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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
I. THE GREAT ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS—(1) The Search for the North-West Passage to Asia. (2) Arctic Enterprise and its results, since 1815.....	145
II. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES—His Visits to the principal Cities, Universities, &c.—Table of Distances travelled during His Royal Highness' North American Tour.....	149
III. PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—His reception at Graham Town.....	153
IV. SKETCHES OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES—A Lecture delivered by Mr. J. H. Siddons, in the City of New York.....	153
V. ANECDOTES OF HER MAJESTY.....	154
VI. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—No. 20. Sir George Simpson, K. C. B. No. 21. The Hon. Peter McGill. No 22. A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D. No. 23. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.....	154
VII. PAPERS ON PRACTICAL EDUCATION—(1) Education of Boys and Girls in the same School. (2) A Word to Young Teachers.....	155
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—(1) Naples (Prize Poem of University Coll., Toronto). (2) Rival English Dictionaries.....	156
IX. SHORT CRITICAL NOTICES OF BOOKS—Worcester's Pictorial Dictionary.—Studies in Animal Life.—The Queens of Society.....	157
X. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE—University College Convocation. Recent Matriculation into University College, Toronto. Toronto Grammar School. Victoria Street School, Toronto. Barrie Grammar School. The Model Grammar School. Agriculture and Education.....	157
XI. ADVERTISEMENTS.....	160

THE GREAT ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS IN SEARCH OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE TO ASIA.

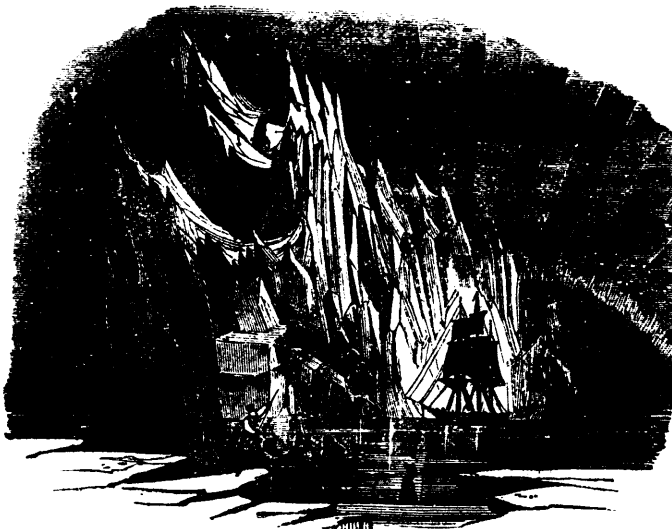
The recent visit of the noble-minded Lady Franklin to this continent—(with the physical geography of whose northern regions her heroic husband's name is so memorably associated)—has given such additional interest to the history of the search in the Arctic Seas, and the unparalleled sufferings of its navigators, that we are induced to devote a few pages of this number of the *Journal* to a brief sketch of them. Taken together, the forty years' search after the North-West passage, and its now ascertained discovery, forms a grand and solemn episode in the naval history and enterprise of the British nation, aided, as they generously were in this instance, by the American people.

To Sir John Franklin's exploration of the Arctic Seas of North America, is attached a deep, as well as melancholy, interest. In 1818–21, when a young man, he had explored these regions, enduring incredible hardships, and afterwards published a simple but most thrilling narrative of his adventures and discoveries. Twenty-six years afterwards, he succeeded in solving the long-essayed

problem of a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *vid* the Northern Coasts of America, as the skeleton of one of his party was found within the line of coast which had been explored from the Pacific by Simpson. He died within sight of the goal he had been so long seeking; but he left no record of his achievement, and none of his brave companions survived to announce the triumphant results of his enterprise and sufferings. It remained for the scarcely less bold and honoured McClure to re-solve and announce, in 1851, the problem which Franklin had solved in 1847,—that there is a North-West passage for ships from Europe to the Pacific, though practically useless. For seven years the fate of Franklin and his companions was enveloped in profound mystery; and the successive voyages of inquiry, undertaken on both sides of the Atlantic, left it in as deep darkness as ever, until Dr. Rae, in 1854, discovered, among the Esquimaux, relics sufficient to extinguish the last hope that any of the party was yet in the land of the living. The British Government abandoned all further search, and struck the name of Franklin from the Admiralty roll of living officers.

But it was not so with Lady Franklin. A true woman's heart has impulses and resources beyond those of a Government. She resolved to exhaust all human resources to learn the when, the where, and the how of the fate of one with whose name her own has become inseparably linked, and of whose fame she has created a memorial only excelling in self-devotion and enterprise that which appertains to Lady Franklin herself. In 1859, her untiring labours of twelve years' search for the fate of her heroic husband were crowned with complete, though melancholy, success. Captain McClintock, after a two years' voyage in Lady Franklin's little steam yacht *Fox* (of 177 tons), ascertained all that is likely to be known in this world of the ships and crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

Lady Franklin has recently visited Canada; and her quiet



ICEBERG AND AURORA BOREALIS, IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

gentleness and great intelligence have as strongly impressed those honoured by her acquaintance, as have her immense sacrifices and long researches for her noble husband impressed the public of both continents.

During last month, Lady Franklin paid a visit of two hours to the Educational Department and Normal and Model Schools, and evinced the deepest interest in all she saw. In reply to a note which accompanied a map of the North-West Territory, some official reports, and other documents, presented to her by the Department, she wrote as follows (Sept. 21st):

"I send you the article written by my friend, Capt. Allen Young,* in Thackeray's (Cornhill) Magazine, and also a little map, which shows rather more distinctly than that in the Magazine the course pursued by my husband and his companions, which has settled the question of a North-West passage, and entitled them to be considered as the first discoverers of it,—their discoveries having preceded, by several years, those of Sir Robert M'Clure in another quarter. We owe the knowledge of this fact, and the possession of the relics of the expedition, to Sir Leopold McClintock, who has done more than I ventured to hope in my little yacht *Fox*. I have added to Thackeray's a number of Macmillan's Magazine, containing the best article I am acquainted with on Arctic enterprise and the results of the search;† also a catalogue, by Lieut. Cheyne, of the relics brought home by the *Fox*."

2. ARCTIC ENTERPRISE AND ITS RESULTS SINCE 1815.

BY FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON.

Whoever wishes to see a great result summed up as shortly and simply as possible, need only glance at an Arctic chart of the date of the Peace of 1815, and then look at one drawn in the last half-year. Few comparisons are more striking, or more curiously suggestive. In the earlier map, between Icy Cape at the western corner of the north coast of America (longitude 160° west, ten degrees eastward of Behring's Straits,) and the half-explored coasts of Baffin's Bay on the eastern side of the continent (longitude 80° west,) there is a blank, only to be filled in accordance with the particular imagination of each hydrographer with an uncertain wavy line of supposed coast from the one extreme known landmark to the other. Two points alone of actual sea-coast in the intervening space of eighty degrees had been fixed by overland voyagers in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1771 and 1789, at the mouths of the Hearne or Coppermine and the Mackenzie rivers.

Such was the state of Arctic discovery at the close of the career of Napoleon. Let us look for a moment at the stage of knowledge which had been reached when the Crimean war broke out in 1854. The sheet which forty years earlier was all but a blank, was now covered with all but a perfect outline. With the exception of the channel which separates Prince of Wales' Land from Prince Albert's Land, and an area of some four or five degrees of latitude and longitude south of Peel Sound, every wind and turn of that icy labyrinth of islands which Sir John Barrow conjectured in 1817 to be an open basin, had been traced by personal observation as far north as the seventy-seventh parallel; and almost every mile of their coasts painfully traversed and accurately surveyed. From Icy Cape to the Boothian Isthmus, the boundary-line of the American continent had been laid down without a break; while beyond that isthmus eastward, the work had been done as accurately and as continuously. In fact, but for the limited area still left untraversed by the various expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin—the very area within which the last records and relics of his cruise have ultimately been found—the hydrographic survey of those latitudes may be truly said to have exhausted its field even in 1854. And if we were in possession of the journals of the *Erebus* and *Terror* from their passage down Peel Sound to their abandonment, after twenty months' fixture in the ice, to the north-west of King William's Land, it would probably be found that Franklin's crews had during that period explored some of the very ground of which the detailed features are still waiting to be verified in all but the very latest charts of the Arctic archipelago. It was only the finishing touch that was reserved for McClintock and Allen Young to add to the map which had been drawn by the labours of such men as Parry, Ross, Franklin, Collinson, Osborn, and McClure.

It is impossible to overrate in imagination the toil, the danger, the hardships and privations, the noble daring, and the unflinching endurance, the unselfish devotion and the high sentiment of professional duty, which have been necessarily involved in the accomplishment of such a task. Few readers can follow the narrative of any single Arctic voyage or journey, and not feel throughout an

admiring wonder at the power of human strength and human energy to perform so much active work under the pressure of such inordinate physical obstacles and physical suffering. It is a fact of which we may well be proud, that every inch of ground gained on the hard-fought battle-field of Arctic research has been won in a life-and-death struggle with the elements by British seamen. None, indeed, among the memories of the noble victims of this struggle are more honourably or affectionately acknowledged, or will be more enduringly preserved by the gratitude of the English people, than that of the gallant French volunteer, Bellot, or the intrepid American commander, Kane. But with these notable exceptions, the whole cycle of the Arctic discoveries of this century is the work of our own countrymen. British names mark every channel, cape, and inlet; and a history is to be read in almost every name. And not the least significant feature in the nomenclature of the Arctic chart is the recurrence at different points among the titles given after actual navigators, of the name of that energetic and high-spirited Englishwoman, to whose strenuous efforts, under circumstances of great discouragement, the fitting-out of the crowning expedition is entirely due. Cape Lady Franklin was the name given by Belcher's surveying parties to the most northerly headland of Bathurst island, close to the spot (lat. 77°) from which we now know that the *Erebus* and *Terror* turned southward in the autumn of 1845. Cape Jane Franklin was the name given by James Ross, in 1830, to one of the two headlands seen by him from Point Victory, the limit of his explorations on the western face of King William's Land. Seventeen and eighteen years later, the career, first of Franklin, and then of Franklin's ships, was to close within sight of this very headland; and, in 1859, the record of the fate of Franklin's crews was to be found, when the sad secret had been kept for eleven years, on the very position where Ross had unwillingly turned in 1830, after giving it Jane Franklin's name. The course of time and fate has done its best to consecrate the right of that name to the two prominent spots it will henceforth permanently mark in the geographical history of the Arctic sea.

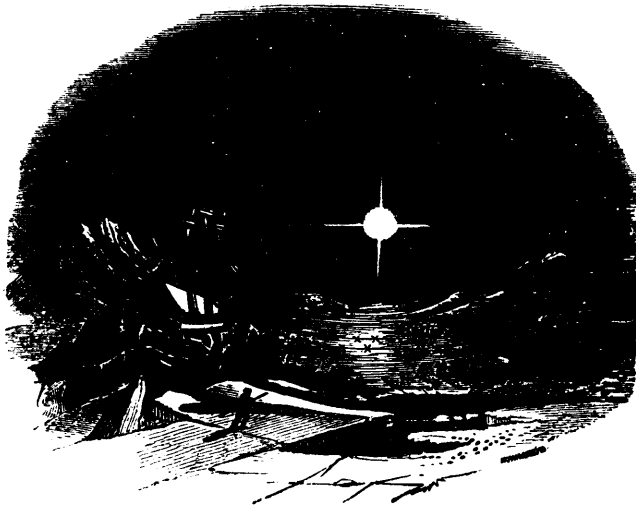
In marking the beginning and the close of this great campaign of discovery by the Peace of Vienna and the outbreak of the Turkish war, we have but pointed to a fact which suggests more reflections than one. The wars of the first French Empire had put an end to all voyages of discovery for the time being. The ships and the sailors of England had full work nearer home in scouring the known seas, instead of bearing her flag into seas unknown. But as soon as the peace of Europe was again secure, the equipment of a Russian expedition of research for the Arctic Regions excited the emulation of England, lest the marine of another nation should have the honour of completing what Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, and Cook had begun. The same year (1818) which saw the return of Kotzebue's vessel from the sound which bears his name, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Icy Cape, beheld the inauguration under John Ross of our own series of Arctic enterprises. The next fifteen years, though full of adventures and persevering toil by land and sea, yet failed to solve the main question of a north-west passage; and the general interest in an apparently invincible problem dwindled by degrees, until it was revived by the comparative success of Ross and Crozier, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, in exploring the Antarctic seas. That problem was first solved by Franklin, before his death in 1847, when he had brought his ships to a point where no land lay between them and the verified channels of Dease and Simpson, from which he would have sailed westward over a familiar path. But for the English nation it was shrouded in doubt and mystery, until the actual day when Lieutenant Creswell of the *Investigator* landed in Great Britain, as the herald and the evidence of McClure's discovery, on the 7th of October, 1853. At the date of his arrival, public attention was already and almost exclusively concentrated on the Eastern question. The Pruth had been passed, and the Russian challenge accepted by Turkey; and the entrance of England into the struggle was daily growing more inevitable. The thin echo of a distant success from the ice-bound waters of Melville Sound could hardly penetrate the ears that were listening for every rumour from Besica Bay. McClure himself, and his ship's company of the *Investigator*, together with the crews of the vessels abandoned by Sir E. Belcher's orders, did not reach England till eight days after the battle of the Alma had been fought. The national excitement which then prevailed accounts for the meagreness of the reception given to the seamen, who, by dint of four years' hardship and toil, had first succeeded in travelling over water from Behring's Strait to Baffin's Bay.

Let us look again at the Arctic chart, as it grows into shape under the hands of successive explorers from 1817. The first voyage of John Ross proved the substantial accuracy of the local discoveries made by Baffin in the bay that bears his name, at the same time that it corrected his imperfect longitudes. Parry, with the *Hecla* and *Griper*, in 1819, penetrated in a straight line westward through Baffin's newly-verified Sound of Sir John Lancaster, giving the

* Sir Eoderick Murchison, in his preface to Sir L. McClintock's "Narrative of the Voyage of the *Fox*," thus refers to this gentleman: "Captain Allen Young, of the merchant marine, not only threw his services into the cause, and subscribed £500 in furtherance of the expedition, but, abandoning lucrative appointments in command, generously accepted a subordinate post."

