607,101. He left this part of the subject with the one remark, that a community whose aggregate trade had increased in ten years from \$52,551,136 to \$105,304,885, more than double, could not with truth be charged as being sluggish in the march of material improvement. Of the practical advantages of the Confederation Act he had no doubt; an enthusiastic unionist from the day that he first thought seriously of political questions, he had confidence that in this union would be found the germs of a great nation. Already we were by no means an insignificant people. As a maritime power we stood fourth in the world; and we possessed within ourselves all the elements necessary to national greatness. We started, with a population rather larger than that of the United States at the time of the declaration of independence. Our aggregate trade to-day amounted to over a hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and every year was adding largely to it. In it about twenty-nine thousand ships with an aggregate tonnage of six millions and a half was engaged. And there was this curious fact which ought not to be overlooked; that our exports to the States, in spite of their high tariffs, were nearly a million dollars more in 1868 than in 1858 under Reciprocity, those of agricultural products being about a hundred thousand dollars in excess. We possessed resources and advantages of the greatest value. Ours was emphatically a land of freedom.

"The beams that gild alike the palace walls
And lowly hut, with genial radiance, falls alike
On peer and peasant;—but the humblest here
Walks in the sunshine, free as is the peer.
Proudly he stands with muscle strong and free,
The serf—the slave of no man, doomed to be,
His own, the arm the heavy axe that wields;
His own, the hands that till the summer fields;
His own, the babes that prattle in the door;
His own, the wife that treads the cottage floor;
All the sweet ties of life to him are sure;
All the proud rights of MANHOOD are secure."

We had before us, as a work worthy the best efforts of our statesmanship, the building up of a British nationality on this continent. There were difficulties in the way, but these should but stimulate to more earnest effort and to a purer patriotism. He referred to the Red River difficulty, expressing his conviction that it would be speedily removed, and the fertile plains of the great West be admitted, on equal terms with the other Provinces, into the British American Confederacy. He commented upon some tendencies in our society against which we ought to guard, and none was more marked than the disposition on the part of many of our young men to crowd into the cities and towns under the false notion of obtaining a respectable livelihood. We had, if we were but true to ourselves, a bright and prosperous future before us."

"Fair land of peace! O may'st thou ever be
Even as now the land of liberty!
Treading serenely thy bright upward road,
Honoured of nations, and approved of God!
On thy fair front emblazoned clear and bright—
FREEDOM, FRATERNITY and EQUAL RIGHT."

—Peterborough Review.

2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We have to acknowledge from Mr. Principal Dawson, of McGill University, a pamphlet, entitled 'A plea for the extension of University Education in Canada, and more especially in connection with McGill University, Montreal.' This pamphlet is written by Dr. Dawson. The title we have