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MR. GLADSTONE ON CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

On Thursday, 9th July, took place the annual examination of the pupils of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire,—an institution connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church. There was a large company present from different parts of Scotland and from England. It included the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Right Rev. C. H. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh; the Right Rev. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, and formerly Warden of the College; and others. The various classes were examined by the Rev. Professor Kelland, from Edinburgh, and the Rev. D. P. Chase, from Oxford; and the prizes to the successful pupils were presented by the Bishop of Edinburgh. After the examination, the company met at luncheon in the large dining-hall, when several toasts were proposed.

The Warden (Rev. Dr. Hannah) proposed "The founders and benefactors of Trinity College," particularizing the names of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the Duke of Buccleuch (who was unable to leave London), and Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone replied in a lengthened speech. He first expressed regret at the absence of the noble duke, who, he said, was detained by no lack of zeal or love for this institution; for, he said, I am glad to think that the man who may, without invidious distinction, be called the prince of all English and of all Scottish nobility, is likewise the man who is awake to every duty connected with that high situation—who is ready to support every purpose of true philanthropy or of social wisdom; who has always given the greatest encourage-

ment to, and aided in the promotion of, the design which we see realised in Trinity College. (Great cheering.) The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say:—The scenes I have witnessed here to-day have well repaid my labour in coming here. Everything I have seen, I am bound to say, has given me unqualified satisfaction; and has convinced me that the pious and energetic labours which, following in the footsteps of your distinguished predecessor, you here bestow, will, by the blessing of God, be productive of a rich harvest for the pupils and for Scotland, both in this and in succeeding generations. (Applause.) It may be presumptuous in me to speak to you on the subject of education—(applause)—but this is a habit which, some way or other, is always contracted in Parliament. Parliament contains a distinguished body of speakers on education. (A laugh.) What amount of public gratitude we deserve for our speeches on that and other subjects it is not for me to determine, nor do I rate it very high. (A laugh.) But, having contracted that habit, I will venture to say a few words to you and your distinguished coadjutors on the subject of education, as it appears to me from the outside of your sphere of labours. Now it is a remarkable fact that England possesses a distinction in Europe and among mankind out of all proportion to the numerical strength of the population. Now, if it is true of Great Britain that she exercises a material and moral power far beyond that to which she is at first sight entitled, it is still more true of Scotland. There is no population on the face of the earth, at least in my knowledge, which has produced, in proportion to its numbers, so large a company of eminent men, so vast an amount of moral energy, such a masculine tone of thought, so that the name of a Scotchman is proverbial for prudence, sagacity, and self-reliance—of almost every quality on which man's success in life depends. No doubt we find the source of these results in the character of the people, and also in the institutions of the country; but if there is one weak place in these institutions, it is in connexion with that department of knowledge which is the object of your energetic and valuable labours—that particular department of high mind-culture which is derived from the fountains of Greece and Rome, to which, in a great degree, is due the civilisation of Europe, and which possesses a power almost greater than that of any other in contributing to make man great. If the want of this has been perceptible in Scotland, I am glad to think that the supply of that defect, in the outset, has been the main and specific object of the founda-