† We insert this article, slightly abridged.

eminent name of Barrow to the straits which he found to be its continuation, and saw the loom of Bank's Land in the south-western distance, before he wintered on the coast of Melville Island (long. 110°,) thirty degrees to the west of Cape Warrender, the starting-



DISCOVERY SHIP IN WINTER QUARTERS.—SINGULAR APPEARANCE OF THE MOON.

point of his new track from Baffin's Bay. His record of the first winter ever passed by a ship's crew in those sullen regions, engraved on the great block of sandstone by the shore of Winter Harbour, still remains fresh and clear in the icy climate; as interesting a token, though not as wonderfully preserved a relic, as those yet legible inscriptions scrawled with charcoal in the quarries of Egypt in the time of the Ptolemies. The conspicuous place and nature of this memorial induced McClure to select the same rock in 1852 as the best spot upon which to place a notice of the *Investigator's* position in the Bay of Mercy, Banks' Land. This notice was found by a sledging party from the *Resolute*; and McClure's choice of so marked a place of deposit may be said to have saved the lives of the *Investigator's* crew, or at least to have preserved them from the toils and risks of a sledging march for life, of a very similar character to that which in 1848 Franklin's less fortunate crews were driven to attempt in vain. Such are the links by which the details of one Arctic voyage of discovery are bound up with those of another.

The second expedition of Parry, in 1821-2, was intended for a movement in combination with the overland journey of Richardson and Franklin from the farthest posts of the Hudson's Bay Company to the coast which had been seen by Hearne and Mackenzie.

Incommensurate as Parry's progress on this occasion was with the professed expectations of the Admiralty, he followed out the tracing of the line of the American continent to the north of Hudson's Strait and Fox Channel, along Melville Peninsula to the Fury and Hecla Strait, which opens into the water afterwards named by Ross the Gulf of Boothia. In his third expedition (1822-25) Parry tried a fresh cast upon his former track through Lancaster Sound, turning southward into the wide mouth of Prince Regent's Inlet, which he had christened in passing on his first voyage. The limits to which he penetrated this channel southward in two years, are marked on the chart by the names of Fury Beach, where the ship of that name was pressed on shore by the ice, and Cape Garry, the farthest headland in sight on his southern horizon. Captain John Ross, following the same path in 1829, in the *Victory*, navigated down the coasts of North Somerset and Boothia as far as Victory Harbour (lat. 70°,) the starting place from which his nephew James Ross traversed with a sledging party the Boothian Isthmus, and explored westward the strait which bears his name, and the shore line of King William's Land, as far as Point Victory, or Cape Jane Franklin, as has been mentioned before. It is a remarkable and important fact, that although in this coasting voyage Sir John Ross landed on Brown's Island, in Brentford Bay, and professedly made the most minute and accurate survey of the whole coast, he overlooked altogether the existence of Bellot Strait, which lies at the bottom of that bay. Had he penetrated behind the outwork of islands which covers the narrow passage through the natural curtain formed by the granite cliffs of Brentford Bay, he would have gained, twenty years earlier than its actual discoverer, Kennedy, the nearest entrance into the channel where the *Erebus* and *Terror* were ultimately beset on their last voyage.

The land and boat journeys taken during these years by Franklin, Back, and Richardson, are even more memorable and fuller of personal interest than the voyages of Ross and Parry. There are few

volumes of travels accessible to ordinary English readers more deservedly popular than those containing Franklin's graphic and touching account of his expedition in 1821, to the shores of the Polar Sea. The difficulties of the march northward, and the descent of the Coppermine river, the stupid and negligent blunderings of the *voyageurs*, the suspicious and greedy, but punctilious and charitable character of the Indians, the hazardous boat voyage from the mouth of the Coppermine to Point Turnagain, and the fearful sufferings of the desperate straggling return across the Barren Grounds to Fort Enterprise, are painted with a noble simplicity and an unsurpassable fidelity. English officers and seamen never battled more bravely with hardships, dangers, famine, and climate, than did Franklin and his English companions on that occasion; and it is mainly in the drawing out of the calm and trustful strength of character individually shown by them under the greatest trials, that the personal interest of this record is greater than that inspired by the adventures of Parry, or Ross, and their crews. There is a wonderful and stern pathos in the plain narrative of the murder of Lieutenant Hood by the Iroquois Michel, and the quick and steady execution of justice upon the murderer by those who would undeniably have fallen victims in their turn to his treachery had they spared him a day longer. And a stranger and more solemn picture of mingled familiarity with and sensitiveness to the outward signs of suffering was never given, than in the few words which tell how, when the relics of Franklin's and Richardson's parties met again at Fort Enterprise, after a separation of some twenty days, they were mutually horror-struck at the gaunt forms, worn faces, and hollow tones of each other, and utterly unconscious that an equally tell-tale change had been stamped by an equally long endurance of hunger and hardship on themselves.

"We were all shocked" (says Franklin) "at beholding the emaciated countenance of the Doctor and Hepburn, as they strongly evidenced their extremely debilitated state. The alteration in our appearance was equally distressing to them, for since the swellings had subsided we were little more than skin and bone. The Doctor particularly remarked the sepulchral tone of our voices, which he requested us to make as cheerful as possible, unconscious that his own partook of the same key." "Our own misery," says Dr. Richardson of himself and the sailor Hepburn, "had stolen upon us by degrees, and we were accustomed to the contemplation of each other's emaciated figures; but the ghastly countenances, dilated eyeballs, and sepulchral voices of Mr. Franklin and those with him, were more than we could at first bear." Human fortitude could hardly have wavered in a more noble manner. Franklin's party had tasted nothing more nutritious than scraps of leather and fragments of bone for thirty-one days, and Richardson's fare had been but little better. Whoever will turn to the narrative may gauge for himself the depth of their gallant endurance, and take a lesson from those brave and cheerful natures, that under such circumstances mingled no self-pity with their tenderness for others, exerted themselves to the last, and never dreamed of breaking down.

The result of this and the later coast expeditions of Franklin, Richardson, and Back, before the date of Ross's voyage in the *Victory*, was to trace the line of the continent uninterruptedly from Point Turnagain to within a very short distance of the coast visited from the western side through Behring's Strait. This line was extended eastward by Sir George Simpson in 1839. In that year he explored Simpson Strait, to the south of King William's Land, and connected Franklin's first limits of discovery with the mouth of the Great Fish river, visited by Back in 1834. He crossed the strait to Cape Herschel, King William's Land, and built there the cairn now standing, which was searched in vain by McClintock for any record of Franklin's crews.

Such was the state of the chart when the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed on their last voyage in 1845 in search of a north-west passage. It is known that Franklin's favourite idea, before he left England, coincided with his orders; to pierce, if possible, to the southward of the course discovered by Parry, and so find the most direct way from Lancaster Sound, to the point of the American shore, from which, as he could testify of his own experience, it was "all plain sailing to the westward." From what we now know of his first year's cruise round Cornwallis Island, and back to Cape Riley, his first winter quarters, it seems probable that a closed sea towards Peel Sound and an open one towards the north, tempted him to an apparent temporary divergence from the plan which he had laid down for himself from the first, and which, in the next spring, he took the earliest opportunity of pursuing. What the condition of Prince Regent's Inlet in regard to ice may have been in the summer of 1845 we have no means of divining; inasmuch as, with the chart of the Boothian coast made by Ross for his only guide, Franklin would of course have passed it by. From the date when Captain Fitzjames sealed up the last packet of journals he sent home from Baffin's Bay, the history of Franklin's expedition is comprised in the three graves at Beachy Island, the record now brought from Cape

Victory, and the other relics either found lying in their place or purchased from the wandering Esquimaux. Well appointed as the ships were known to be, hopefully and cheerfully as their officers and men were prepared to work together, first as they were destined to be in the completion of the discovery of a passage round the north coast of America, not one man of those crews was to reach habitable land with the tale. No hint of their work or of their fate was to be found, but through year upon year of enterprise, perseverance, and self-devotion on the part of one after another of their brothers in the naval service of Great Britain. Like the Ulysses of Dante and of Tennyson, they were bound—

“To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars”—

until they died. It is all the more our duty to acknowledge that they did the work they were sent to do. That Franklin did virtually solve the problem which was the object of his voyage, is not only testified to by all who have a right to speak authoritatively, but is a fact which rests on unimpeachable grounds. He designedly took the very course down Peel Sound and Franklin Channel which would have carried his ships, but for the terrible duration of that temporary obstacle of the ice-pack in which they were beset for two winters, straight to the most easterly point of the along-shore channel which he already knew. He died himself in full sight of the goal: his ships never traversed the short water-space which lay between their anchorage in the pack and the lines which other keels had ploughed from the west. Neither did the *Investigator* cross from Bank's Land to Parry's harbour in Melville Island. Yet if the reappearance of McClure or Cresswell in England was a living proof of the discovery of the passage, so is the single skeleton found by McClintock five miles to the south-east of Cape Herschel (and therefore within the line of coast traced from the west by Simpson) an imperishable memorial of that discovery having been anticipated by Franklin's expedition four years earlier.

To the total loss of that expedition, and the absolute want of information as to its fate, the present completeness of Arctic research in those longitudes is owing. Had Franklin's crews returned safe in 1848, after leaving their ships irretrievably fixed in the ice-pack, it is almost certain that no further attempts would have been made to force the navigation of a practically fruitless passage. And even if scientific inducements had prompted the organization of another enterprise, it may be questioned whether any such universal and permanent stimulus to unsparing exertion and minute investigation could have been found as that which animated alike officers and common seamen in the search for the missing ships and their crews. Other motives were doubtless at work among the searchers, in the shape of professional emulation, and that sheer love of adventure, which would fill up to-morrow with volunteers the muster-roll of any fresh expedition for the Arctic zone: but the chief goad which pricked on the leading spirits among those searchers to attempt and to accomplish things almost impossible, and drove the whole body of fellow-labourers to keep pace with the contagious enthusiasm of the foremost, was undeniably the hope at first of rescuing the lost ones, and later, when that prospect faded away through the lapse of time, the laudable and brotherly yearning to penetrate the mystery which surrounded their fate. Captain Inglefield's chart, published by the Admiralty hydrographer in October, 1853, which marks in different touches the various strips of coast explored by the ships and travelling parties of the several expeditions in the seven preceding years, gives the clearest notion of the amount of labour that had been performed. McClure's vivid description of the appearance of Lieutenant Pim from the *Resolute*, a wild gesticulating figure, shouting across the floe, as he came to announce their rescue to the ice-bound *Investigator's* crew, is one among many typical pictures of the highly wrought energy of feeling with which Pim, and those like him, prosecuted the search after those who, if alive at all, must then have been in far worse plight than even the “Investigators.” And the whole of McClure's voyage, as drawn from his journals, through the spirited and cordial narrative of his friendly interpreter Sherard Osborn, shows with equal distinctness the need of iron nerve, quick decision, steady judgment, and untiring energy in the commander on special service, such as that on which the *Investigator* was bound, and the ready supply of all those qualifications possessed by her captain. The sailors' rule—“always obey the last order”—is nowhere of more constant application than in the conduct of a vessel through an Arctic campaign. The directing and responsible mind has to be ready at every moment for every possible eventuality; to show under every emergency the equal temper of an heroic heart, and (to quote another line from that ideal of Ulysses to which we have pointed before)

“To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.”

Leopold McClintock, the commander of Lady Franklin's yacht *Fox* in the last and crowning expedition, had served in three consecutive Arctic voyages, under Ross, Austin, and Kellett, from 1848

to 1854. It may be truly said of him, that from the first to the last he devoted to the search not only his heart, but his brain. Every improvement in the details of sledging, and the consequent increase in the width of field which sledging parties are able to cover, made during those years, is, we believe, due to McClintock alone. The combination of the *minimum* of weight with the *maximum* of convenience, the most judicious apportionment of the load to be drawn day after day, so as not to overtask the strength of the men and dogs, the extension of the area of search by the previous laying out of successive depôts along the line, were studied and tested by him in theory and practice, as quietly and as carefully as the subaltern Arthur Wellesley studied the work and the capacities of his own great machine, the English soldier. And the palm must be given to McClintock for the actual amount of personal fatigue undergone, and personal service performed in conduct of a sledging party. The extreme headlands of Prince Patrick's Island (lat. 77° 30' north) were worthily signed with his name, years before the newly-explored channel from Melville Sound to Victoria Strait was christened in his honour at the request of Lady Franklin. No better man could have been found to command the *Fox*, and no commander of her could have been more nobly seconded than was McClintock by Hobson and Allen Young.

The voyage of the sharp-bowed little steam-yacht, of 177 tons, from Aberdeen (July, 1857,) to Bellot Strait and back to the docks at Blackwall (September, 1859,) is a most comprehensive and picturesque instance of the varieties of hazard incident to Arctic navigation. The 1st of September, 1857, saw the *Fox* beset among the closing ice in Melville Bay. Once or twice in that month McClintock saw close to him long lanes of water open through the floes towards the west, and a watersky towards Cape York, which told him that if he could once get clear he might yet winter in Barrow Straits. By the use of steam and blasting-powder on one occasion he had struggled through 100 yards of ice, out of 170 which lay between the *Fox* and the lead of water, when the floes began to close again. The end of the month found the *Fox* and her crew irretrievably fixed for the winter; condemned to drift for months of darkness wherever winds and the invisible currents might take them; to use McClintock's expressive phrase—“a legacy to the pack.” Between that date and the last week of April, 1858, they drifted with their ice-continent down Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait into the Atlantic, a distance of more than twelve hundred miles. In bursting the bars of that prison in the spring, as much or more risk had to be run than in finding a secure shelter for the winter within its folds. As soon as the floes began to crack and



DANGERS OF ARCTIC NAVIGATION.—BREAKING UP OF AN ICE FLOE.

open into lanes around the vessel, the greatest efforts were necessary to warp her into the safest position within the chauce shelter which projecting corners of the newly fractured ice might afford, in case of a change of wind closing up the mass upon her. And when once “the dear old familiar ocean-swell” began to lift its crest above the hollows of the sea, and dash the huge ice fragments as in a grinding mill against each other, till they broke into smaller and smaller pieces, as the edge of the drift came nearer and nearer to the little imprisoned vessel, her position was critical in the extreme. For eighteen hours, and twenty-two miles, she was slowly boring out under steam against a heavy sea of close-packed rolling ice. As she steered head-on to the swell, the masses were hurled against her sharply-chiselled iron-plated stem, and fell off to either side, knocking obliquely against her bows with such force as to shake her frame all over. More than once the engines were stopped by the ice choking the screw. Had the rudder or the screw been disabled at any moment long enough

to have caused the *Fox* to broach to, or, indeed, to present anything but her pointed stem to the force of the the sea, not one of her crew would have reached the open water alive. "After yesterday's experience," says McClintock in the next day's journal, "I can understand how men's hairs have turned grey in a few hours." A swell of thirteen-foot waves of tumbling ice, with large icebergs here and there crashing through the smaller pack as the spray came showering over their summits seventy feet high, was an ordeal through which few men can have driven their ships with safety, and might well try the sternest nerves. Such was the end of the first year's labour. After escaping from the pack, McClintock turned his bow north, and refitted at Holsteinberg with the least possible delay. The *Fox* was nearly stranded on a rock off the Whalefish Islands in a heavy snow-storm in May, ran upon a sunken ice-capped reef in Melville Bay in June, where she lay for eleven hours in the greatest danger of falling over, till the tide floated her off unhurt; and after several narrow escapes from being nipped or again beset in the pack, anchored in August off Beechey Island. "All the adventures so far," Captain McClintock remarks, "are only preliminaries,—we are only now about to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor *Fox* has many more lives to spare."

