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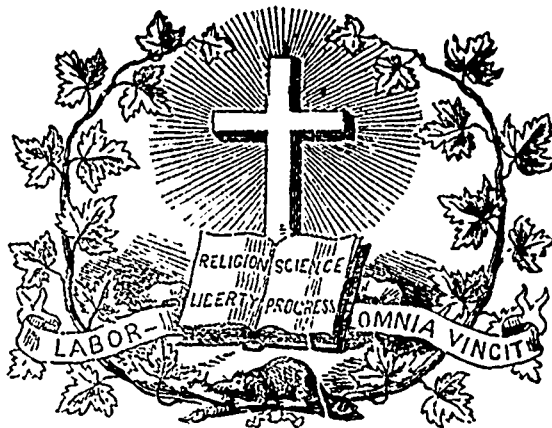
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LITERATURE.

POETRY.

ALBERT THE GOOD.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON

[A new edition of the "Idyls of the King," just published in London, contains this admirably appropriate Dedication.]

These to his memory—since he held them dear,
Perchance as finding there unconsciously
Some image of himself—I dedicate;
I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—
These Idyls.

And, indeed, he seems to me
Scarce other than my own ideal knight.
"Who revered his conscience as his king;
Whose glory was redressing human wrong,
Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it,
Who loved one only, and who gave to her"—
Her—over all her realms to their last isle,
Commingled with the gloom of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world. We have lost him; he is gone,
We know him now: all narrow jealousies
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly,
Not swaying to this fiction or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flowers of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,

And blackens every blot: for where is he
Who dares foreshadow for an only son
A lovelier life, a more unstain'd than his?
Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,
Hope more for these than some inheritance
Of such a life, a heart, a mind as thine,
Thou noble Father of her Kings to be,
Laborious for her people and her poor—
Voice in the rich dawn of an ampler day—
Far-sighted summoner of war and waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace—
Sweet nature glided by the gracious gleam
Of letters, dear to Science, dear to Art,
Dear to thy land and ours—a Prince indeed,
Beyond all titles, and a household name,
Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good.

Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure;
Break not, for thou art Royal, but endure,
Remembering all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside thee, that ye made
One light together, but has past and left
The Crown a lonely splendour.

May all love—
His love, unseen but felt—o'ershadow thee;
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again.

THE TRANSIT OF THE MOON OVER THE PLANET VENUS OBSERVED ON A VERY CLEAR NIGHT.

The mourners of the darkness come. But gloriously bright
The sky's first patriarchs shine out upon the solemn night.
The clustering groups which met the gaze of Egypt's wondering seers,
And the softly beaming planets baptized in later years,
Those century numbered orbs looked down upon the twilight sleep.
From which our wave wept world arose, cloud mantled from the deep.
Those Heavenly dials trace the path of many a saddening change,
Since their Evening birth light first illumed the arch of measured range.
How many a towering height has been storm levelled to the plain.
Or death winged throbs, beneath the brow of mountain silence lain.
Until the avalanche of fire crushed down purpling vines,
And the Palace guarded cities with their wealth of golden elvices.
The marble colonnades are sought amid the desert sands
Their broken fragments oft defiled by rudely scattering hands.
The plummy palmes unclothe their leaves o'er temple hallowed mould
And the Lightning wreathed Volcano gleams where ocean billows rolled
Where o'er the coral veining waves, the sun its splendour pours,
A sister isle has vanished from the Summer grouped Azores.
The Delta of the widening stream is now a flowery vale
Where gorgeous blossoms in the blaze of tropic noontides pale.
The Arctic rainbows glitter o'er the iceberg shrouded seas
But our Country's cross is blazoned on the glacier sweeping breeze.
And where the long Pacific swells dash on the surf bound shore,

The wanderers seek their harvest of the richly lavished orb.
 The dread Sirocco wind of doom has passed unheeded by
 O'er the charnel fields of battle with its Empire wasting sigh!
 Is not the night a solemn boon won from the Angel's care
 Whose mission lulls the earth to rest while they are watching there?
 The guardian Sentinels who wake to hear throughout the skies
 The Stellar Anthems from those isles of midnight glory rise.
 From all the distant isles of light—but see the brilliant ray
 Of Venus calmly shining in the young moon's silvery way!

It floats in deepening silence on—it fades now from the view—
 It seems a bright transparency upon the shadeless blue—
 The radiance of the virgin orb has hid the trembling Star.
 No vapoury haze or transient mist is gathered round to mar
 The thrilling grandeur of the scene. The Twilight's bride is veiled—
 And from the pure and breezeless depths her quivering gleams have

[failed.]

