

is a popular corruption of the French "*Route de Roi*." London is never tired of seeing Equipage and Splendor. The Queen held a "Drawing Room" the other day, the reception being made by the Prince of Wales and his Royal Lady. The streets were crowded in the vicinity of St. James' Palace. The elegance in dress, carriage, harness, horses, liveries, and all that sort of thing is strange enough to republican eyes.

In the Royal Academy of Arts, I saw lately two daughters and a young son of the Queen. They were busily looking at the paintings in company with some noble gentlemen. They carried themselves very quietly and charmingly. They were of course the observed of all observers, while they acted as if they did not know it. There is something very pleasing in the devotion of the English to the Queen and her family. It is a feeling stronger than loyalty. It is affection. Royal blood is sacred in their eyes, and they throw around the royal family all the reverence and admiration which they are capable of feeling. I confess to being a very sturdy and incorrigible republican. I almost smiled the other day when I read that "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had been graciously pleased to send fifty guineas to help a charity;" but yet let it be considered that this is a feeling which includes at once beauty and solidity. I am not dazzled with the glitter of royalty, but I am forced to feel a sympathizing appreciation of those sentiments which underlie the most fixed and unflinching loyalty. When I was in a vast assembly recently not less than ten thousand being present, the choir sang "God save the Queen." It was in the Crystal Palace, where hats were worn, and at the first sound of the tune, every man rose and uncovered. I could not help doing the same thing.

6. TAKING CHILDREN BY THE HEART.

A short biography of the late Professor Gaussien, of Geneva, has lately been given in a Swiss religious publication. There we find the following passage relative to his boyhood.—"The vivacity of his ways, which yet were full of attractiveness, sometimes disquieted his mother, charged as she was with his education, and drove his teachers to despair. Yet his naturally tender and affectionate disposition placed a much-needed rein upon the outbursts of his wild gaiety. His mother and a little sister were the objects of his most tender care. Accordingly, when some new giddiness of the future theologian led to a visit from one of the Professors, 'Take hold of my son by the heart,' said his mother, and Louis Gaussien was taken." Is not this the secret with most lively children?

7. THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

That which other folks can do,
Why, with patience, may not you?

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dulness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there, rather than had travelled thither.—No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains-taking.—*Life in Earnest*.

8. WELCOME.

"Papa will soon be here," said mamma, to her three years old boy, "what can Georgy do to welcome him?" And the mother glanced at the child's playthings, which lay scattered in wild confusion on the carpet. "Make the room neat," replied the bright little one, understanding the look, and at once beginning to gather his toys into a basket. "What more can we do to welcome papa?" asked mamma, when nothing was wanting to the neatness of the room. "Be happy to him when he comes!" cried the dear little fellow, jumping up and down with eagerness, as he watched at the

window for his father coming. Now—as all the dictionary-makers will testify—it is very hard to give good definitions; but did not little Georgy give the very substance of a welcome?—"Be happy to him when he comes."—*Congregationist*.

9. GIVE THE BOYS TOOLS.

In man there is what may be termed "making instinct," and our houses, garments, ships, machinery, and, in fact, every thing we use, are the practical results of instinct. How important, then, that this faculty be cultivated, and that the idea be at once and forever abandoned that none but mechanics require this great element of usefulness and happiness. Whatever a man's occupation, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, an artist, or a mechanic, there are hourly occasions for its practical application. Being thus general in its usefulness, the cultivation of this constructive faculty should be a primary consideration with parents. Skill in the use of tools is of incalculable advantage. It gives useful employment to many an idle hour. It prompts one to add a thousand little conveniences to the house, which, but for his skill, would never be made. In a word, it is the carrying out, in a fuller sense, of the design of the Creator, when he implanted the faculty of constructiveness within us. Let it, then, be cultivated in children. Indulge the propensity to make water-wheels and miniature wagons, kites and toy-boats, sleds and houses—any thing, in fact, which will serve to develop it and render it practically useful. Give the boys good pocket-knives, and, what is better, give them a good workshop. Employed in it, they will not only be kept out of mischief, but will be strengthening their muscles, exercising their mental powers, and fitting themselves for greater usefulness when they shall be called upon to take their place in the ranks of men.—*Scientific American*.

X. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—Under the recently amended statutes of the McGill College, the Governors are empowered to elect one of themselves as President and Chancellor of the University, the Principal becoming *ex-officio* Vice-Chancellor. The Governors have just unanimously elected the Honorable Chas. D. Day, LL.D. to be the first Chancellor. Peter Redpath, Esq., of the firm of John Redpath & Son, Sugar Refiners, and President of the Board of Trade, has been elected a Governor of McGill College University in place of David Davidson, Esq., who returned to Scotland to reside some time ago.

—BEAR CREEK SCHOOL.—The *London Free Press* learns that Thos. Scatcherd, Esq., M.P.P., who has always taken a liberal part in advancing the interests of education, lately presented the pupils of Bear Creek School, under the charge of Mr. John A. McDonald, with a valuable lot of books, as a token of his good wishes toward the above named school.

—WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, HAMILTON.—The Wesleyan College is a proprietary institution, the ownership being vested in a Joint Stock Company, of which the members are principally residents in and around Hamilton. The want of a Seminary to supply the educational demands of the rapidly increasing Wesleyan body in the Western section of the Province had been long felt. The "Burlington Academy," established in 1846, and discontinued in 1851, was the fruit of private enterprise, and its success, although not such as to warrant a single individual in embarking, unaided, upon a design of such magnitude, still was sufficient to give the present institution birth. Ten years elapsed ere the idea could be carried to its present practical issue. In 1859 and 1860 the enterprise was deliberately taken in hand. The project was thenceforward hurried on to rapid and successful completion. Stock-books were opened, and a few months saw the estimated fund raised; twenty-five thousand dollars was considered adequate, and at once appropriated for the purchase of an essential site and building; the "Anglo-American Hotel," at that time the largest structure west of Toronto, was in the market, selected, purchased and fitted out, and on the 19th of September, 1861, was inaugurated the Wesleyan Female College, of Hamilton, C.W., the clergy of the various denominations with a large body of citizens being in attendance, together with forty pupils whose names were entered for the first year. The Building is five stories in height, with cellar basements, extending east and west 200 feet, with an extent north and south of 120 feet. The College is situated on the south side of King Street, and commands a full