From Beechey Island McClintock steered through an open sea straight across to Peel Sound, which he penetrated for twenty-five miles till brought up by ice extending from shore to shore. With the same promptness of decision which marked McClure's sudden determination in 1851 to retrace his steps for the whole length of Prince of Wales' Strait, and sail round Bank's Land by the west, McClintock instantly turned about for Prince Regent Inlet and Bellot Strait. Notwithstanding Kennedy's discovery, it was even then thought doubtful whether Bellot Strait was an unbroken deep-water channel at all. "Does it really exist?" asks McClintock of himself at the moment of this hardy decision; "and if so, is it free from ice?" It did exist; but the close-packed ice sucked into it from its western mouth by a permanent tide of several miles an hour to the eastward, defeated four attempts to force the *Fox* through. On the fifth attempt, McClintock steamed right through to the western outlet of the strait, but finding the wider channel beyond impracticable, returned to winter in safe quarters at Port Kennedy, the destined starting-point of his sledging parties for the next spring.

Through the details of the discovery of the only authentic record of the end of Franklin and his crews by one of those sledging parties, we need not follow Captain McClintock in these pages. The most salient points of his story are too deeply impressed upon all who have heard them to need repeating. The question which on McClintock's return many persons were in the first instance disposed to ask—what, after all, has he told us of the ultimate fate of the main body of those two ships' crews, beyond what Dr. Rae had told us before?—has been thoroughly answered in the paper read by McClintock before the Geographical Society, as well as in his published volume. He has shown us by the recovered record of Point Victory, that those thirty or forty men of whom Rae heard as having died one by one on the island at the mouth of the Great Fish river, were the main body, and not a detachment, as had been supposed. He had tracked them on their course from Point Victory to Capes Crozier and Herschel, in the direction of the river at whose mouth they vainly hoped to find a supply of fish, starting in their extremity at least two months too early. He can speak, with authority, at least equal to that of any man alive, of the greatest number of days' journeys for which they could have carried sufficient provisions, and show how, before they reached the river's mouth, they dropped, as the Esquimaux said, one by one as they walked along. He has fixed the fate of the ships themselves, and of their veteran commander, who was destined to be spared a repetition of such bitterness of death as he had undergone in his youth so nobly. The hasty, laconic record itself, the statement of the proportion of officers and men, already dead, from which the strongest inference of the scurvy-ridden condition of the survivors must be drawn, the date of the abandonment of the vessels, the masses of clothing and other articles brought from shipboard and left so early on the march, the boat found in the snowdrift some eighty miles farther along the coast, turned back towards the ships, with its two skeletons on guard, two guns leaning against the side, loaded and cocked for the chance of a passing animal, and its tantalizing superfluity of chocolate and other unsubstantial provision,—form a connected chain of evidence of the result to which Dr. Rae's informants could only point partially and vaguely. No reasonable doubt can remain after the perusal of McClintock's narrative, that not only could no survivors by any possibility still exist, but that no further trace or record would be found undisturbed by the covetousness or curiosity of the Esquimaux. On the smooth ice over which they dragged their sledges along the shore—on the bare hillocks over which they walked to survey the chances of food in the desolate landscape before them, or on the bleak island at the mouth of the frozen river—lies every

one otherwise unaccounted for of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*—

"Noble, nameless, English heart,
Snow-cold in snow."

These results were not gained for us at home, it is needless to repeat, without enormous personal danger and fatigue undergone by McClintock and the companions of his enterprise. Lieutenant Hobson, the actual discoverer of the record and the boat, was so worn by travel and illness, that he had to be carried for many days on the sledge drawn by his party. Captain Allen Young, the explorer of McClintock's Channel, was, with another in a party of three, attacked with snow-blindness while far away from the *Fox*; and day after day, wherever the dogs refused to draw the sledge over uneven ice, was regularly loaded and led along by the only one of his companions whose eyes remained serviceable. When McClintock started homewards in 1859 from his anchorage in Port Kennedy, both the engineers of the vessel were dead, and he was obliged to take personal charge of the engines, sometimes for twenty-four hours together, where every moment longer spent within the ice added a fresh risk to those the *Fox* had already undergone. From the 9th of August, when he left Bellot Strait, till he anchored at Godhaven, in Greenland, McClintock must have had many opportunities of congratulating himself on the "many lives" which the *Fox* had yet to spare. As long as our naval officers are trained in the school which has ripened such men as Robert McClure and Leopold McClintock, whose character is written on every page of their journals, we need never fear for the behavior of the British navy.

The following are the names of the commanders, and the dates of the expeditions, which have been sent to the Arctic Seas:

Sir John Ross and Capt. Parry... 1818	Sir J. Franklin (by land)..... 1825-27
Capt. Buchan and Sir J. Franklin 1818	Sir John Ross 1829-33
Sir J. Franklin (by land)..... 1819-21	Capt. Back (by land)..... 1833-35
Sir E. Parry 1819-21	Capt. Back (by sea) 1836-37
Sir E. Parry and Capt. Lyon 1821-23	Messrs. Dease and Shupson 1836-39
Sir E. Parry and Capt. Hoppner 1824	Dr. J. Rae 1846-48
Sir E. Parry 1824-25	Sir J. Franklin. (Himself and } 1845-46
Capt. Buchan 1820-27	crew have never returned.)

The Franklin searching expeditions—The following were sent out:

Commander Moore 1846-52	Mr. Maguire..... 1852-54
Sir G. Richardson 1846-49	Sir E. Belcher 1852-54
Sir James Ross 1843-49	Capt. Kellett 1852-54
Lieut. Pullen 1846-51	Lieut. Pullen 1852-54
Mr. Hooper 1846-50	Capt. Ingfield 1853-54
Mr. James Saunders 1849-50	Dr. Kane (American) 1853-55
Capt. Collinson and McClure 1850-55	Messrs. Anderson and Stewart } 1855
Capt. Austin 1850-51	(by land)
Sir John Ross 1850-51	Sir L. McClintock, in <i>Lady</i>
Capt. Penny 1850-51	Franklin's own steam-yacht
Commander Forsyth 1850	<i>Fox</i> , found a record of Frank-
Capt. De Haven (American) 1850-51	lin's death, and discovered
Capt. Kennedy and Bellot 1851-52	traces of the lost expedition
Dr. J. Rae (by land) 1851-54	at King William's Land }

The North-West Passage was made by Sir Robert McClure, from Baffin's Bay, through Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, Melville Sound, round Baring's Island, Banks' Land, to Bhering's Straits and the Pacific Ocean, in 1851.

II.—THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

On the 20th Sept. the Prince left Hamilton for Detroit, Chicago, Dwight, on the Prairies, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Richmond, Harrisburgh, and Washington, where he was cordially received by the President of the United States. On the 6th inst., he visited the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

THE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 6TH.

The account of the visit is given as follows: The day was all that could be desired—the finest that the Indian summer could give. Having carefully inspected the house, the Prince stood reverently uncovered in the room in which Washington died, looked at the piano which he presented to Mrs. Lewis, and examined the key of the Bastille and the other curiosities there. The party expressed their gratification at the taste and neatness displayed in the arrangement of the place, and then proceeded to the Tomb of Washington. The Marine band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a neighboring thicket, begun playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party, with uncovered heads, ranged themselves in front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand in its associations, and looked through the iron grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Father of his Country. Then retiring a few paces, the Prince, the President and the royal party, grouped in front, silently contemplated the Tomb of Washington. The occasion will become historical. A sad cloud softened the sunlight, the sweet, solemn strains of the beautiful dirge floated around, bringing unconscious tears to eyes unused to weep. Without royal state royalty contemplated the last abode of one who,

though once pronounced a rebel and a traitor by the very ancestors of the Prince, now ranks above all kings—the Father of a Country second to none. Around were the representatives of that aristocracy, which once proclaimed every republican a traitor, now doing homage to the great representative republican. Next to the Prince stood the President of the United States, reverently bowing before the resting place of the first of rulers. Beside him were those who, in the last battles between England and this country, had taken a not unimportant part, while he himself had once borne arms against the very country whose future ruler was now his honored guest. What lessons all must have learned from this visit—what thoughts must have occurred to each—how all must have felt that, above all and over all, God reigns supreme, ordering events for His own wise purpose, and working miracles, not as once by His instantaneous word, but by the slower process of time. At the request of the Mount Vernon Association, the Prince planted, with but little formality, a young horse-chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place. The tree was planted upon a beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb. This ceremony being over the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb, and then, turning away in thoughtful silence, slowly and silently retraced their way to the *Harriet Lane*.

While in Washington the Prince visited the various Public Buildings. At the Patent Office the party inspected first the model of Ericsson's engine. Models of printing presses and sewing machines were also inspected. The suit of clothes worn by General Washington, and the press used by Franklin, were then examined with much interest, and the party were then brought to the model of the Washington Monument. Their contributions were postponed however, to some less public occasion. The Prince then left. An immense crowd gathered in front of the building, and cheered him as he drove off, accompanied by Miss Lane, to Mrs. Smith's Institute for young ladies, remaining two hours. They expressed themselves delighted with their visit. The Prince played several games of ten pins with Miss Lane, and laughed heartily at the sport.

THE PRINCE AT GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA. OCTOBER 10TH.

From Washington the Prince proceeded to Philadelphia, where by a circuitous route, best adapted to give him a good idea of the size of Philadelphia and of its principal characteristics, he was conducted first to Girard College, a noble educational institution, founded and endowed with \$2,000,000 by Stephen Girard, for the education of youth. Built entirely of stone, it is one of the finest architectural buildings in America. When the Prince entered, the children were all engaged in their studies, and he would not allow them to be interrupted, requesting the teachers to proceed with the lessons as they would do if he was not present. Unable from want of time to visit the whole of the building, the central portion was alone examined. From the top of the landing a splendid view of the city was obtained. Much interested in the sight, he asked many questions about it, and pointing out the largest buildings which appeared, enquired what purposes they served. Among others he hit upon Independence Hall, the place from whence the Declaration of Independence was issued, and where now is enshrined the bell which rang out the first notes of defiance from the American people. On descending, His Royal Highness picked up a couple of chestnuts, and placed them in the ground opposite the house of the principal, Professor Allen. The compliment was appreciated. Should mother earth prove propitious and allow trees to spring therefrom, they will be carefully preserved as a memorial of the Prince's visit. From the College at a rapid pace the Royal party drove to the penitentiary, a very large stone building, with seven wings radiating from a common centre, built upon the "solitary system" plan. His visit had been anticipated, and many ladies, friends of the Warden, had voluntarily consigned themselves to imprisonment for a time, with a purpose perfectly clear. Several hundred convicts were in confinement. When opportunity offered they peered through the bars of their cells as the party passed, and manifested much anxiety to make themselves well acquainted with the personal appearance of His Royal Highness. The strictest silence was enjoined and observed. Several notorious criminals were pointed out to the Prince, and with one, Judge Vandersmith, he held some conversation. For what offence the man is confined I confess I neglected to enquire. He next proceeded to a cell once occupied by a German, mentioned by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes." The poor fellow during his confinement, to wile away the time, painted the walls very beautifully. The Baron made some enquiries as to his fate, but it appeared that since his discharge nothing has been heard of him.

THE PRINCE IN NEW YORK. OCTOBER 12TH.

The Prince reached New York from Philadelphia, and visited the Woman's Library and the University of New York. After it was known that His Royal Highness would visit the University, there

was a meeting of the Council, and the following proceedings took place:—The Chancellor having communicated to this Council that the Baron Renfrew has accepted the invitation to visit the University this day with his suite, therefore

Resolved,—That the Council of the University of city of New York welcome every event calculated to cherish feelings of warm reciprocal regard, and to unite more closely in the ties of fraternal fellowship Protestant England and these United States.

Resolved,—That in view of the relation Baron Renfrew bears to the land which we still claim as "the mother country," and of his connection with the classic seats of learning which we admire and seek to imitate, the Council regard his visit to this country as eminently tending to promote objects so desirable, and we greet him with heartfelt welcome to our halls this day.

Resolved,—That as we are bound to England by the three-fold cord of ancestry, of language, and our "King James' Bible," we feel we are brethren, and may claim it as a right to rejoice in every testimony of respect paid by the sovereign people of this land to the representative and heir of England's model Queen.