But mid way through the moon's sweet form we see the dawning light
 Of her unshadowed beauty on the eye lids of the night
 The lovely star shines forth again with an unrivalled power.
 No lingering shroud remains to trace the farewell of an hour.
 And fully now she is revealed, her regal crest is seen,
 Enclosed within the circlet of the Evening's scepterred Queen.
 For in her half illuminated round the crescent world is hung
 Just like a Turkish banner on the night's dark azure flung.
 It is a glorious pageantry, that star and moon enshrined
 Upon the pillared vaults of Air. Their influences bind
 Much of our Earth worn destinies—As we intently gaze
 The Great Jehovah's finger guides the distance lighting rays!
 And now the morn eyed Pleiades from Heaven's environ's wake.
 As dawn wings from the ocean's breast in solemn silence break.
 And o'er the wide horizon float the pearl hued clouds in slow
 And graceful ripples on the wind, like mountain cradled snow.

M. ETHELIND KITTSOY.

William-Henry, Feb. 27th., 1862.

(Gazette de Sorcel.)

THE RIVER OF SPEECH.

There flows a river through the earth—
 From hills of heaven it hath its birth,
 Through all the lands that speech hath gone,
 For men to float their thoughts upon.

Some send rich fleets of myrrh and gold,
 Ships argosied with gems untold;
 And though the men upon the shore
 Bind them upon their hearts, the store,
 Like prophet's oil, grows more and more.

And some send flowers from fairy lands,
 That float to little children's hands;
 And some—alas! that this should be—
 Send ships that sail to meet the sea,
 Beneath the pirate's flag of black,
 With wreck and rapine on their track.

And some send idle straws alone;
 And some rich seeds, that may be sown
 In quiet creeks; for they will rise,
 Dear flowers to aching hearts and eyes.

And some send holy words that shed
 A strange light on the river's bed—
 A light so steady, earnest, fair,
 You almost think God's stars are there.

Long years ago, past ships and stars,
 A fleet sailed through the Eastern bars,
 And on the wave a heavenly spell,
 A silent consecration fell.
 The stream grew holy as it bore
 Christ's spoken thoughts from shore to shore.

R. I. Schoolmaster.

Notes of Travel in the East. (1)

THE PYRAMIDS.

The Egyptian railway is admirably managed, and has a neat and clean appearance, the sleepers being of iron, instead of wood, as usual. The speed attained over the one hundred and forty-two miles, stoppages included, averages about twenty miles an

hour. The engineers are mostly Scotch, though occasional; a native may be seen on duty, an arrangement calculated to excite an unpleasant feeling. It is in contemplation to carry on the railway towards Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea; this would shorten the overland-route, and lessen the time now required, by four or five days, besides avoiding the risk incurred in navigating the gulf, from coral-reefs of great extent.

On our arrival at Shepherd's excellent hotel, we were enabled to make arrangements for starting, the following morning, on a visit to the Pyramids. Accordingly after an early breakfast, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Murray, young Denny and myself, went together, in a carriage, to old Cairo. On the way we passed the spot where (as tradition hands down) the infant Moses was taken from among the bulrushes.

We crossed the Nile in a ferry, and found donkeys awaiting us on the farther side; speedily mounting, we were off at a gallop, accompanied by Arab boys, shouting most vociferously, and, every here and there, making a fresh rush on us for *bachsheesh*. We speedily crossed the wood of palm-trees, and were soon on the spacious plain, where the great battle of the Pyramids was fought in 1798, and where the Mamelukes were so completely routed. The words addressed by Napoleon to his troops, before the engagement, occurred to our minds as singularly adapted, on such a scene, to inspire his soldiers with more than wonted ardour:—
 "Remember, that, from the summit of these Pyramids, forty centuries contemplate your action!"

The Pyramids strike all travellers with feelings of wonder and admiration, which are increased in intensity the more nearly these huge monuments are approached. The height of the chief pyramid, ascribed to Cheops, is 477 feet, being 40 feet higher than St. Peter's cupola at Rome, and 133 feet higher than St. Paul's in London, while the length of the base is 720 feet; of the second pyramid, the perpendicular height is 456 feet, the slanting height 508, and the side of the base 684. These dimensions are larger than have been usually assigned, but this is accounted for from their being taken by Belzoni from the base cleared of the sand and rubbish.

When viewed from the ground, the stones forming the graduated steps seem so small to the gazer upwards, that a doubt arises in his mind, whether they will be sufficiently large to sustain the point of his shoe. Many visitors are consequently deterred from attempting the ascent, but suddenly three or four Arabs seize the hesitating adventurer, and urge him upwards in a rather compulsory manner—one taking hold of each hand, and one or two pushing behind.

The blocks of stone are regular, about three feet deep, and as many wide; so that persons ascending, on perceiving that the steps do not diminish in size, gradually lose the idea of danger, gain confidence, and, after some twenty minutes of pretty severe exercise, reach the top,—a plain surface about thirty feet square.

