

and was deputy-advocate during the Duke of WELLINGTON's administration. Between 1830 and 1834 he wrote the work on "Criminal Law," which now bears such a high reputation in Europe and America. In 1834 he was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and in 1852 he was created a Baronet by Earl DERBY. Previous to this he had been Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and of the University of Glasgow. Sir ARCHIBALD's chief work, "The History of Europe from the commencement of the French Revolution to the battle of Waterloo," has been translated into three or four foreign languages, and has spread his fame as a historian throughout the world.—*Leader*.

#### No. 19.—MR. B. M. CLARK.

It is with much regret that we hear of the sudden death of Mr. B. M. Clark, of San-Francisco, formerly Deacon of the Pickering Church, con. 6, and more recently of the Bond Street Church, Toronto. He left Canada two years ago for California, with his family, several of the members of which were long known, and much esteemed, in connection with the Normal and Model Schools of Toronto.—*Canadian Baptist*.

### VIII. Friday School Readings.\*

#### 1. THE NEW DOMINION.

##### CANADA'S MAPLE LEAF.

While Albion may boast of her sweet roses blushing,  
Old Scotia and Wales of their thistle and leek,  
And Erin her shamrock (by clear waters gushing)  
Its tri-leaves half hiding, so modest and meek.  
Let Canada take to the wood-skirted clearing,  
A badge whose bright beauties have long been untold;  
In Summer so green, but in Autumn appearing,  
All gloriously tinted with crimson and gold.

'Tis of badges the chief,  
'Tis the badge of the free;  
'Tis the beautiful leaf  
Of her own Maple Tree.

In ages gone by, the dark eyed Indian maiden,  
Beneath it's soft shade often lingered to meet  
Her Hunter's returning canoe, deeply laden  
With spoils of the chase to be laid at her feet  
But soon towards the far-setting sun they departed,  
And Palefaces came from beyond the dark sea,  
Who found to their bosoms pure freedom imparted;  
When first they reclined 'neath the Indian's sweet tree.

Then they said to their Chief,  
"Let our badge ever be,  
"The beautiful leaf  
"Of this sweet Maple Tree."

Dear Canada! o'er thy brave sons and fair daughters,  
Long, long may thy banner auspiciously wave,  
And long may thy forests and wide spreading waters,  
Be Liberty's stronghold and Tyranny's grave.  
And when older nations in history hoary,  
Have sunk into ruinous, hopeless decay,  
May unborn millions still add to thy glory,  
And thro' the wide world thy proud banner display.

And misery's grief  
From thy badge ever flee,  
That beautiful leaf  
Of thy own Maple Tree.

#### 2. QUEEN VICTORIA.

The New York *Express*, whatever its prejudices against the British nation, never forgets to say a kind word of our beloved Queen, in its issue of Friday last, says:

"Yesterday, the 20th of June, 1867, was the thirtieth anniversary of the acceptance by Victoria of the throne of Great Britain. During this long interval, there can be no doubt that the power and prosperity of the Kingdom have vastly increased, and that the Queen must be considered as the most fortunate of Sovereigns, so far as the determined loyalty of her subjects is concerned. She has been blessed in the welfare of her children, having known but the one great sorrow in her domestic relations—the loss of her husband.

\* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—FRIDAY READINGS FROM THE JOURNAL.—Our Chief motive in maintaining the "Miscellaneous" department of the Journal is to furnish teachers with choice articles selected from the current literature of the day, to be read in the schools on Fridays, when the week's school-work is finished, as a means of agreeable recreation to both pupil and teacher. Several teachers have followed this plan for several years with most gratifying success.

The people of England invest the Queen with all the most admirable qualities, and adhere to a loving admiration of her Majesty, with that obstinate resolution so characteristic of the nation. In the settlement of her children the Queen has indeed been most fortunate, while she has seen her enemies forced to submit to her power. The revolted East Indians, the aroused Irish, all have been compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Queen, and though the political prestige of her kingdom seemed obscured, the late successful peace negotiations on her part prove that England is still influential, still has her weight in the council of nations. The length of her reign, its unbroken prosperity, the vast increase of the commercial power and influence of the country, will place it in history, doubtless, as among the most remarkable in the annals of Great Britain. The Queen is still comparatively young, is in the enjoyment of robust health, and may continue upon the throne of England until her heir, the Prince of Wales, shall have grown gray in his active pursuit after pleasure. The longer she rules the less likely is it that serious political agitations will endanger the crown. The people venerate her as their Sovereign, and this sentiment will restrain even the most turbulent. This being the case, English patriots may well hope that Victoria may be long spared to rule them.

#### 3. WINDSOR MEMORIAL STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The statue to the late Prince Consort and Queen Victoria, which has been placed in the principal corridor of Windsor Castle, is thus described: The group consists of figures of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the size of life, in the Saxon costume of the ninth century, which lends itself favorably to sculpture. Her Majesty wears a light and graceful diadem and a rich mantle. The Prince has also a mantle, and his dress, in which reminiscence of antique are discernible, displays his figure to great advantage. The position of the two figures readily tells the tale of deep affection and present earthly separation. They stand side by side, her Majesty looking up at her husband with an expression in which grief and hope are combined, her right hand over his left shoulder, her left hand grasped in his left. The Prince is looking down at the Queen with tender solemnity, with his right hand raised, and pointing upward. The heads and hands are portraits, conceived with admirable feeling. Round the left arm of the Queen is an armlet inscribed with the name "Albert." Round the right arm of the Prince is one inscribed "Victoria."

#### 4. THE ORIFLAMME.

The Oriflamme (auri flamme) was already more than four hundred years old when it became the royal banner of France. King Dago. Convent of St Dagobert, A. D. 630, gave a flag to the Abbott and Convent of St. Denis. The spear which bore the flag was covered over with gold or copper gilt, and the flag itself was without device, long and narrow, ending in three swallow tails, and of a bright scarlet color. The color typified the blood of the martyrs, especially of St. Denis, to whose honor the flag was consecrated. This was the Oriflamme, the distinguishing flag of the Abbots of St. Denis, who, as *ex-officio* Barons of Vexin, caused it to be borne at the head of their vassals when rendering military service in the field. When Louis le Gros became possessed of the Barony of Vexin, he promised the Abbot to adopt the Oriflamme for the royal standard. It first appeared at the head of the French armies in 1124. In 1147 Louis VII. took it from its resting-place over the altar of St. Denis, for the purpose of leading with it his immense army, then about to set forth on the second crusade. The last time mention is made of it as the Oriflamme is in the history of the battle of Agincourt. Among the heaps of the best of French chivalry who "lorded the plain," was Guillaume Martel, the Oriflamme-bearer. The chronicles give no account of the manner of his death, but it may surely be concluded that he died like most valiant gentlemen in defense of his sacred trust. Since that eventful day the Oriflamme ceased to be borne in the French armies. It remained in the Tower of London till the year 1841, when it was unfortunately burnt in the fire which consumed so many of the national trophies of England.

#### 5. A FEW OLD PROVERBS CRITICALLY CONSIDERED.

"Fine feathers make fine birds," or as the Chinese say in a more pointed manner, "Rich clothes cannot conceal a clown."

"The wheel of fortune turns swifter than a mill-wheel." (Spanish.) Good luck obtains a more rapid result than industry. So does bad luck.

"Man proposes but God disposes." (Scotch). Or as Shakespeare says, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

"Respect and contempt spoil the world." (Italian). Only when they are misplaced, however; but rightly placed, they would reform the world.

"To-day a fire, to-morrow ashes." (Arabic). Violent passions