The hour fixed for the reception of the Prince was 10 o'clock, and at that hour the Chancellor, other officers of the University, and students were arranged in the vestibule leading to the University chapel. They were attired in full academic costume, of black silk robes, with rosettes and ribbons on their left breast, and batons of polished wood and velvet in their right hand. On the Prince's arrival they formed a line from the street to the entrance of the chapel. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, the Prince entered the chapel, preceded by Chancellor Ferris, and followed by Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, members of his suite, and the faculty of the University. The Prince and suite, preceded by the Chancellor, entered the Chapel, and the Royal visitor was escorted to a chair, while the officers of the University ranged upon the right, and opposite the Royal party. The band upon the entrance of the Prince, played the national anthem of England, "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness was dressed in plain dress, and exhibited no insignia of rank; the members of his suite were also plainly attired. The Prince stood in front of his chair; Lord Lyons and the Duke of Newcastle standing a pace behind him on either side of the seats. The suite occupied positions on the platform to the right of the audience, the professors the left. The Chancellor attired in his robes and *chapeau de velours* (the only person covered) occupied the central or official chair, and read the following address of welcome to the Prince:

"BARON RENFREW.—*Hon. Sir*: It is my privilege, in behalf of the Council and Faculties of the University of the city of New York, to welcome you to our marble halls, and to tender our congratulations that a kind Providence has been around and over and with you since you left your native country. We rejoice, and our successors will rejoice, that you were led to cross the broad Atlantic, before the responsibilities of life were assumed, and become acquainted with the condition of the Anglo-Saxon race in this great Western world. In our country you behold the eminently thriving state of a young branch of your own people. We are fond of tracing our origin to the same source, and to claim the interests of sons in the arts, sciences, and literature of the land of our forefathers. Your Bacon, your Shakespeare, your Milton, and the whole galaxy of glorious names on the scroll of your country, we claim as ours as well—their labors furnishing the treasures on which we freely draw, and the models after which we mould our culture—while to their shrines we love to make a scholar's pilgrimage. While you see among us numerous illustrations of substantial material progress, we are proud to ask your attention to our expanded system of education. Our admirable common school systems (now very extensively introduced in the States) carrying, as they do, the advantages of substantial intellectual culture to the doors of the great masses necessarily bound to labour, are telling happily on the intelligence of the people. Placed, as I have been, in circumstances to see their workings, I am astonished as I attempt to recount to myself the results secured in the lapse of my own life. Our higher institutions of learning have risen in rapid succession, and constitute the crowning stage in the preparation for life. They are not grouped in a few towns or cities. They are found in what may be called central points to large populations, no city except New York having more than one for same curriculum of study. Our colleges and universities have risen to over 120; our theological schools to 51; our law schools to 19, and our medical schools to 41—all these being schools for professional preparation. I am happy in making you welcome to this University—an institution founded on the liberality of the merchants of this city, a princely set of men in the magnitude of their plans, and the munificence with which they sustain them. Here they have founded a practical institution, where the means of preparation for life shall be as varied as the wants of society demand. Here, besides the college proper, we have six professional schools or colleges, and on our records, during

the last study year, numbered 769 youths and young men. Our work has been pursued with a satisfactory degree of success for an institution founded 28 years since, while it has been our privilege to see most important contributions made by our professors to the general fund of social benefit. You will pardon us, that we refer with gratified feelings to the fact that this edifice was the birthplace of the electro-magnetic telegraph, our Professor Morse having, within a few feet of where we stand, made his first successful experiment, and passed over his wires of twenty miles in length the talismanic Eureka. In this building, also, by Draper, one of our professors, photography was first applied to the taking of portraits from life. Here, by means he discovered, was made the first picture of a human face by the light of the sun, while the thing was looked upon as chimerical in Europe. And under this roof, by the same Draper, were made all those experiments (now accepted by the medical profession all over the world,) which first demonstrated the true cause of the circulation of the blood, your own immortal Harvey having demonstrated its course. Allow me, honored sir, to tender through you our acknowledgements for the royal munificence of your government (first in the person of William, IV., and after him in the person of your venerated mother, whose name we all pronounce with admiration, republicans as we are) in most valuable governmental records, and to your royal observatories for their publications. Lastly, I beg to convey through you to the British scientists our special thanks for the very kind attention and abundant courtesies shown to our Draper on his visit to the annual meeting of the British Association last summer, at Oxford, and several institutions of learning. These things indicate the feelings which should animate the brotherhood of science and literature, and will burnish to a brighter lustre the chain which binds the two branches of a great family. Soon you will have accomplished the great object which brought you to American shores. Our prayer is, that the same gracious Providence which brought you here will, in perfect safety, convey you to your own land, and the loved circle which must have noticed with the deepest interest of interest, your progress among us. I respectfully ask your attention to the action of our council in view of your visit."

Mr. Van Shaik then read the proceedings of the Council, given above, and the Chancellor introduced individually to the Prince, Professor Morse, Dr. Mott, and other officers of the university, and the faculties of the law and medical schools collectively.

Prof. Morse improved the occasion to address a few remarks to the Prince and suite upon the subject of the telegraph, so appropriately alluded to in the speech of the Chancellor. He spoke of the telegraph in its infancy, and alluded to the aid extended to the enterprise by English noblemen, at a time when it required fostering and cherishing. Among its patrons in those days were the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Lincoln, and it afforded him much pleasure to-day, after a lapse of twenty-five years, in the home of the telegraph, to welcome the present Earl of Lincoln in the person of the Duke of Newcastle.

The Prince and his suite then left the chapel and passed into the Woman's Library for a few minutes before proceeding to his carriage. As he descended the stairs, the students gave three hearty cheers with the climatic "tiger," which seemed to surprise him very much. As His Royal Highness left the platform, the band played "Hail Columbia." The Prince and party were next driven to the Astor Library, where they were met by the Principal of the Institute, who introduced him to several other gentlemen and the librarian. The people had assembled here also in great numbers and heartily cheered him, both as he entered and left the building.

They were next taken to the Cooper Institute, where Lord Lyons introduced him to the venerable founder, Peter Cooper, Esq., who presented to him the various officers of the institution. The party were then hurriedly escorted through the reading room, library, picture gallery, &c., the Prince leaning on the arm of Mr. Cooper. In the former were assembled several ladies and gentlemen who all rose as he passed through the room. The crowd in front of the Institute was very large considering the uncertainty of his visiting the building and were very enthusiastic in their cheers when he entered, but more especially as he was leaving. The party next visited the Free Academy in Twenty-third street, where he was received by the Principal, and introduced to the faculty and students.

The Prince and suite also went to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Fort Washington. During his stay at the Institution several of the pupils gave exhibitions of their proficiency. Dr. Peet informed the pupils that Lord Renfrew had come to visit them, and requested them to write on the black-board anything that they deemed expressive of the high honor conferred on the institution. The following was one of the essays thus called forth:—"From the length and breadth of our land has rolled one glad acclaim of welcome to the heir of England and the son of her peerless Queen; and though we may not join our voices in the glad roll of sound, our pleasure is not the less heartfelt, nor our welcome the less warm

to him to whom the world looks as the future ruler of its mightiest nation, and the proud retinue of England and America's noblemen who accompany him here to-day. Others have expressed far better than it is given us to do, the objects of our institution, and the degree of success which has attended those who, in imitation of their Divine Master, have sought to give ears to the deaf and a tongue to the voiceless. And though the methods pursued in this country and in England may be different, the spirit is the same, and when again the white cliffs of Albion, as they rise from the ocean's blue, announce that "Merry England" is near, and the heart of our guest beats high with the glad greetings of his own people, we would wish him to remember that there are those among them who are silent because God hath sealed their lips." At the close of the exercises at Randall's Island the children of the Nursery and of the House of Refuge were drawn up in a line on the shore, and a huge banner, bearing the following inscription was fluttering:—"The children of Randall's Island, on behalf of their liberal protectors, welcome the representative of an honored land—Old England." The children shouted and waved their hands, and the Prince saluted them. At Ward's Island, the emigrants received him *en passant*, in the same way. The party re-entered their carriages amid loud cheers.

THE PRINCE'S TRIP TO BOSTON.

From New York the Prince proceeded to the Military Academy, at West Point, on the Hudson; thence to Albany, Springfield and Worcester. An agreeable feature of the Prince's reception in the United States and in the British Provinces was the troops of merry faced and delighted school children, who greeted him at almost every stopping place. At Boston the children got a half holiday in honor of the visit, and at other places similar kinds of graceful compliments were paid to the Prince.

BOSTON SCHOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL TO THE PRINCE. OCTOBER 18TH.

The most unique and graceful compliment yet paid the Prince was the school children's musical festival. The school children were ranged in four triangular rows of seats, all verging towards a common centre—the boys on the inside, and the girls on the outside—the dark clothing of the former relieving the brilliant toilette of the latter. A platform was prepared for the guests, while the spacious hall was densely packed with people. On the platform, besides the royal party, were Messrs. Everett, Hilliard, Agassiz, Emerson, Sumner, Winthrop, Holmes and Longfellow. The entrance of Mr. Hamlin, candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was the signal for subdued applause. The programme was short and the execution superb. Its chief feature was the singing of the following additional verses of the National Anthem, written for the occasion by the Poet Holmes.

OUR FATHER'S LAND.

God bless our Father's Land,
Keep her in heart and hand,
One with our own!
From all her foes defend,
Be her brave people's friend,
On all her realms descend,
Protect her throne!

Father, in loving care,
Guard Thou her kingdom's heir,
Guide all his ways;
Thine arm his shelter be,
From harm by land and sea,
Bid storm and danger flee,
Prolong his days!

Lord, let war's tempest cease,
Fold the whole world in peace
Under Thy wings!
Make all thy nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone
Great King of Kings!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On Queen Victoria pour,
Long may she reign!
May she defend the laws,
And ever give full cause,
To sing with heart and voice
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

When "God Save the Queen" was sung, all arose, and the allusion to the Prince's life and health was received with great applause. When he entered and when he retired, the boys clapped their hands and shouted in unison, while the girls waved their handkerchiefs. The Prince was delighted and gratified at the success of so novel and interesting an entertainment.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER 19TH.

While at Boston His Royal Highness visited this ancient seat of American learning. He entered Cambridge under a line of British and American ensigns stretched across the street at the end of the bridge. He made a short deflection from a direct route to the college, passing over a portion of Broadway. On this avenue, three thousand of the school children of Cambridge were drawn up to receive him. Here the speed of the royal cortege was slackened, and the Prince graciously received the congratulations of the children. The young misses were particularly anxious to favor him with bouquets of flowers, and cast them in his path.

The arrangements for the reception at the University were exceedingly neat and appropriate. The government of the College received with dignified courtesy, the son of a Queen of a powerful empire. The students received him in their own way, and with an appropriateness that all can recognize. They had paraded in classes, under marshals, and marched and countermarched through the University grounds, the music of the band swelling through the academic groves. The Germanians never appeared to better advantage. The classes then took position in line at the gate of the University ground, forming two files, through which H. R. H. would pass on his way to the University Library, where the President and Faculty and Government of the University were in waiting to receive him. The welcome of the students was to "Albert Edward, the student of Oxford;" that of the Government and Faculty, of course, to the Prince of Wales. His Excellency the Governor, in company with distinguished gentlemen of the Prince's party, arrived in advance of the Prince, and they were cheered by the students as they passed through the files. At length, at a quarter to one o'clock, the Prince himself came near. As he met the students drawn up to receive him, they simultaneously waved their hats and gave him welcome in nine lusty and hearty cheers, which His Highness gracefully acknowledged, while the band, stationed on a platform, struck up the English anthem, "God Save the Queen." The Prince was driven to the College Library, where he alighted, the gentlemen in his train following him, while the students in line of march—and they marched like drilled cadets—brought up the rear. Here the Royal guest met President Felton, who escorted him through the library, first calling his attention to a collection of ancient documents, rare old books and coins, the property of the College. Among these interesting relics of the past, we noticed a copy of the Book of Psalms dated 1640, also the first book printed on this continent north of Mexico, and many valuable autograph letters. The members of the Faculty were then introduced, and chatted for a few minutes with the Prince, after which the whole party wrote their names in an autograph book. While in the library, the Prince was presented by President Felton with Quincy's History of Harvard College, exquisitely bound in two volumes. Upon one side were emblazoned the arms of the University, and on the other the crest and plume of the Prince. The President also presented him with a copy of "Folk Songs," selected and edited by John Palmer Wilson. The party afterwards visited in rapid succession Boylston and Holyworth Halls, and the Dane Law School building. They went into Holworthy Street, because the Prince expressed a desire to see one of the student's rooms. Taking their carriages at this point they drove to the Observatory, Lawrence Scientific School Museum, and inspected those buildings under the guidance of the President. During this interval the students formed a ring and sang "Auld Lang Syne," and called upon the Germanians for Fair Harvard. In the course of half an hour the Prince appeared again, and directed his course towards Harvard Hall, where a collation had been spread. He immediately took a seat at the table specially prepared for him, with Lord Lyons and President Felton on either side, his suite arranged themselves directly opposite. Mr. Everett, the venerable Josiah Quincy, his son, Governor Banks and the Mayors of Boston and Cambridge had seats at the Prince's table. There was plenty of talk, but no set speeches, and the whole affair was over in twenty minutes. The Prince had on plain clothes, and wore no decoration save the broad blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The collation was excellent, the dishes being well chosen, and tastefully arranged. The Prince soon rose, and after conversing with the gentlemen about him for a few moments, the carriages were summoned, and he departed for Mount Auburn amid great cheering, and the waving of handkerchiefs and English flags from Massachusetts. The students immediately rushed into the hall to secure mementoes of the occasion and a large bouquet directly in front of the Prince's plate was speedily disposed of among them, and the ladies outside were not forgotten in the distribution. We doubt whether the Prince has received, in all his travels, a more cordial welcome, or one better conceived and carried out than that within the walls of old Harvard yesterday. The enthusiasm of the students was worth going a long way to witness. They entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest zeal; and while there was, of course, a strong desire to see as much as possible of the illustrious stranger, they treated him in the most respectful and gentlemanly manner.

THE PRINCE AT OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST IN BOSTON.

At Mount Auburn the Prince and party passed over a portion of the grounds and visited the chapel, where the statues of Adams, Story, Otis, and Winthrop, attracted the favourable attention of the company. The Prince then planted a purple ash and English elm in the grounds in front of the chapel, in the presence of a large number of people who had gathered around. From Mount Auburn the Prince went to Bunker Hill Monument, and entered their names

in the visitors' book, when Mr. Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill was presented to the Prince. The Duke of Newcastle asked him if he saw Gen. Burgoyne at the time he surrendered? "O, yes," said Mr. Farnham, "and a brave officer he was, too." "But you got the best of him there," said the Duke. Mr. F. said that Burgoyne's supplies were cut off, and they were in a wretched condition. In speaking of the Prince, Mr. Farnham said, "I hear so much in praise of the Prince of Wales that I fear the people will all turn royalists." The remark was received with much merriment. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes, and was marked by the most cordial courtesy and good feeling. It was an interesting event to witness an old veteran of the Revolution, 105 years of age, shaking hands with a Prince whose great great great grandfather was on the throne of England at the time he was born, and whose great great grandfather (Geo. III.) he contended against during the revolution. Mr. Farnham said that in common with all our countrymen, he desired to pay his respects to the Prince, to show that past animosities were forgotten, and he hoped never to be revived. The Prince presented his autograph to Mr. Farnham.