From this eminence there is a magnificent and altogether a most interesting view. The Nile, varying in width, is seen meandering through the desert, and it has the appearance of a green snake, with the desert on either side, all dull and dreary. Cairo, with its mosques and minarets, seems to lie at your feet; the Delta, so famous for its rich and fertile soil, forming the dead level towards the Mediterranean; the Pyramids of Sakkara; Memphis, and the Libyan desert—are all in sight.

The process, however, of being pulled and pushed up by the Arabs, is, after all, not very pleasant, and something more than a joke. They treat the adventurer under their hands as if he were a bale of goods; and the wonder is, how he can escape without having his arms dislocated. They all know a little English now-a-days, and are fond of singing. "I have a donkey, and he would not go!" was one of the first exclamations that greeted the ear on our arrival in Alexandria, but, at the Pyramids, the refrain was:

"Englishman—very good man,

Englishman—gentle-man,

Bachsheesh!"

In fact, *bachsheesh* is their constant cry, ever in their throats and on their lips; and it is not so wonderful, perhaps, when we

(1) The above are selected from Mr. Forsyth's work, a notice of which appears in another part of this journal.

take into consideration, that it is their only means of earning a livelihood, or rather their sole resource of raising a revenue. And when they get the traveller to the top of the pyramid, they practise extortion to the utmost; and induce many to give them all the money which they have about them. One would hardly grudge an extra half crown, on the summit of the great pyramid; but a distinct agreement, previously made through the dragoman, respecting the charge for going up and coming down, will afford sufficient protection; for there is always a Sheikh, or Head of the tribe, on the spot, and he will prevent imposition and see justice maintained.

By whom were the Pyramids built, and for what purpose? These are questions, which do not fall within my present scope; and they have exercised the ingenuity and learning of ancient sages, as well as of modern philosophers and travellers. The following lines by Kirke White, on this subject, are as strikingly apposite, as they are remarkable for their beauty and truth:—

“ Who lies inhumed in the terrific gloom
Of the gigantic pyramid? Or who
Reared its huge walls? Oblivion laughs and says,
The prey is mine;—they sleep, and never more
Their names shall strike upon the ear of man,
Their memory burst its fetters ”

On approaching the Pyramids, an object is visible, which (on first sight) might be taken for a large boulder. On asking what it might be, I heard, to my surprise, that it was the Sphinx. A feeling of disappointment followed for the moment; but this wore away as we drew nearer and became more fully aware of its colossal size. The head and shoulders only are seen, and are, to a certain extent, immersed in sand; and the face is so weather-beaten, that ere long it will be difficult to trace the lineaments. The features, however, are still strongly marked, and are purely Coptic; so strikingly was this the case, that Mr. Murray could not help remarking, that the little boy, who stood near us with a water-jug, might (as far as likeness was concerned) be justly taken for the sculptured monster's grandson. The little fellow understood English, and immediately cried: “ Yes, that is my grandmother! ”—there certainly was a decided resemblance.

On our return to Cairo, we visited the celebrated Mosque of Mahommed Ali, with its large court and its fountains. The mosque is built of alabaster; and the large court is paved with the same material, inlaid here and there with marble. Near this spot is the Citadel, and likewise the Court where the Mamelukes were massacred. The fearful leap taken by Emir Bey, the sole survivor, is still pointed out;—he escaped, but his gallant charger was killed by the fall.

Christians are tolerated, but not welcomed, as visitors in the mosques. Master Denny, of our party, had strayed from us; and, after some time, I found him sitting cross-legged on the floor, while a fanatical Turk was meditating some signal punishment on the truant; however, on my reproaching the youngster with the breach of propriety and etiquette, the Turk withdrew. A fortnight afterwards, in the same mosque, a disgraceful outrage was committed by some forty or fifty Englishmen, which was subsequently commented on in both Houses of Parliament with great severity; and most deservedly so, for such conduct, in addition to other results, would soon render the mosques as difficult of access as they always had been till within the last few years. A Court Martial has been sitting in Calcutta on some of the leaders of this unwarrantable insult; and doubtless all concerned now lament their having conducted themselves in such an ungentlemanly and scandalous manner on the occasion in question, (4th April, 1860.) in mocking and insulting certain dervishes and other worshippers, while engaged in their devotions in this great mosque of Cairo, and in outraging the feelings of the Mahommedan inhabitants of this city, during a religious festival.

On our return from the mosque,—as it was the first day of their great festival, the Ramadan,—we visited, in the course of the evening, a tent, which we had previously seen during the day. A party of dancing dervishes were here exhibiting; but as

some ladies had come with us, a few seconds of the sight sufficed to satisfy their curiosity, and we withdrew.

