

now' said he, 'if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons.' This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened, when mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education."

4. PRINCIPLES OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Lord John Russell, in a recent speech at Aberdeen, where the freedom of the city had been conferred upon him, thus explained the principles of the British system of Government as compared with others. He said:—"And here again let me refer to the principles of our Government. In other countries—in some countries, at least—there is an abstract principle of government. In France and in the United States everything is based upon universal suffrage. It is singular enough that I should have to name France and the United States as having the same principle of government.* But so it is; and the person at the head of the State, and the representatives of the people in both countries are chosen by universal suffrage directly; in both there is a Senate between them which is only chosen indirectly by that means. And what can be more different—what can be more distinct in practice and working than the Governments of these two countries? The institutions of France, no doubt, suit the people of France as the institutions of the United States suit the people of the United States; for my own part, I am going to point out to you what is the principle of our own Government, which is, I think, a totally different one. The principle of our Government is not to go upon abstract right—not to find anything upon a theoretical assertion that every man has a right to take part in the Government, but it is to find everywhere who are the fittest persons in whom a certain degree of power shall be placed, and to give the power to those persons."

5. THE BITTERNESS OF FALSEHOOD.

A dying father once stretched out his hand to his little white-headed boy, a youth of seven years old, and said affectionately, "My little boy, I am very sick, and wish you to run down to Mr. B.'s, and get me the medicine written on this paper." The druggist's store was about half a mile distant, but when the boy got there he found it shut, and although Mr. B. lived but a quarter of a mile farther off, he concluded not to go and find him, but to return. On his way back, he contrived what he should say, and in doing so, called in the aid of falsehood. At length arrived, his father said, "My son has got the medicine I hope, for I am in great pain." The reply was "No sir; Mr. B. says he has none." The dying man answered, "My little boy will see his father suffer great pain for the want of that medicine." The child went out of the room alone and wept bitterly. Soon after, he was called back to take a fond farewell of his best earthly friend, for the little boy's mother was in heaven, and as the dying father told his son that in a few hours he would be a "fatherless orphan;" that now he must make God his father, and love and obey him; that he should *always speak the truth*, because the eye of God was *always* upon him, with many other suitable admonitions, accompanied by prayers, it seemed as if the child would sink, he felt so guilty. Sobbing, he rushed from the bedside and wished he could die. The dying man could now speak no more; and oh! how much would that little boy have given to ask his father's forgiveness for the lie he had so wickedly told him! Oh, how his heart ached! He ran to the druggist's got the medicine, rushed to the death-bed scene, crying out: "Oh, here, father!" but he was hushed—*his dear father was dead!* And the last time he ever spoke to him, to tell him a lie! Oh, bitter, bitter falsehood! gall and wormwood are sweet compared with thee!

Twelve years afterwards, and while in college, this little boy, now a young man, went to the grave of his father, and as he stood over his tombstone, he seemed to see his pale face again, and to hear his voice. Hear what the young man says over his father's tomb: "Oh, the thought of that sin cuts me to the heart! It seems to me that worlds would not be too much to give, could I only call loud enough for him to hear me ask forgiveness. But it is too late, and I must live and die weeping over that ungrateful falsehood, which no earthly

* It is no less singular, that personal freedom on British soil is alike distasteful to both. Governor Wise, of Virginia, in his late message, refers to the British protection afforded in Canada to slavery refugees, almost in the same language as the press in Europe uses towards England in regard to political refugees. He says:—"He has been compelled, by the apprehension of the most unparalleled border war, to place the State in as full potency of military defence as if foreign enemies invaded the United States. Indeed, one most irritating feature of this predatory war is that it has its seat in British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from depots and rendezvous in the bordering States."

being can now forgive. I must sorrow over it with a godly sorrow before Him who abounds in mercy, and from whom alone the penitent receives forgiveness.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

6. SUNSHINY HEARTS AND FACES.

Everything, animate and inanimate, turns to the sunbeams. We instinctively avoid cloudy days and cloudy faces. We give a warmer welcome at our fireside and our table to the undisputations, than to the man who is eternally dissecting the skeletons of things, till his charnel-house conversation throws a chill on every warm, healthful feeling. We give the preference to the man who greets the rising sun with emotions of pleasure, and not simply as an astronomical phenomenon, and whose eye, as it watches its setting, has "no speculation in it." In fact, we prefer a jolly, healthy human being. The disappointing chances of life have not left so many of them that one can afford to let them pass without a warm-hearted grip, and, if occasion favor, the interchange of such chance words as kindred souls travelling to the same eternal home, may sometimes cheerfully exchange by the way.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— CAPTAIN McCLINTOCK.—The Board of Trinity College have passed the grace requisite for proposing to the University of Dublin to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on the gallant Arctic explorer, Captain McClintock.

— THE EARL OF ELGIN has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He will hold the office for three years.

— THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. The office has not been abolished (as stated in our last) but the new one of Chancellor established.

— THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Oxford on the 17th ult., and was met at the railway station by the Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Liddell), under whose superintendence he will be during his sojourn there. The Prince at once proceeded to Christ Church, where he formally entered himself as a member of the University, and then waited upon the Vice-Chancellor, at Pembroke College, to matriculate. On Wednesday he began his attendance at the Professors' lectures.

— OXFORD POEM ON SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Vice-Chancellor has received, from a "non-resident member of Oxford University, much attached to her interests," the sum of £50, for a prize to be awarded to the writer of the best English poem on "The life, the character, and the death of the heroic seaman Sir John Franklin, with special reference to the time, place, and discovery of his death." All members of the University whatsoever to be at liberty to compete for the prize.

UNITED STATES.

— CINCINNATI SCHOOLS.—A correspondent of the *Toronto Daily Colonist*, writing from Cincinnati, says: "The schools of this city are divided into three grades—District, Intermediate, and High. Last year there were a Normal, two High, four Intermediate, and eighteen District Schools. The number of children of school age was 58,947, 2,280 of these being of African descent, "participating equally with the whites in the school funds," but having two separate schools "conducted in a highly creditable manner," by colored trustees. 8,460 white children attend parish or private schools; 18,238 have been registered in the public schools—the average attendance being 12,337. Total receipts for school purposes, \$235,315. Total expenditure, \$211,839; out of which \$40,384 was for buildings and sites. Including interest on sites, buildings, furniture, &c., the actual cost of each pupil's education for the year was \$15.84. There are four teachers of music, who go from school to school, giving instruction in the elements of vocal music, receiving each \$1,200 per year, and an itinerating lady teacher of penmanship at \$1000. The two high schools are the Woodward and Hughes, so-called from the gentlemen founding them. There is scarcely a city on this side but can boast of some public-spirited individual, who has done something to advance the education of the people by benefactions. But, notwithstanding we have in Toronto gentlemen who have given largely to sectarian institutions, no one has ever yet given one cent for the advancement of national education. Will no Woodward wipe out the reproach!