From thence he visited the Athenæum Library and the rooms of the Historical Society. In the evening he visited the Public Library on Boylston street. The Hon. Edward Everett, President of the Trustees, briefly welcomed the Prince and Lord Newcastle, and explained to them the object for which this institution had been established. The gentlemen of the Board of Trustees were then introduced, and also a number of the members of the School Committee. The Prince was then conducted through the different departments of the library, and expressed much satisfaction with their appearance.

THE PRINCE'S TRIP TO PORTLAND, OCTOBER 20TH.

The trip to Portland was a succession of popular ovations. The Prince, with unusual animation and wonderful gaiety, entered into the spirit of the day, and at every place stepped out upon the rear platform, and bowed smilingly and familiarly to the enthusiastic crowds. At Lynn three thousand school-children greeted him with cheers and flowers. At Salem the depot was decorated with flags and thronged with people. At Portsmouth the shipping was dressed and the crowd immense. Gov. Goodwin took the Prince by the hand and said: "Fellow-citizens of New Hampshire, I present to you His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in your name I bid him a hearty welcome!" And so it was everywhere—a cheerful, hearty recognition of his presence, and the most enthusiastic, unaffected demonstrations of kindly regard. The Prince said he was not weary of his experience here, but was delighted, and approached his departure with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure. Mayor Howard received the Royal party at Portland, with a large military escort, and paraded them through the town, and thence to the *Great Eastern* wharf, where Admiral Milne and Commander Seymour met them. The fleet was lying about half a mile from shore, and the cutters were ready at the foot of the red-carpeted steps. An immense concourse of spectators thronged the side hill; the military drew up in line; the officials and reporters stood by the steps, and the royal party appeared. At last the Prince's barge, which bore his plumes on the front, and with Captains Hope and Cave standing at the tiller, started for the *Hero*, and instantly all the ships of the fleet manned their yards, and the guns thundered out a salute. This was repeated, the ship's bands playing "God Save the Queen," and "Hail Columbia." The Prince stepped on the *Hero's* deck at half-past four o'clock, where he was received with loud cheers from the sailors, and the Royal Standard run up to the main. The scene was most imposing. Many vessels were lying in the harbor, and these, with the wharves and vessels lying at them, were black with people, and the hills behind were literally covered, the gay dresses of the ladies giving them the appearance of being covered with autumnal woods. Still behind these, upon the summit of the hill, were hundreds of carriages, filled and covered with curious observers. The departure of the Prince deeply affected Lord Lyons, who remained upon the quay. A very marked compliment was paid to the American flag. The Prince was first saluted by the entire fleet; then the American flag was raised on the ships of the Admiral and Commodore, and saluted by the same. The vessels of the Prince's fleet set sail almost immediately. They were accompanied a short distance from the harbor by several sailing vessels and the steamer *Wiston*, loaded with spectators from Boston, and were saluted by Fort Preble as they passed. At length the journey homewards had been commenced. The sun is fast sinking in the west. The purple hues of the distant channel shores are deepening as the mighty vessels near the outlet, the summits of the hills are tinged with gold; the waters become darker, the sails of the vessels whiter by contrast. And as the light of day gradually declines, as the bright and glorious colours of nature gradually sober down, so gradually are the Royal ships lost to view, distance and

darkness combining to hide them from human sight. By six o'clock they were hull down upon the horizon, and at seven fishermen reported them out of sight. They steered direct for England, making no stoppages. The special port which they will make has not yet been decided upon, but the Admiral thought that they would land at Plymouth. The whole English Channel fleet is expected to meet them some distance outside the harbor, and receive them with royal honors. Let us trust that He who holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, will watch over the Royal boy, bring him in safety to the home of his fathers, and grant that he may become the pride and glory of his mighty empire he is born to rule.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN TOUR.

The following is a statement of the places of departure and arrival, with the number of miles travelled from place to place, together with the sum total in statute miles:—

Leave.	Arrive at.	Miles.
July 10, Plymouth, Eng	July 20, St. Johns, N. F.	—
" 26, St. Johns, N. F.	" 30, Halifax, N. S.	900
Aug. 2, Halifax	2, St. John, N. B.	120
" 7, St. Johns, N. B.	" 9, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	250
" 11, Charlottetown	" 12, Gaspé	200
" 13, Gaspé	" 18, Quebec	650
" 20, Quebec	" 20, Chaudiere Falls & back	80
" 23, Quebec	" 24, Montreal	170
" 29, Montreal	" Caughnawaga & back	180
" 30, Montreal	" Sherbrooke and back	50
" 31, Montreal	Sept. 1, Ottawa	180
Sept. 3, Ottawa	" 4, Kingston	101
" 6, Kingston	" 6, Cobourg	90
" 7, Belleville	" 7, Belleville	70
" 7, Cobourg	" 7, Toronto	70
" 10, Toronto	" 10, Collingwood and back	190
" 13, Toronto	" 13, London	125
" 15, London	" 16, Chippewa	126
" 17, Chippewa	" 17, Queenston	10
" 18, Queenston	" 18, Hamilton	25
" 20, Hamilton	" 20, Detroit, Mich.	150
" 21, Detroit	" 21, Chicago, Ill.	284
" 22, Chicago	" 22, Dwight	70
" 25, Dwight	" 25, Steward's Grove & back	30
" 27, Dwight	" 27, St. Louis, Mo.	212
" 29, St. Louis	" 29, Cincinnati, O.	340
Oct. 2, Cincinnati	Oct. 2, Harrisburg, Pa.	615
" 3, Harrisburg	" 3, Washington via Baltimore.	123
" 5, Washington	" 5, Mount Vernon & back	34
" 6, Washington	" 6, Richmond, Va.	130
" 8, Richmond	" 8, Baltimore, Md.	150
" 9, Baltimore	" 9, Philadelphia	98
" 11, Philadelphia	" 11, New York	90
" 15, New York	" 15, West Point	51
" 16, West Point	" 16, Albany	99
" 17, Albany	" 17, Boston, Mass.	200
" 20, Boston	" 20, Portland, Me.	187
" 20, Portland for England		
Total distance travelled		5,134

In the above recapitulation many of the places visited by the Prince, such as Niagara Falls, have been omitted, though they all appear in the chronological synopsis, as the Prince merely passed through such places, or paid them temporary visits without making them resting places for the night. Thus it will be seen what can be done by perseverance and punctuality in the way of really hard work, even by those reared as luxuriously as the Prince of Wales has been. This is an example which men of business may follow with profit.—It is a singular coincidence that the Prince arrived in British America on a 20th day of the month; was at the Capitol of Canada on another 20th; left Canada for the United States on a 20th; and left America for England on a fourth 20th day of the month.

III.—PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Colonel Armstrong, a settler at the Cape, gives an interesting account of Prince Alfred's reception at Graham Town:—"Her Majesty will not be displeased when she hears an account of part of the Prince's body-guard; seventeen ladies, well mounted, well equipped, and first-rate horsewomen, each wearing blue rosettes, with silver anchors, formed his guard, a daughter of mine having had the honor to belong to this corps, which his Royal Highness named 'Prince Alfred's Own Body-guard.' They escorted him to the quarters provided for him at the Lieutenant Governor's private residence; there they were presented and received his most gracious acknowledgments. Next day there was a grand rural *fete* given at Oatlands. There were numerous processions, Wesleyan school children, and school children of other denominations, marching in

ranks, well dressed, with ribbons and badges. Fingo, Kaffir, and Hottentot processions, well dressed, and most orderly in behaviour. We had lunch with the Prince in a marquee, and the dear little fellow was quite overpowered by the enthusiasm with which his Royal mamma's health was drank and the singing of the National Anthem by hundreds of school children and the colored people. He then planted an oak sapling in the Oatland's ground. His Royal Highness was drawn to the Lieutenant Governor's in a spider carriage by some hundreds of young men with paper lanterns fixed to their heads. The grace and distinguished propriety of bearing of the dear Prince have thoroughly won the hearts of all. He seems to know and feel the importance of his position, and yet there is such a modesty and condescension in his deportment that incline people to worship him as a being they had never before had sight of."

IV.—SKETCHES OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE.

Mr. J. H. Siddons recently delivered a lecture in New York, in which he gave a sketch of the Queen and the Prince, as follows:—After a glance at her genealogy, an allusion to the general popularity of women as rulers in England, and to the disappointment of the British people on the death of the Princess Charlotte, Mr. Siddons stated that Queen Victoria was expressly educated by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, with a view to her future position. She was a very benevolent Princess; when she rode abroad, her purse, however plethoric, always returned empty. She had a good appetite, which she retains to this day. Her intellectual and moral education was as sound as her physical one. Her mother inculcated in her love for the Protestant religion; German was almost her nursery language; she learned French and Italian perfectly, and knew a little Spanish. She was also an accomplished musician and vocalist. At the age of eighteen, on June 20, 1837, she became Queen, in consequence of the death of her uncle, William IV. The lecturer described the assemblage of the privy council, and read her Majesty's speech to them, in which she declared her love for, and devotion to, the British constitution. Twenty-three years have elapsed since that time, and in no one instance has she swerved from it. She was fortunate in Ministers. The agreeability, tact, good taste and worthy knowledge of Lord Melbourne were deservedly eulogized. He and the Duke of Wellington proved excellent advisers to the young Queen. They dined with her every day. Very soon Lord Melbourne thought it advisable that she should be married, and on his stating it in diplomatic language she did not understand him, and replied "let me have the Duke of Wellington!" Explanations being offered, she objected severally to her cousins of Cumberland and Cambridge, and suggested "poor Albert." It proved a happy choice, as the young Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha possessed all the qualifications necessary to make an excellent husband. It was said that the Queen manifested a penchant for Lord Elphinstone, but objection being raised to such a marriage he received the government of Madras. On the Queen's union with Prince Albert it was proposed to give him an income of £60,000, but on the motion of Joseph Hume it was reduced by one-half. The young couple started in life with a mutual income of \$650,000. It was not too much; they brought up their family without calling for a separate allowance for any of them. Mr. Siddons described the coronation and enumerated the remarkable men there assembled, telling an anecdote of Marshal Soult and Lord Hill, all foes who met on that occasion. He then depicted a day in the Queen's life. She rose at half-past six in summer, seven in winter, and always walked abroad, returning to morning prayers and breakfast, at which she ate heartily, and subsequently spent half an hour in the nursery. She next received the Master of the Household and decided what invitations should be accorded for the day, and then visited her aviary, menagerie, aquarium or stables. She was passionately fond of horses and a good rider. At eleven o'clock she accorded audience to the Secretary of War, the Home and Foreign Secretaries; at twelve she drank Allsop's pale ale. At three she entered her carriage or rode on horseback, either visiting or on some errand of charity. An anecdote was related of her kindness and liberality towards Mrs. Warner the actress. The Queen also gave a medal to Florence Nightingale. Returning from her drive or ride, her Majesty dined in state. But that over, etiquette was dismissed; in the drawing room the Queen played on the piano and indulged in German games. At eleven she retired. The Queen appeared fond of American ladies. Of the Prince of Wales a very erroneous impression prevailed. He was neither dull nor stupid, but a youth of the noblest disposition, and splendid education. Like his mother, he appeared delicate in youth; it was feared that he might not survive. He carried his head a little on one side now. He spoke French, German, Italian and Spanish with fluency, besides being a good Greek and Latin scholar. He was well acquainted with the law and the fine arts, a good soldier theoretically, and a good horse-

man ; no wall or brook ever stopped him when he was on horseback. He danced enormously, like most of the English youths of the day, and was always guided by personal appearance in his choice of partners. The lecture terminated with an allusion to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, which he thought the Prince's visit would still further establish.

V.—ANECDOTES OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF HER DRESSING MAID.

The Queen, while lately in Edinburgh, attended by an equerry and a lady in waiting, drove to a cemetery in the neighbourhood of the Scottish capital, to visit the grave of a young Italian dressing maid, who seems to have won, to a remarkable degree, the affection of her royal mistress. Whereupon an English paper says:—"England's Queen paying the heart's homage at the tomb of a humble domestic! The spectacle was one of affecting interest, and will strike into the deepest recesses of the loyal hearts of Victoria's subjects."

THE QUEEN'S PROMISE TO THE SCOTCH LASSIE FULFILLED.

A correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, near Balmoral, states that several years ago her Majesty on leaving her Highland residence for the season, promised to Jemmy —, daughter of a cotter in the vicinity, to bring a toy to her next year. During the interval some very important State affairs passed and the Queen was over in France on a visit to the Emperor. The promise was all-but forgotten on the one side—that of the Highland girl; not so on the other, for on arriving at Balmoral next season, her Majesty presented the humble lassie with the promised toy, remarking, "See, I have not forgotten you."

THE QUEEN CONFERS KNIGHTHOOD ON A COLORED MAN.

The Queen of England has recently honoured herself by conferring an unexpected honour upon one of the officers of the Colonial Government; an honour such as never before was given by any British sovereign to such a British subject. In the Island of Jamaica, there has lived during the last sixty years a man whose life both in private and public has been singularly disinterested, unselfish, and heroic; who in the beginning of his career, gave evidence of fine literary abilities; but who earned his first title to the gratitude of good men, not by these, but by advocating, at the hazard of his life, a great and noble cause, in behalf of which, in the days of its early struggles, he brought upon himself an indictment for high treason, and narrowly escaped the scaffold; and in behalf of which, in the more prosperous years which have succeeded, he has laboured incessantly for a more complete recognition before the world of the social and civil rights of his own race. He is an old man who has seen much service, and on whose gray head has now graciously fallen, from the Queen's hand, the honour of knighthood. We only add here that he is a negro; one of the same blood with those whom our Chief Justice declares to have no rights which white men are bound to respect; one of the same material of common human nature with those who are bought and sold as merchandize in Richmond and New Orleans; one who has no more title to be called a man than if he had come from Congo in a slave ship; but at the same time one whom the Queen of the first empire of the globe has found fit to welcome to the circle of her nobility, and whom the peers of her realm—styled "the first gentlemen of Europe"—are made to recognize as their equal, and to salute hereafter as Sir Edward Jordon, Knight of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Samuel Cockburn, a gentleman of color, and a Creole, of the Island of Granada, been appointed Administrator of the Government of Montserrat. —*American Paper.*

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 20.—SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, K.C.B.