Next day we rode to the Petrified Forest, where the trees wear the appearance of having been quite recently cut; so white and fresh do the chips look, that one could easily imagine the axe had been used the same morning. On our return, we passed through the tombs of the Caliphs—beautiful structures at a distance; they have been well illustrated by photographs taken on the spot, one of which I am enabled to give. Gracefully Saracenic, in point of architecture, with their domes and minarets, they appear perfectly beautiful till they are reached; and then a ride through the solitary City of the Dead becomes a melancholy occupation; for those structures, which seem so fair at a distance, are found crumbling to decay. The domes are covered with elegant tiles, which apparently resist the destroying hand of time, as it spreads desolation around:—“ *datu sunt ipsis quoque futa sepulchris.* ”

One day, I happened to take luncheon in the tomb lately discovered near the great pyramid of Cheops, and was moralizing on the very inconsistent use made of that splendid mausoleum, with its beautiful pillars and proportions, yet spacious enough to make a magnificent dining-room.

The mode of salutation among the Turks, Arabs, and Egyptians, is much the same. The kiss between man and man is seldom, if ever, seen; though such was undoubtedly the prevalent custom in the age of the patriarchs, and in much later times. This mode of salutation among males appears to be confined to the continental parts of Europe. The Turkish fashion between equals is to strike the palms of the hands together; then to touch the region of the heart with the right hand, indicating that all is right there; then to touch the lips, a gesture expressive of the readiness of the tongue to say everything that is polite and pleasant; then the forehead, intimating that the intellect comprehends the importance of the occasion;—and the ceremony concludes with an inclination of the head. This is all very well, I used to think; but the hearty shake of the hand, according to British custom, given with sincerity and cordiality, appeared to me to be a more simple and intelligible mode of salutation, and assuredly all that I should wish or expect from my fellow-man.

I fancied, several times, that I observed a notable resemblance between the Arabs and our North-American Indians. Certainly both have the same high cheek-bones, the same dark complexion and copper colour, the hair black, but seldom any whiskers or beard. There is, however, one great difference; the Arabs are a cheerful and jocund set of people, full of animation, always laughing and chattering;—the American Indians, on the other hand, are an impassive race, not addicted to jocularity or laughter, but rather inclined to manifest contempt and indignation for those who indulge in such habits, especially if the laughter is loud and boisterous. A circumstance, illustrative of this latter fact, recurs so forcibly to my mind, that I cannot resist the opportunity of relating it at the conclusion of this protracted chapter:—When the late Lord Aylmer was Governor General of Canada, some thirty years ago, he went on an excursion to Gaspé. As such was a rare occurrence in those days, among others who flocked from various parts to welcome the representative of royalty, there came a party of Mic-mac Indians, to the number of five or six hundred. According to the usual phrase—*a great talk was organized*; and His Excellency landed, with a brilliant staff, to meet this respectable deputation of the aboriginal race. The Indian Chief,—a fine, powerful man, surrounded by his principal warriors,—commenced a long oration, delivered (as on all similar occasions) in a sing-song, drawling sort of manner, with frequent bowing of the head, but solemnly and without excitement. It happened that a vessel had been wrecked, some months previously, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Indians in this quarter, being quite as adroit and ready as the wreckers on some parts of the Irish, Welsh and Cornish coasts, had profited largely by the windfall. Among other little ornaments, which they had seized, there was a box full of labels for decanters, marked, in conspicuous characters, “ *Rum,* ” “ *Gin,* ” “ *Brandy,* ”

&c., &c. The Chief had his head liberally encircled with tin ornaments of the usual kind; and, on this occasion, he had dexterously affixed to his ears and nose some of the captured labels. At the beginning of the interview, these were not particularly discernible amid the novelty of the spectacle; and it was only while listening to the lengthened harangue of the savage Chief, that His Excellency began to scrutinize his appearance and dress; and then his eye alighted on the appendages hanging from his ears and nose, with the labels inscribed, "Brandy," "Gin," and "Rum!" Glancing towards his staff, he could no longer maintain in his gravity, and was joined in a hearty but indecorous burst of unrestrainable laughter. The indignant Chief, with his followers, immediately withdrew, and would neither be pacified nor persuaded to return on any terms or explanation. Lord Aylmer, in relating to me the circumstance, remarked, that he had often been in very trying situations, but that he had never felt so vexed as he had done on a count of the offence which he had given to these poor people.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE.

The Distinguishing Features of Comets

Considered as Phases of an Electrical Discharge resulting from Excentricity of Orbit; by BENJ. V. MARSH.

In the number of this Journal for May, 1861, I endeavored to show that an auroral streamer is a current of electricity, which originating in the upper portions of the atmosphere and following upward the magnetic curve which passes through its base, sometimes extends to a height of at least five or six hundred miles, thus reaching far beyond the supposed limits of the atmosphere, and that the current carries up with it, at nearly its own velocity, particles of matter which being rendered luminous by it serve to show its position. Assuming this to be true, I ventured the suggestion that the tail of a comet is probably of the same nature, it being simply an electric current rendered visible by its own illumination of a stream of particles which it is continually transporting with nearly the velocity of electricity itself from the atmosphere of the comet. The object of this paper is to present some considerations which seem to confirm this view.