In recording the death of one who occupied a high position amongst us, and who commanded, we may say, universal respect, we are anxious to gratify the natural wish of the public to know something of the personal history and career of the late Governor of Hudson's Bay. Sir George Simpson was born in Scotland, in the County of Ross, where he passed his youth. In the year 1809, he removed to London, and was engaged in commercial pursuits for the succeeding eleven years, during which period he was brought into communication with the late Earl of Selkirk, then the leading spirit of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, at the same time, engaged in philanthropic schemes for colonizing the territory under their control. At this period, the rivalry between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company of Canada was at its height,

and the former Company very wisely made choice of the subject of this memoir to take a leading part in the fur trade. Mr. George Simpson sailed from England for New York in February, 1820, and in May following left Montreal for the Far West, spending his first winter at Arthabasca Lake, where he endured much privation, and carried on the competition with the North-West Company with the energy and success which characterised all his undertakings. The disastrous competition was terminated the following year by the coalition of the two companies, when Mr. Simpson was appointed Governor of the Northern Department, and subsequently Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land and the general superintendent of all the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs in North America. On attaining this position, the peculiar talents of the Governor became conspicuous; he reconciled conflicting interests, abated personal jealousies, and established, by firmness and urbanity, a controlling influence which he retained to the last.

Sir George Simpson took great interest in the cause of geographical discoveries on the northern coast of this continent; and to his admirable selection of leaders and skilful arrangements are due the successful expeditions under Messrs. Dease and Simpson in 1834-8, Dr. Rae in 1845-'53, and Messrs. Anderson and Stewart in 1855. For these services, and as a mark of general approbation, Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on Mr. (thenceforward Sir George) Simpson; soon after which he set out on his celebrated overland journey round the world, of which he subsequently published a very interesting narrative.

Sir George has latterly resided almost entirely at Lachine, near which village is situated the beautiful Isle Dorval, from whence, but a few days ago, came off the canoe expedition given by the Hudson's Bay Company to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The last public act of Sir George Simpson's long and active life was to receive as a guest the heir apparent to the throne of England; and it must be gratifying to his family and friends to know that the Prince graciously acknowledged the attentions shown to him by Sir George, and that the noble Duke who presides over the Colonial Department availed himself of the opportunity afforded by personal communication to express the high opinion entertained by himself and Her Majesty's Imperial advisers of Sir George's long continued, skilful and successful administration of one of the most extensive provinces of the British Empire.—*Montreal Herald.*

No. 21.—THE HON. PETER MCGILL.

Death has been busy of late among the leading men of Montreal. Within a few months the Hon. John Molson and Sir George Simpson have been borne to their last resting place, and to-day we have to perform the mournful duty of announcing the decease of the Hon. Peter McGill. Few men have been longer in business in Montreal, few have occupied a more prominent position among her public men, and none, we venture to say, have been more beloved. Mr. McGill was born in Galloway, at Newton Stewart we believe, in August, 1789, and was in his 72nd year at the time of his decease. He came to this country in the year 1808, and has been a resident here fifty-two years. He then bore the name of McCutcheon. He became a clerk in the counting-house of Messrs. Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy and Co. Later he entered into business on his own account as a member of the firm of Porteous, Hancox, McCutcheon, and Cringan. In 1819 he became a director of the Bank of Montreal. In 1824, upon the decease of his uncle, the Hon. John McGill, a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, he became heir to his large estates in the Western Province, and assumed his name. About the same time he formed a new business connection with Mr. Dowie, of Liverpool, and with him carried on business for some years as McGill & Dowie, the name of the firm being subsequently changed to Peter McGill & Co. In good or bad times alike the credit of the house was unimpeachable. In 1830 Mr. McGill became Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, and in 1834 President, an office which he held for 26 years—until June last. In 1832 he was called to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and in 1838 became an Executive Councillor also. After the suspension of the Constitution in 1837 he was made a member of the Special Council to which were entrusted *pro tempore* the duties of legislation, and on the subsequent restoration of the Constitution and union of the Provinces was made a Legislative Councillor for United Canada. In 1843 he was offered the Speakership of that body by Lord Metcalfe. The Hon. Messrs. Viger and Quesnel waited upon him at the time and stated his acceptance would be received with favor by the French Canadian members of the Council. The offer was then declined for private reasons, but was accepted in 1847 when offered by Lord Elgin with a seat in the Cabinet, and was held till 1848, when Mr. McGill returned with his colleagues of the Conservative Government. In 1836 he was elected President of the Constitutional Society, and continued to serve in that capacity during the years of strife which followed. During the

rebellion, in his capacity of Executive Councillor and Magistrate, he was in constant communication with the Government respecting the measures to be pursued, and was an active promoter of the subsequent union of the Provinces. In 1849 a new city charter was granted to Montreal, under which the Mayor was appointed by the Crown. Mr. McGill was induced to accept the office. In 1834 he was elected Chairman of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway Company, and served in that capacity until the completion of the road between Laprairie and St. John in 1838. In 1835 the Montreal St. Andrew's Society was formed and Mr. McGill elected its first President, and annually re-elected till 1842. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1845. He was elected President of the Montreal Auxilliary Bible Society in 1834, and served as such till 1843. He was for sixteen years a Governor of the University of McGill College, Montreal; and was also a Trustee of the University of Queen's College, Kingston. He had been for many years a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital; and was President of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal. He was a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Chairman of the Canada Branch of the Colonial Life Assurance Company. He served for one year, 1848, as President of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. McGill was for many years a zealous Free Mason, and in 1846 was appointed, by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, Provincial Grand Master for Montreal and William Henry, and in 1847 Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in the Province of Canada. For many years past Mr. McGill had been suffering from diseased action and enlargement of the heart. Within the last three years the disease had so impaired his strength as to unfit him for active business. In June last he finally retired from the position he had so long and so ably filled in the bank. A few days ago it became evident that the end of his sufferings was approaching. On Thursday evening the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass was with him offering the consolations of religion. He was in full possession of his faculties to the last, and at about one o'clock yesterday a.m., he passed peacefully, resignedly, and hopefully away to his final rest.

The brief record we have given above will tell readers who were strangers to him how much of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and of the government of the country, he possessed, but it can not tell them what all who enjoyed his acquaintance knew—how kindhearted and benevolent he ever was. No one ever solicited his aid to a good cause and went away rebuffed. An evening contemporary (*The Witness*) truly says of him:—"Of unsullied honour and integrity in all his transactions, Mr. McGill was one of those merchants of whom it is emphatically said, their word is as good as their bond. And his expenditures and subscriptions on all occasions were characteristic of a Merchant Prince. Mr. McGill always cherished a deep respect for sacred things, and at a time when working on the Lord's day was common in almost every counting-house in Montreal, he would not give in to the pernicious custom, but took his place in the little Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and, we believe, an elder." There are none in Montreal who would not at any time have rejoiced at any accession of good fortune to Mr. McGill—none who will not hear of his death to-day with deep regret. He was bound up with the interests of the city by almost innumerable ties. His active business life here covered more than half the period which has elapsed since Canada became a British Colony. In his death one of the few remaining golden links that bound us to the business and public men of the last generation is broken. It is for us to mourn; but for himself we have good cause to hope that the many earthly honors he won here, during a life prolonged beyond the Psalmist's allotted "three score years and ten," have been exchanged for a greater reward which will not pass away.

No. 22.—A. F. HOLMES, ESQ., M.D.

The Montreal *Pilot* announces the death of Dr. A. F. Holmes, which took place suddenly while he was in the act of writing out notices for a meeting of the Professors of McGill College. He had only written three of them when he folded his hands on the desk, and, in a moment after, fell from his chair on the floor, and died, aged sixty-three years, instantly. Dr. Holmes was, with one exception, the oldest medical practitioner in Montreal, and possessed a large practice. He was one of the original founders of the Medical Department of the University of McGill College, and has lived to see it survive difficulties which at times seemed insurmountable, and to take a position as a medical institution second to none on this continent. He has been for many years, and was at the time of his death, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. He was for several years prior to his decease President of the Bible Society of this city, and was an ardent laborer in the cause of religious and social improvement, an honest, enlightened man, and a liberal, devout Christian.

No. 23.—HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.

The death of Mr. Ingram and his son, by drowning, in the ill-fated steamer *Lady Elgin*, took place while he was on a tour to the Western States. Mr. Ingram was born in the town of Boston, England, where he followed the business of a printer, until he obtained a situation as news agent in Nottingham. It was while residing there, and acting in that capacity, that he first conceived the idea which led to the establishment of the *Illustrated London News*. Gifted with an active temperament and that determined energy which, if it does not always command, at least contributes so materially to success in all undertakings, Mr. Ingram carried his idea into execution, and about eighteen years ago published the first number of that journal, which in its latter years is said to have realized him the princely income of £30,000 sterling per annum. The *Illustrated London News* was the first of its peculiar class, and the artistic merit brought to bear on its illustrations of current events, combined with the known and acknowledged talent of the gentlemen entrusted with its editorial management, contributed to render it what it is at the present time, despite the efforts of innumerable imitators in England and America, none of which, however, can at all bear comparison with the original from which they derived their inspiration—one of the most successful journalistic enterprises of the day. Mr. Ingram was much respected among a large circle of friends; he was a man whose moral character stood deservedly high, whose business habits were strict and punctual, and whose intellectual acquirements were varied and extensive. He represented his native town in the Imperial Parliament, and also filled a magisterial chair. The visit to Canada was prompted by a wish to witness the reception which Canadians would accord to their Prince, and to view this country and the adjoining States—a wish which has had such a melancholy and mournful termination.

The body of Mr. Ingram was sent to England for burial, and on the day of the funeral all the shops and dwelling-houses throughout the town were closed, all business being suspended; the vessels in the port had their colours hoisted half-mast high, and half minute bells tolled from all the churches throughout the city. The whole line of route, from the market place to the cemetery, two miles and a half in length, was lined with crowds of interested spectators, the windows and roofs being also similarly occupied. The number of persons in deep mourning was considerable, both high and low, young and old, scarcely an individual but exhibited some article of mourning, if it was only a black velvet or silk rosette, or a black ribbon on a coloured bonnet. Many persons came to the funeral from various outlying parts, the deceased being generally known and respected in the Lancashire and Midland counties, as well as the Lincoln district. Altogether, there could not have been less than 16,000 to 18,000 persons present, about one-tenth of whom followed the hearse.

VII. Papers on Practical Education.

1. EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SAME SCHOOL.

The following report on this subject was adopted at the recent meeting of the N. Y. Teachers' Association:—It is the professed object of every system of public instruction to promote the most general diffusion of knowledge among the people, and the best intellectual development, and highest moral culture of the youth of our country. In order to accomplish this purpose, schools of different grades are established and there arises the question of vital importance, "What is the best principle upon which to separate our many thousand scholars into classes, and classes into schools?" At present there seems to be no fixed standard. In our cities and larger towns we find schools devoted exclusively to boys; others to girls; some to colored children; and others still, in which the distinctions of the sex and color are not regarded. In most country schools the children of the district are admitted indiscriminately to its privileges.

When the farmer prepares his wheat for market he puts it into sacks, according to its quality; when the miller sends out his flour it is judged by its quality; when the merchant selects muslin he examines its texture; when the mechanic is about to build a house he chooses his tools according to his work. So in every pursuit, the primary object to be accomplished is made the fixed standard, and all secondary circumstances are made to conform thereto. The work of the teacher is with the *mind*. As the little seed, cast into the earth, receives therefrom the elements that promote its growth, and expands into the blade of grass, the flowering shrub or the noble tree, so the mind of the child entrusted to the keeping of the teacher, receives by his aid—a knowledge of reading and writing—the corner stones of future acquirements; of mathematics, which reveals the wonderful relations of number, and strengthens the rea-

soning faculties; of the sciences which teach power, wisdom, and love of the Creator; and of the languages which open other fields of study. All this knowledge is acquired by the intellect. Yet minds differ in readiness and capacity to receive, and only those that are equal should be made to work together. But the laws of mind are not changed when this immortal part is placed in a body enveloped in a dark-hued skin, therefore should colored children share all the educational privileges which our state affords. In so far as our system fails to secure to them those advantages, thus far does it come short of the moral height which it might reach. As long as it puts them aside as unworthy to associate in learning with white children, so long will this more favoured class fail to comprehend the simple but important idea of the equality and brotherhood of man, and by the just law of compensation, what they gain in pride of complexion, they lose in magnanimity of soul.

We have to consider still another point, which is the separation of the sexes. The same methods of instruction, the same analyses, the same drills must be employed for the one as for the other, and God lends a helping hand to the teacher, by having established a subtle yet powerful, mutual influence that quickens the intellect of each in the presence of the other. Therefore by separating them, our system fails to promote their best intellectual welfare. On this point, Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language: "The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together, and, as a whole, the Scotch are the most moral people on the earth. Education in England is given separately, and we never have heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin a larger number of girls turn out badly who had been educated alone until they attained the age of maturity than those who were otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious. It is stated, on the best authority, that of those girls educated in schools or convents apart from boys, the greater majority go wrong within a month after being let loose in society and meeting the other sex. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principle desired to be avoided. We may repeat that it is impossible to raise the girls as high, intellectually, without boys as with them, and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this; girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls—from the age of two or three years to that of fourteen or fifteen—have been trained in the same class room, galleries and play grounds without impropriety, and they are never separated except at needle work."

Human nature is the same everywhere, and what is true for Scotland is true for New York. It is a question that demands serious consideration on the part of those who superintend the educational interests of our state. Social position, color, sex—all these are circumstances that do not affect the mind's claims to physical, intellectual and moral culture, and can not, with justice to scholars, be considered in their classification. We ask your thoughtful attention to the proposition that mental equality only should be made the basis of gradation in our public schools.—*New York State Teacher*.

2. A WORD TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

In the first place, make your *school-room* as attractive as possible. If your windows have no curtains, garnish them as often as twice a week with fresh green boughs. Mention it to your pupils once, and you will see with what alacrity your boys will cross even the ten acre lot to bring them for you; and you will see, too, how much better the same boys will study, sitting beneath their friendly shade, than with the hot sun pouring its rays upon their defenceless heads.

And do not chide them if they occasionally look up from their books, and cast a glance to where the sun, shining through the green leaves, has paved the floor with curiously wrought mosaic. They love to look upon beauty as well as you, and such a glance refreshes them.