Comets must either be peculiar in their constitution, or else the features which so remarkably distinguish them from other members of the solar system must be the result of some peculiar influence acting solely upon them. The former seems highly improbable because, with the exception only of the planets, every considerable mass which is known to belong to the solar system, or even to visit it temporarily, is found to be a comet, and we can scarcely imagine that all these masses of matter moving about the sun in every possible direction and approaching from every variety of distance and thus likely to include every variety of material to be found in the solar system should all agree in any peculiarity of composition not to be found in any one of the planets. In viewing the whole solar system the cometary condition appears to be the rule and the planetary the exception—indicating that all the members of the system are capable of putting on the cometary condition, but that in the planets circumstances have not favored its development. Now, excepting the peculiar cometary appearances, the only feature in which it is known that all comets agree with one another and differ from the planets is the excentric form of orbit—the distance of a planet from the sun is almost constant, that of a comet variable—and it is to the variation in the comet's distance from the sun, and the resulting contrast of condition whilst in different parts of the orbit that I would attribute the development of the cometary phenomena.

A planet revolves about the sun at a nearly uniform distance and the action of the sun's rays upon it is nearly constant throughout the whole of its revolution, and, so far as their effects are concerned, it must attain a condition of permanent and stable equilibrium. On the other hand the aphelion distance of a comet is many times as great as its perihelion distance—its motion being virtually a vibration to and from the vicinity of the sun, rather than a revolution

about it—and since the amount of light and heat received from the sun diminishes as the square of the distance increases, the comet must alternately be subjected to conditions of the most extreme contrast. For example, the distance of Halley's comet when in perihelion is 56 millions of miles—in aphelion 3370 millions; so that in the former position it receives in a given time 3600 times as much heat and light as in the latter. But the lengths of time during which these exposures continue also differ as widely. In aphelion the motion is so slow that it takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ years to pass over one heliocentric degree of its orbit, while in perihelion the same angular distance is passed in 15.7 hours—so that during a long series of years this comet remains exposed to the cold of these distant regions (the temperature of which may perhaps descend to a point of which we have no conception) while it is receiving but little light and heat from the sun. This cooling process must continue long after it has passed its aphelion because its return is at first so exceedingly slow that it must continue to lose by radiation more heat than it receives from the sun. So that it is only when the time for its perihelion passage approaches quite nearly that the lowest temperature of the mass is attained. It then rushes towards the sun with rapidly accelerated velocity and in a condition contrasting most strongly with that which it must assume when in perihelion. This contrast may not be confined to difference of temperature, but the long deprivation of the solar rays may lead to the attainment of a different condition in reference to the other forces of which the sun seems to be the source. Being precipitated into the immediate vicinity of the sun in this extremely negative condition the solar action upon it must produce changes of the most violent kind, and since all change tends to evolve heat, electricity and light, we need scarcely be surprised that these are developed on a scale of grandeur far surpassing anything with which we are acquainted upon the earth.

That small perihelion distance is not the controlling element is shown by the total absence of the cometary character in the inferior planets, whose orbits lie wholly within the perihelion of many of the comets. Even the great comet of 1825 came but little within the orbit of Mars; and that of 1729 had a perihelion distance of 4.04310, being thirteen times that of Mercury and almost equal to that of Jupiter. So that we see in Mercury a near approach to the sun without the cometary character—and in the comet of 1729 we see the cometary character without a near approach to the sun. Excentricity on the other hand seems to be absolutely essential. All comets move in excentric orbits, and we have no instance of great splendor without great excentricity. Size, perihelion distance and, perhaps, difference of constitution are modifying elements, and we may, therefore, have comets moving in very excentric orbits without becoming conspicuous, but inspection of the table below will show that all the most splendid comets have orbits of extremely great excentricity.

Whilst the contrast of condition above referred to evidently originates from excentricity and cannot have place without it, it is equally clear that it must be modified by perihelion distance—and that the excentricity remaining the same, the less the perihelion distance the greater must be the contrast—the proportionate loss of heat by radiation increasing with the temperature of the mass—and a diminution of perihelion distance being equivalent to an increase in the power of the sun's rays, and, consequently, adding to the brilliancy of the results. We must therefore expect the greatest splendor when extreme excentricity is combined with very small perihelion distance. The comets of 1843 and 1680, two of the most splendid on record, afford examples of this combination.

So far as can be judged from the limited data at my command, the proposition that splendor is never found without great excentricity is fully confirmed. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that the asteroid Polyhymna approaches in excentricity so near to the comets of short period as to suggest the suspicion that some of the asteroids may yet be found to partake somewhat of the cometary character, and to furnish a connecting link between the planets and comets.