Then, if you have no vase, bring a pitcher to put flowers in. If it be minus the handle, and with a broken nose, never mind. A skilful arranging of the flowers will conceal these defects, and you will see with what pride and pleasure the little girls will keep it filled for you, how they will look up from their lessons to catch a sight of the flowers they put in, and, refreshed with the bright colours and beautiful forms, they will go to their study with a new zest. And if one little fellow, with a more loving heart than discriminating taste, should bring you his chubby hands full of stemless dandelions, accept the gift with as pleasant a smile, and as hearty a

"Thank you, Charley," as if they were moss-rose buds, and do not disdain to place them in your broken pitcher, although they should hide some more ambitious flower. Place them, too, where Charley can see them, and some of the sunshine from their golden petals will enter into his soul, and beam out upon his face, and you will find that b-a ba, k-e-r ker, is mastered with much less difficulty than you had thought possible.

When the recitation in geography comes on, take imaginary travels, with your class, upon the map. Stop at every point of interest upon the way, bring out their slender stock of historical and local knowledge, and draw pretty largely upon your own. The eager faces and concentrated attention will tell you that pleasure is combining with profit.

In arithmetic, after the regular lesson is finished, exercise your ingenuity in proposing questions which shall have something for the result which is of practical interest to themselves; such as their own ages, the number and ages of their brothers and sisters, etc., and you will find that the arithmetic hour has passed before you had thought it begun.

In studying the spelling lesson, send your class to the board. Let them select the most difficult words, and write or print them on it. When the class comes to recite, you will find those words are not among the misspelled.

Do not think you must confine your teaching to the branches you profess to teach. Informal teaching is often the most effectual. If a butterfly or bee flutters in and alights upon your nosegay, call the children around it; teach them to admire its many-coloured wings, or the wonderful provision made for extracting and carrying honey; show them the uses of the various parts, and their adaptation to each other; tell them some story of the butterfly or bee—and it will ever after have a new interest for them.

Take the little flowers in your hand—tell them the names and uses of the different parts—for children love to learn the names of beautiful things—bid them find out and tell you the points of resemblance or of difference between any two—and, before you are aware, you will have a school of little naturalists, if not as scientific, at least as enthusiastic, as were ever Linnæus, or Audubon, or Agassiz.

And, more than all, you will find that, not only your own time and theirs has been fully occupied, and that four o'clock, instead of lagging half an hour behind your wishes, comes a full hour too soon, but that you have implanted within them the germs of those close habits of observation and nice powers of discrimination, which shall be worth more to them than all the facts they have acquired.

Think, not, then, your station an insignificant one, though not a dozen little ones come around you daily for instruction. By coming into such contact with them, your power over them for good is immeasurably greater than that of those who have hundreds under their charge, and consequently must have but an imperfect knowledge of the needs and capacities of each individual. Only do your work faithfully and well, and yours will be a bright crown of rejoicing at the last.—*Michigan Journal of Education*.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

1. NAPLES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, PRIZE POEM. BY MR. J. M. BUCHAN.

O Naples, beauteous Naples, sunlit land!
The fairest land of all fair Italy!
Upon thy face has Nature's bounteous hand
Scattered profuse those things that pleasant be,
And lacking there is nought but liberty;
No loss to slavish men, unused to toil,
Cursed with o'er pleasant clime, o'er fruitful soil.

The fiery Greek set foot upon thy shores,
And poisoned by thy air forgot his fire;
The Punic general's troops of swarthy Moors
Here wintering first of war began to tire,
Their country fell a prey to Roman ire,
And ruined Carthage reads this lesson there:
"How vain is human strength and human care."

Since first the Roman trod the Appian way,
Since first Vesuvius poured its molten sea,
Of every conqu'ring race thou'st been the prey,
Goth, Saracen and Norman came to thee
In turn to rule and then enslaved be;
These revolutions mark with bloody stains
The weary annals of thy tyrants' reigns.

Thus has it ever been. Shall it thus be ?
A race of slaves by coward despots ruled,
Shall ye possess the land from sea to sea ?
A childish race by mere gawgaws be fooled,
By sad experience, aye, untaught, unschooled,
The victims of some cunning trickster's schemes,
While ye are lost to earth in wild day-dreams.

Or is thy time to come ? Or is it now ?
Thou did'st not strike the blow that made thee free,
But thou may'st make some other despot bow,
And free a brother race from tyranny,
And a united Italy yet see
Dictating to her warlike neighbours peace,
And reaping of her fields the large increase.

Hail, Garibaldi ! freedom's truest son,
The liberator of thy native land,
Thus far thy course successful hast thou run,
Run on, run on, and be at thy command
Full many a watchful eye and faithful hand.
Hail, Garibaldi ! sounds from many a shore ;
Let tyrant despots quake that shout before.

2. RIVAL ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Dr. Johnson published his great work first in 1755—a work which did more to settle the external form of our language than any other—and in it he truly says: “No Dictionary of a living language ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are *budding*, and some are *falling away*.” It is needless to say how rapidly the “budding” process has been going on since his day, and what advantages each lexicographer possesses over his predecessor. Similar language applies with almost equal force to orthoepy, or the pronunciation of the language. John Walker published his celebrated critical pronouncing Dictionary in 1791. He had been a teacher of elocution among the higher classes of London, and had enjoyed peculiar advantages for studying the best usage. These opportunities he carefully improved, and in his new work made pronunciation his chief study, his design being, as he expresses it, “principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation and to register its present state.” In fact he holds the same rank as an orthoepist that Johnson does as a lexicographer, and almost all subsequent compilers have largely taken advantage of the labours of these two distinguished men. During the present century many English Dictionaries have appeared both in Britain* and in the United States; but the two which divide public favour in America at present, are those of Dr. Webster, of New Haven, and Dr. Worcester, of Cambridge. The former of these appeared first in 1828, in two quarto volumes, and a new edition followed in 1840. An edition revised and enlarged by the late Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., of Yale College, appeared in 1847, in a large quarto volume. And a still later *pictorial* edition has been issued by the Messrs. Merriam of Springfield, Mass. Unquestionably greater pains have been taken with the *definitions* in this work, and if in this respect, Worcester excel, it may fairly be asked whether the improvements are not in some measure attributable to the fact that Worcester succeeded Webster. Important changes were made by Webster in the orthography, changes which are of two kinds, and which rest on different grounds. He rejected the *u* from such words as *favour*, *labour*, &c., and changed the terminations of certain words in *re* into *er*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c. Further, in adding to a word the formatives *ing*, *ed*, *er*, a single consonant if one precedes, is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, &c., but it is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables as in *benefiting*, *gardening*, &c. Dr. Worcester published his “Comprehensive pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English language” in 1830, and his Quarto Dictionary was published just 30 years after, on the 3rd January of present year. This splendid work, containing about 104,000 words was issued from the publishing house of Swan, Brewer & Tileston, of Boston, and had all the advantages of the personal oversight of the author, beautiful typography and pictorial illustration. Its claim to superiority over that of Webster, chiefly rests on its having adopted the English standard of orthography and orthoepy—in this respect meeting the views of Everett, Webster, Irving, and a majority of the literary men of the United States—in the better discrimination of the slighter and more obscure sounds of the vowels, giving in the “key” to the system of notation seven different sounds of a (three

more than Webster,) five sounds of *e* (three more than Webster,) five of *i* (two more than Webster,) six of *o* (one more than Webster,) six of *u* (three more than Webster,) and four of *y*; in the copiousness of technical terms in the Arts and Sciences, and in these being illustrated by numerous diagrams and pictorial representations. We understand that an edition of Webster has also been published with pictorial illustrations, so that this can no longer be regarded as in the catalogue of improvements.—*Abridged from the Globe.*

IX. Short Critical Notices of Books.

— WORCESTER'S PICTORIAL DICTIONARY. Boston: Swan, Brewer, and Tileston. 4to. pp. 1,854.—This is the great rival dictionary of Dr. Webster's, and it is in every way worthy of such a competitor. The two Dictionaries are American publications; but, taken as a whole, we regard Worcester's as much superior to Webster's. Worcester's is not only based upon the British standard of orthography (which is yet the only acknowledged authority in the British Empire), but, in the classifications and arrangement of its materials, Worcester's is much more convenient and satisfactory to students and scholars than is Webster's. Thus in Webster's, the Illustrations, Table of Synonyms, and the Appendix of New Words, are separated from the body of the work; while in Worcester's they are all combined in the work itself. The incorporation of the Synonyms in their appropriate places in the body of the work, is a peculiar and admirable feature in Worcester's Dictionary. The largeness and clearness of the type, the size of the pages, and the quality of the paper, as well as the number of pages in the book, are altogether in favour of Worcester's. The whole number of pages in Webster is 1,750; in Worcester, 1,854: while each page of Worcester is nearly one-fourth larger than that of Webster's, which amply compensates for the compression of matter by means of the smaller type in Webster's. In one or two features, however, we regard Webster's as better than Worcester's. For instance, the engravings in Webster's, although chiefly copied from *Blackie's Imperial Dictionary*, are larger and finer than those in Worcester's. Into the matter of comparative definition we will not enter; although, after a careful examination, we find the definition of some words in Worcester's neither so critically accurate nor full as the corresponding definition in Webster's: but this is fully counterbalanced by a like superiority in some of Worcester's definitions. It may be proper to state, that both dictionaries are supplied to public libraries, schools, and teachers, at the Educational Depository.

— STUDIES IN ANIMAL LIFE.—By G. H. Lewes. New York: Harper and Brothers.—This is quite an interesting book, on a most agreeable subject. The studies of animal life are not only too often neglected but are considered as unattractive and useless. The perusal of this book, illustrated as it is with excellent wood-cuts, cannot fail to awaken an interest in the study itself, as well as in the habits, instinct, and character of the animal world around us, and lead the eye “to look from Nature up to Nature's God.”

— THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY.—By G. and P. Wharton. New York: Harper and Brothers.—This is a very handsome one volume edition of the work to which we referred on page 143, of last month's *Journal*.

X. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—The annual Convocation of this Institution took place on the 24th inst., Rev. Dr. McCaul presided. The proceedings commenced with the admission of undergraduates, who were called forward by the Registrar. Dr. McCaul addressed a few words to the gentlemen before him, urging upon them the importance of improving to the utmost the educational facilities which University College afforded to them. Mr. J. M. Buchan, who had carried the prize for English verse, was then called to the dais, and recited, with much animation and grace, the poem which had obtained for him the prize. At the close of the recitation, he was very warmly applauded. The subject of the poem was “Naples.” The various Professors then presented the successful competitors in their several departments with the prizes they had gained. The following is the list of those who obtained prizes and certificates of honour:—*Greek and Latin*.—4th Year—J. T. Fraser, prizeman. 3rd Year—W. A. Reeve, prizeman; J. B. Ross. 2nd Year—S. Woods, prizeman; W. G. Crawford, W. Tytler, G. Cooper. 1st Year—A. M. Lafferty, prizeman; G. Kilpatrick. *Logic*.—J. M. Buchan, prizeman. *Metaphysics and Ethics*.

* The most important English publications of the kind, are Blackie's *Imperial Dictionary* in two volumes, and the celebrated *Critical Dictionary* of Dr. Charles Richardson, in two volumes. The philological and scientific copiousness and accuracy of this latter work is as yet unapproached by any of its competitors.—*Ed. Journal of Education.*

—4th Year—L. O. Ogden, prizeman. 3rd Year—G. Grant, prizeman; C. McFayden. 2nd Year—J. M. Buchan, prizeman. 1st Year—W. G. McWilliams, prizeman. *Chemistry*.—4th Year—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman; W. Sinclair. 3rd Year—A. Grant, prizeman. 2nd Year—W. M. Roger, prizeman; J. Hubbert, W. Tytler. 1st Year—R. Harbottle, prizeman; T. W. Wright, G. Kilpatrick, W. B. McMurrich, J. Shaw. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*.—4th Year—A. McMurchy, prizeman. 3rd Year—D. Ormiston, J. H. Thom, prizeman. 2nd Year—J. London, prizeman; J. Fisher. 1st Year—A. M. Lafferty, prizeman; T. W. Wright, E. Frisby. *History*.—D. Ormiston, prizeman; W. A. Reeve, G. Grant. *English*.—J. A. Boyd, prizeman. *History and English*.—3rd Year—S. Woods, prizeman; J. M. Buchan, W. M. Roger. 1st Year—W. G. McWilliams, prizeman; J. M. Gibson, W. Oldright, R. Harbottle, G. Kilpatrick. *Prize Composition*.—J. M. Buchan, prizeman. *Natural History*.—4th Year—W. Sinclair. 3rd Year—A. Grant, prizeman. 1st Year—W. B. McMurrich, prizeman. *Mineralogy and Geology*.—4th Year—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman; W. Sinclair. 2nd Year—W. Tytler, prizeman; W. M. Roger, J. Hubbert. *Modern Languages*.—4th Year—J. A. Boyd, prizeman. 3rd Year—J. Turnbull, prizeman; D. Ormiston. 2nd Year—S. Woods, prizeman. 1st Year—W. Oldright, prizeman; W. B. McMurrich, J. Shaw, W. Mulock, G. Corbet, W. G. McWilliams. *Meteorology*.—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman. *Oriental Languages*.—4th Year—J. White, prizeman. G. Grant, prizeman; J. M. Gibson, prizeman; *Occasional Students*.—H. Gracey, prizeman; S. Young, prizeman; W. Lindy. *Agriculture*.—J. Wanless, prizeman. *Special Prizes*.—Established by the College Council, and awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society. Public speaking, J. A. Boyd, prizeman. Public reading, W. M. Roger, prizeman. English essay, J. M. Gibson, prizeman.

Dr. McCaul in presenting the prizes in Greek and Latin, and Logic, took occasion to remark on the importance of having the foundation well laid previously in a competent knowledge of grammar, in order to erect a satisfactory superstructure of classical attainments in such an institution as this. In such an institution grammar was taught with disadvantage to the teacher, and with unquestionable detriment to such students as entered college with a sufficient knowledge of it. He was glad to find that the Grammar Schools held a distinguished position at the last examination of the University. The Barrie Grammar School bore away four scholarships—the Toronto Grammar School two—and a new and formidable competitor had appeared in the Model Grammar School, now for the first time sending up students. (Applause.)