One result of the preceding views as to the origin of cometary phenomena, is that brilliant comets must be expected to have long periods—and such is found to be the fact. Halley's comet has a period of only seventy-six years, but to no other, with any claim to be regarded in the first rank has been assigned a period which is not measured by centuries. Indeed Halley's is the only great comet that is known certainly to have reappeared at all.

Another result is that comets which are destined to become very splendid must begin to show indications of it while yet at a great distance from the sun, their appearance showing the kind of journey from which they are returning.

Prof. Bond remarked this in Donati's comet of which he says: "Up to this time (the middle of August, and six weeks before its perihelion passage) it had remained a faint object, not even discernible by the unassisted eye. It was distinguished from ordinary telescopic comets only by the extreme slowness of its motion, in singular contrast with its subsequent career, and by the vivid light of the nucleus; the latter peculiarity was of itself prophetic of a splendid destiny."

Assuming that probable cause has been shown for believing that the splendor of comets results directly from the excentric form of orbit which produces violent changes attended with the evolution of heat, electricity and light, I would propose to extend the analogy to the aurora still further, and to suggest that whilst the tail corresponds to the auroral streamer the envelopes appear to be the exact counterparts of the concentric envelopes which were observed to surround one of the terminals in some of Mr. Gassiot's experiments referred to on page 315, vol. XXXI, of this Journal—the whole cometary phenomena being like the aurora, examples on a grand scale of the "stratified electric discharge" in vacuo.

Prof. Peirce states that Donati's comet had a dense nucleus of 150 miles in diameter surrounded by an atmosphere having a diameter of 40,000 miles, and he seems to consider this to be a type of the whole class, the dense nucleus and immense atmosphere being always present. The above views harmonize with this conclusion, but require that we consider the atmosphere to be transparent, and invisible, except as different strata are illuminated by electric light—the observed development of the envelopes not necessarily involving any change whatever in the dimensions of the atmosphere, but simply showing the progress of luminous strata which traverse it, coming out from the nucleus just as in Mr. Gassiot's experiments they came out from the positive terminal—whilst the tail is made up of currents of electricity, similar to auroral streamers, rendered visible by their own illumination of streams of particles which they are continually transporting from the nucleus at near the velocity of electricity itself—the light of the tail and envelopes as well as the most of that of the nucleus itself being electric. The failure to detect a nucleus does not prove its non-existence, because, if the whole cometary light be principally electric we should expect the solid nucleus to be slower to assume the luminous condition than its surrounding atmosphere, and hence in all but those in which the development is extreme the electric light will be confined principally to the envelopes and tail so that a small nucleus may readily escape detection.

Doubtless comets derive a portion of their brilliancy from their reflection of the sun's light, but there are strange discrepancies between the observed and calculated brightness which can only be explained by admitting that they are principally self-luminous. If we consider their light electric, we shall cease to be surprised at sudden and irregular variations. As regards the tail, we know that the total amount of matter contained in it must be extremely small—whence, as it occupies an immense space, it must be inconceivably rare—so rare that it can scarcely be supposed capable of reflecting enough of the sun's light to render itself visible even under the most favorable circumstances—so that its being self-luminous seems to me scarcely to admit of doubt.

Recurring to the analogy between the comet's tail and the auroral streamer we find the two identical in appearance, in motion and in proportions, and not very unlike in form—and both are traversed by waves of light which in each case have their origin in the base and travel outwards with great rapidity to the extremity. The auroral streamer has been proved to be an illuminated column several miles in diameter and five or six hundred miles in length, which originating in the upper portions of the atmosphere projects itself far beyond its limits, and whilst revolving about the magnetic axis of the earth maintains its rectilinear form. Now it can scarcely be doubted that these are electrical currents, and as the visibility of such currents is believed to be due solely to the presence of illuminated matter, we must conclude that the auroral streamer carries up from the atmosphere particles of matter, its illumination of which shows its position. This, of itself, is not a matter of surprise, because the experiments of Plucker and Gassiot have repeatedly shown that electrical currents are not only capable of transporting particles of matter, but that even the hardest metals are unable to resist them. In a recent series of experiments upon electric discharges in vacuo, Mr. Gassiot has shown that with electrodes of platinum, silver and several other metals whenever the current from the negative terminal impinged upon the inner surface of the glass vacuum tubes made use of, a deposit was made of whatever metal composed the electrode, the terminal wire presenting the appearance of being corroded by the disruption of the particles