Dr. Beaven in presenting the prizes in Metaphysics and Ethics, said that with regard to the special subjects of his (Dr. Beaven's) department, he would say that the more one became acquainted with the prevailing currents of thought in Europe and America, the more he would see to be necessary a knowledge of the philosophy of the ancients and moderns, as a foundation to the knowledge of law, morals, and politics. There was indeed no department of life where deep thought was required, in which some knowledge of the philosophy of the ancients and moderns was not of the highest consequence. According as different schools of thought prevailed in philosophy, so different systems would be found to prevail in theology and politics. On the last occasion of this description, he had adverted to the possible danger of philosophical studies, and no doubt there was a danger if persons over-rated the powers of human reason in matters beyond reason—if, indeed, they did not acknowledge the fact that there were some things beyond reason. There could be no doubt that for some years past there had been an increasing tendency on the part of enquiring minds, both in Europe and America, to subject revelation to the government and criticism of reason. But the more thorough the study of philosophy the more was it seen that divine revelation stood the test of every sort of enquiry. The deeper they went into philosophy, the more thoroughly was it shown that there were elements of thought in which the human mind must be content to sit as a learner and to receive its teachings from divine revelation itself. He might instance the attempt of the human reason to understand God, the attempt to lay down from reason what must be the nature and workings of the Divine Being. That subject was investigated with great zeal and in various directions in Germany. It was Kant, a German, however, who first began to show effectually that there were limits to the enquiries of reason, and that reason fell into great contradictions when it attempted to surpass those limits. This was made more thoroughly manifest by our own countryman, Sir William Hamilton, who received his education in the University to which he (Dr. Beaven) had the honour to belong. The same thing was done to a still greater extent by

Mr. Mansell in his late Bampton lectures. Criticism might find points on which some weakness might be seen both in Hamilton and Mansell's investigation. Still the proof had been made out satisfactorily and on the grounds of philosophy itself, that limits must be put to the exercise of human reason. Other distinguished men had been devoting the strength of their intellects to the same enquiries. It was evident then that the study of philosophy did not necessarily lead to scepticism. He believed that on the contrary it might be pursued to its profoundest depths, with the fullest and the greatest reverence.

Professors Croft, Cherriman, Wilson, Hincks, Chapman, Forneri, Kingston, and Hirschfelder, in presenting the prizemen in their several departments, made remarks complimentary to their diligence and attainments.

Dr. McCaul, in presenting the special prizes awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society, for public speaking, public reading, and the best English essay, said he had much pleasure in doing so, on account of the great practical importance of the subjects. He need not say of what immense importance public speaking was in any country, and especially on this continent, where persons in almost every position were called upon at times, without preparation, to address public meetings. With regard to the English composition, he need only say it was essentially the characteristic of a gentleman; and in regard to public reading, he remarked that it was at once an agreeable and a useful accomplishment, of which, he was happy to say, they had had a good specimen a short time since within these walls, when they were honoured by the presence of the Heir to the British Crown—(cheers)—who was able to show, by his own practice, the advantages of reading with clearness, with emphasis, and with unaffected grace. (Cheers.)

Concluding address, by Dr. McCaul.

The distribution of prizes having been completed, Dr. McCaul said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—According to the usage which prevails on occasions such as the present, of closing the proceedings by some remarks relative to the condition and prospects of the institution of which we are celebrating the anniversary, I purpose occupying your attention for a few minutes, while I briefly refer to the subject I have named. But before I do so, in order to remove a misapprehension which seems to prevail very generally even among those who ought to be informed, I must explain the distinction between the two institutions whose home is within these walls,—the University of Toronto, and University College, Toronto. It was in the year 1827, that His Majesty George IV. chartered the institution called "King's College," at Toronto—then called York. For ten years no step was taken to carry the patent into effect. In the year 1837, an Act of the Legislature was passed, amending the royal charter, and it is probable the institution would then have been brought into operation, had it not been for the troubles of the winter of that year, which entirely prevented anything of that sort being done. It was not until the year 1843,—sixteen years after the charter had been granted,—that the institution then called King's College was brought into operation; and June the 8th is the honoured anniversary of the opening of the institution. Six years afterwards,—in 1849,—an Act of the Legislature was passed, abolishing the name of King's College, and abolishing the Faculty of Divinity; and the institution then received the designation of the University of Toronto. Under that statute the institution was conducted for four years. In the year 1853, another statute of the Provincial Parliament was passed; and the institution originally called King's College, but then called the University of Toronto, was broken into two establishments,—one the University of Toronto; and the other University College, Toronto, whose anniversary we are now engaged in celebrating. The statute of 1853, also provided for the abolition of the Faculty of Law and Medicine,—the Faculty of Divinity having been abolished in 1849. In this institution then—University College—there is but the one Faculty of Arts, with the departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture. There are no students in law and none in medicine, recognized as such; although gentlemen pursuing these studies attend such classes as may suit their purposes. By all these statutes making these changes, the endowments which had been graciously given us by George IV. remained untouched, and up to the present day remain untouched; but it is no longer under the control of any of the academic bodies, but of a bursar, appointed under the great seal of the Province, by the Governor of the Province, the property being vested in the Crown as Trustee. The office of the University of Toronto is simply to prescribe subjects for degrees, to appoint examiners, to conduct examinations, and to confer degrees, scholarships, and certificates of honour on those entitled to them. But there is no instruction or teaching of any

kind given in the University of Toronto. All such instruction or teaching is given in University College. Having made these preliminary remarks, I would turn to the statistics, which will give the best idea of the condition of University College. As I have said, the institution in its present form was established in 1853. I cannot give the statistics of 1853, because that was a year of transition, and nothing could be inferred from them. In 1854, we had but 28 matriculated students in attendance. I omit reference to occasional students—I mean those who have attended particular classes without going through the whole course as matriculated students—because it may be justly said that their numbers would furnish no test of the position of such an establishment as this. It is exceedingly desirable they should attend. We rejoice to see them attend in the numbers they do; but I omit them on this occasion that I may put the statistics in the simplest and fairest form. The numbers of the matriculated students, then, have been:

In 1854 28	In 1856 37	In 1858 63
1855 35	1857 56	1859 80

And at the commencement of the present academic year, 1860, the students who have matriculated reach the number of 110. (Cheers.) In 1854, counting all students, occasional as well as matriculated, the number was 110. In the present year we have precisely the same number of matriculated students as we had then, counting all who came to the classes, whether matriculated or not. I think this justifies me in saying, that the course of this institution has been prosperous, and that we have gained in the confidence of the public. (Cheers.) Dr. McCaul then replied to the assertion that the College was mainly for the benefit of Toronto residents, by showing that less than one-third of the students were permanent residents in Toronto. He claimed that it was at once a Provincial and a non-denominational institution, as had been intended by the legislature. No fewer than fifteen religious denominations were represented among the present 110 matriculated students. Of the fifteen, eight had but one representative each. Of the other seven, the following were the members:

PRESBYTERIAN, 52, viz.:	METHODISTS* (of all kinds) . . . 15
Free Church 25	BAPTISTS (of all kinds) 3
United Presbyterian . . . 16	CONGREGATIONALIST 2
Church of Scotland* . . . 11	8 other denominations, 1 each 8
— 52	—
CHURCH OF ENGLAND* 80	Total 110

As regarded the prospects of the institution, if they looked at its present position as a guarantee of what it might yet attain to, he thought they would be justified in saying that the prospects of the institution were very good. But it must be borne in mind, that, during the past year, a movement had been set on foot by two very important religious denominations in this Province, calculated to shake the stability of this institution. He felt himself called upon to advert to this, on account of the position he held as head of University College, and also because, unfortunately, he could not leave his work here to take the place which might have been expected of him, before the committee of the legislature, last winter, before the committee abruptly broke up. He approached the subject with very considerable regret—regret that he should be placed in a position of antagonism to two bodies, with many of whose members he had long been on terms of friendly intercourse, and for whom he had entertained the highest respect—the two bodies also having educational institutions, of which during the whole course of his duty in this Province, even when the storms blew fiercest with regard to academic reform or academic change, he had never—even during the heat of argument—uttered one derogatory word, or even penned one line that was unfriendly to them. It was unnecessary that he should advert to the charges against the University. He had only now to deal with charges against the institution of which he was the head. The College Council, neither collectively nor individually, were responsible for the charges brought against the University. They were not responsible, for example, for the standard which had been selected by the University, nor for the too liberal use of options, nor for some of the members of the Council being placed on the Senate of the University. There could not be a doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature, by passing the act of 1853, that the University should be non-denominational, and form, as it were, the highest of the series of educational institutions of the country; and in this connection he must say,

* As these three denominations have University Colleges of their own, it might be interesting to know how many of the numbers here given reside with parents or friends in Toronto,—independently of those who are influenced by the joint attraction of University Prizes and Scholarships.

whatever differences might now exist between them, that the thanks of every lover of education, were due to the Chief Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, to whose valuable aid and constant care we are indebted for a system of education—the establishment of which did honour to the country. (Applause.) He (Dr. McCaul) would ask the warmest advocate of a change in the University, to test the allegations that have been made, and if there were evils he believed they would be remedied. He would never shrink from what was called innovation, provided it accomplished good. (Applause.)

[Dr. McCaul, in the course of this address, defended the College very courteously against other charges made against it; but into the merits of such a discussion it is not the province of this Journal to enter.]

Three hearty cheers were then given by the students for the Queen; three for the student of the second year, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and three for the ladies, and the proceedings terminated.—*Globe and Leader reports.*

— **RECENT MATRICULATION INTO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**—We give an extract from the class-list showing the honour-men in the various departments: *Faculty of Arts.*—Greek and Latin Classics. Class I: Connor, Robertson, and Wilson *æq.*, and Vandermissen. Class II: Snyder, Alexander, and Small, *æq.*, Rutledge, and Glassco. *Mathematics.*—Class I: Magee, Lount, Robertson, and Synder, *æq.*, Rutledge, and Wilson, *æq.*, Young, and Johnston. Class II: Gundy, Croly, McEwan, Malcolm, Glassco, and Seymour. *English.*—Class I: Ballantyne, Jones, Johnston, and Connor. Class II: Small, Young, McEwan, Glassco, Cleary, and Malcolm, *æq.*, Robertson, Alexander, and Thornton. *History and Geography.*—Class I: Cleary, Robertson, Young, Johnston, and Connor, *æq.* Class II: Malcolm, Thornton, Small, Ballantyne, and Jones. *French.*—Class I: Cleary, Small, and Ballantyne. Class II: Wilson and Vandermissen, *æq.*, Young, and Rutledge. *Faculty of Medicine.*—Greek and Latin. Class II: Whiteside. *Mathematics.*—Class I: Whiteside, Standish, and Harley. *English.*—Class I: Milne, Bell, Whiteside, Sinclair, Sparrow, and Harley. *History.*—Class II: Sinclair, Milne, Whiteside, Sparrow, and Harley. *Chemistry.*—Class I: McLaughlin, Ramsay, Sinclair, Whiteside, and Harley. Class II: Milne, Hornibrook, and Sparrow. *Natural History.*—Class I: Milne. Class II: Ramsay and Sinclair. *Scholarships in Arts.*—Greek and Latin. 1. Connor, 2. Robertson. *Mathematics:* 1. Magee, 2. Lount. *General Proficiency:* 1. Snyder, 2. Wilson, 3. Rutledge. *Scholarships in Medicine.*—1. Whiteside, 2. Harley. *Civil Engineering.*—Irwin. *Agriculture.*—Terrill.

— **TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Some of the pupils of Dr. Howe—Head Master of this school—have again distinguished themselves. At the late examination in University College, four of them matriculated. Three of these obtained first class honours, and the remaining one took a general proficiency scholarship; dividing in this latter respect the honours with numerous competitors.

— **VICTORIA STREET SCHOOL, TORONTO.**—Amongst those who passed the entrance examinations of University College, was one of the pupils of the Victoria-street school. This speaks very favourably for our Common schools, and the efficiency of the teacher of that particular one.

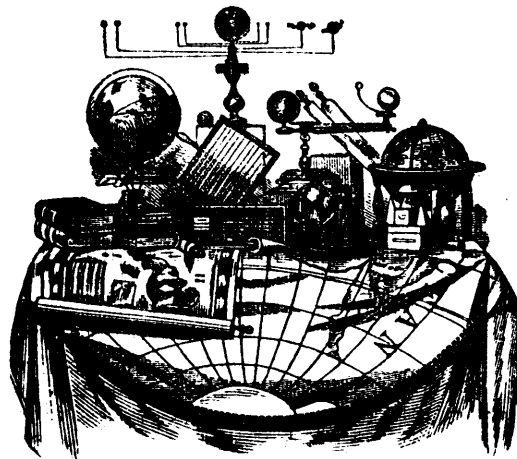
— **BARRIE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Eight of the pupils of the Barrie Grammar School matriculated at the late University examinations in Toronto. Seven of these obtained first class honours, and four carried off scholarships.

— **MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Thomas J. Robertson, Jr., late *dux* of the Model Grammar School, has, besides carrying off a classical scholarship in University College, obtained first-class honours in three out of the four departments in which he competed.

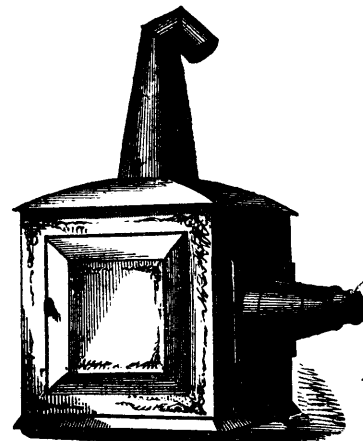
— **AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.**—John Wade, Esq., at the close of his address before the the Provincial Agricultural Association, thus refers to the system of Public Instruction in Upper Canada: "Having mentioned along the way a few of the difficulties that beset the path of the person who attempts to carry out the principles of high farming, I would still urge him to keep his standard high, and by diligent perseverance the end will be obtained; and under the benign rule of our gracious Queen, and under her liberal Government, the farmer of Canada has nothing to fear. Our educational institutions are second to none in the world—where our youth can have all the advantages, at a cheaper rate, obtained from such institutions, than anywhere else. Our country is young, and full of elasticity. Our lands are fertile; and by following the steps of other nations who have arrived at success, and the blessing of Divine Providence upon our efforts, we have before us a brilliant future."



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