carried off by the current. (See "Proceedings of the 31st meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held September, 1861," wherein it is stated that Mr. G. succeeded in thus obtaining deposits of 14 different metals). Of the ability of the current to transport particles of matter there can be no doubt—the only question is as to the velocity. Since the particles can only be supplied by the atmosphere, the formation of a column must be from its base upward—and by carefully noting the time required for a streamer to attain its full height, and knowing that height, we must ascertain its velocity. But we find that the streamer frequently appears to attain its full height instantaneously—the time occupied by its projection to the height of 500 miles being too small a fraction of a second to permit the eye to detect even the direction of the motion. This evidently involves a velocity of many thousand miles per second, and affords great reason to suppose that the particles have a velocity approaching to, if not equalling that of electricity itself—a conclusion which may the more readily be admitted since it cannot be shown that this velocity is in itself less probable than any other. Of course the velocity of the transported particles can never exceed that of the transporting current, but there seems to be no lower limit which it may not be supposed to attain. If we admit this electrical velocity, the phenomena presented by the comet's tail are easily explained, since only a few minutes are occupied in transporting a particle from the nucleus to the end of the tail, that is to a point so distant from the nucleus that the intensity of the current is not sufficient to continue its illumination farther, it disappears finally from our sight and is lost; so that the tail of to-day not only occupies a different position from that of yesterday but they have not a particle of matter in common. The particles which issued yesterday are scattered and lost, and we now see a new tail made up of a new set of particles constantly emitted from the comet. The position and form of the tail at any moment therefore depend solely upon the form and position of the electric currents, and these again must be controlled, either directly or indirectly, by the great disturbing cause of the whole phenomenon, the sun, probably through the agency of a magnetic condition excited in the comet, the existence of which was first suggested, I believe, by Bessel.

The waves of light originating at the nucleus and extending to the end of the tail are doubtless nothing more than unusually large clouds of particles the whole flight of which we can trace. Similar phenomena sometimes take place in the auroral streamer, the eye being able to detect with certainty the upward direction of the motion, showing that in these instances the velocity although so far exceeding any movement of matter with which we are acquainted upon the earth that it may fairly be termed electrical, still falls much below the velocity of electricity itself. The slowest motion of this kind appears to be in the "auroral flashes," which are probably identical with streamers except in that they are spread out laterally (in an East and West direction) thus occupying what Prof. Plucker calls a "magnetic surface." It may be said that if we admit the height of 500 or 600 miles claimed for auroral streamers, it may indicate that the atmosphere extends to that height rather than that particles are carried up by the current. But if the comet's tail is admitted to be identical with the streamer, it affords an answer to this argument, because it cannot be claimed that the comet can possibly have an atmosphere co-extensive with its tail. So that the explanations of the two phenomena support each other.

Again it may be objected that a stream of particles constantly issuing from the comet with the velocity of electricity must speedily dissipate the mass. But this depends upon the rarity of the matter emitted, which may be such that the whole amount lost during a perihelion passage may be very inconsiderable. Some effect of this kind has been suspected by Professors Peirce and Mitchell, who conclude that the decrease in the periodic time of Encke's comet may be due to this cause.

The foregoing considerations seem to establish a pretty strong probability that comets differ from other members of the solar system merely in the form of their orbits—and that if Donati's comet could exchange orbits with an asteroid of equal size there would also be a complete exchange of all the attendant phenomena. The comet before completing a single revolution in its circular orbit would have gone through its paroxysm of electrical excitement, attained a condition of permanent and stable equilibrium with reference to all the effects of the sun's rays and having no longer any other than reflected light would become an inconspicuous object visible only with the aid of a powerful telescope—whilst the asteroid on its return from aphelion would suddenly burst forth as a comet of great splendor.—*Silliman's Journal*.

EDUCATION.

Lecture on Language.

Language may justly be regarded as one of the principal foundations of man's greatness upon the earth, and in a physiological point of view must be to time's end, a theme of the most engrossing interest. Without it what would be the history of his progress on the earth? Without the articulation of sounds, formed into speech, he could hardly have risen to the rank of an intelligent thinking agent. By means of expression and gesture he might have communicated to his fellow-men no small share of his present desires, his present feelings, and even his present rude ideas; but under such circumstances, how little of the past,—how little of the future would have entered into his mental existence!

But he was not thus left. He was made in every respect to answer every purpose of his existence on earth.—The Elohim created him the master-piece of creation and of the many gifts conferred upon him and marvels bound up in his being, *language* is not the least.—Respecting the origin of Adam's language, with whom it first began, three opinions prevail:—

1. That it was originally revealed from heaven, and was, therefore, the pure gift of God.

2. That it was the invention of man, contrived for the purpose of communication

3. That it was neither the pure gift of God, nor an invention of man but the spontaneous result of his organisation, just as reason is. That speech must be regarded as naturally inherent in man. There could be no invention of language, unless its type already existed in the human understanding. Man is man only by means of speech.

We incline to the first opinion that speech was the pure gift of God which came by inspiration, but that the Creator so moulded his intellect as to make him the natural recipient of the noble gift. And yet how do we know, but when the Creator breathed into Adam the breath of life he breathed not also into his mind, that of speech as well as that of reason? The power or faculty of speech appears to be as inseparable from man's intellect as any other mental faculty. And without it, man is not man. And if it was directly from the Creator, we may be sure that it was every way suited for man's various purposes. Man once in possession of language, and gifted with powers to enlarge and improve it, would be able to give it a character suited to his state and varied wants. We believe further, that at first and with Adam, (for he was the creature of language before *Eve was created*), it was in a constructive state so as every way to suit man, and comprehended a sufficiency of elements, and these of such a character as to answer the mighty future of its history, and, therefore, not so meagre and circumscribed, not so loose and unformed as some philologists would have us to believe.—The language of the inspired historian, when he tells of Adam giving names to living creatures, is expressive and in meaning comprehensive: "And the Lord God brought unto Adam every beast of the field and every fowl of the air to see what he would call them; and *whatsoever* Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." "And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowls of the air, and to every beast of the field."—Now in giving names to every living creature, the number of terms which of necessity Adam had to employ was great.—Some creatures would be named with reference to their voices; others with reference to their forms; many as these respected their natures, places or uses in the economy of nature: and not a few genera and species would receive names, no doubt, indicative of their motions. And all this was not the work of a day—nor of few, but of many days. But when was Adam's mind thus exercised? When was he thus made the trainer of his own mind—the enricher of its store of thoughts? Not when he was in a fallen state—an outcast—driven from Eden's hallowed bowers—to toil for bread with the sweat of his brow, and eat the fruit of his labour with sorrow. No—but when upright and innocent, when all the powers of his mind had their full potency, and the unsullied newness of the Almighty's breathing—free of that denunciation, because of transgression, which so enfeebled and obscured the human intellect. The declaration,—and God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good, superlatively good; as good as it could be, had certainly special reference to Adam. The Hebrew words—*Toble meod*—express the highest degree of perfection and goodness.

When this exercise of language and application of vocables took place, then, the power of discernment and the law of suggestion

were newly lighted up in his mind to vivid recognition, and all his senses had a quickness and perception, which made the nature, the innumerable characteristics of surrounding objects shine before the mind's eye in the light of a satisfying demonstration, and which enabled him readily and suitably to apply names and various appellatives. And this idea is borne out by the fact, that the Creator himself ratified Adam's application of names. The language of the inspired historian is peculiarly emphatic: "*Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.*" Now how many names expressive of forms, descriptive of natures, motions, voices, uses, modes of living, &c., would creatures as they were brought to him, suggest, and each in something differing from the rest? Names descriptive of motion or action would form one class of words, and those expressive of qualities, or properties, or concrete terms would form another. Hence might be the origin of our three principal and leading parts of speech—nouns, adjectives, and verbs, or names, qualities and actions.

The Bible fact that Adam, in innocency, had open communion with Him who is holy, infinitely wise and intelligent, demolishes as with a stroke, the usual theory of civilization, that man arose from the savage state to that of civilization through a long series of gradations, and therefore, continued for a vast number of ages. The acme of this absurd opinion is the *Mutum ac turpe pecus* of Horace, which makes man at first a dumb and vile creature, descended from a race of crawling animals, who, at first, for his acorns and his cove, fought with his fists and his nails—in a state no higher than if so high as some monkey families in their dismal sylvan retreats. That document of truth Divine and, therefore, immutable, which we all revere, teaches us a better theory of civilization; and not only better, but the only true one that can be given. By this document, man before he fell from that state in which he was created, held, as I have said, communion with his Maker, and clearly in a rational intelligent way—becoming the condescension of Deity. He conversed with One whose image he had, whose likeness he bore. And how does this truth agree with 'original savagism?'—The likeness of God could not have consisted in Adam's outward form or bodily appearance, for God is a spirit, as the same document informs us. It must, therefore, have consisted in the likeness of the spirit of man to the spirit of God; but in an infinitely inferior degree. It consisted in a finite degree of knowledge, righteousness and holiness, such as became a created being. When God placed him in Eden, and there held communion with him, it is evident that his knowledge, and power of expressing his thoughts to his Maker by speech, must have been such as to render him fit to speak with Him who gave him being, since the High and Holy One condescended to speak with him. The place given him by the Creator in this world as the master-piece of his hands, the Lord of this part of the universe, admits not of a mute and low state as man's original position,—the very starting point of all that is great and wonderful in man's earthly history. I do believe that God laid the foundation not only of christianity but also of civilization in Eden and there taught man the arts and sciences: and that he came from his Maker's hands the possessor of language—able to exercise his organs of speech as readily and correctly as he was able to use his hands, or his senses of seeing and hearing.—I do believe that the wonderful machinery of the human system was lighted up, and set a going—stamped with a perfection and that superlative excellence becoming its place in creation, and as the work,—the master work of the omniscient hand. Of how far less use would the hand—the eye and the ear be to him without the gift of speech? His possessing organs of speech—so wonderfully elaborate in their construction, and fitted for the interchange of thought and feeling between one mind and another—supposes, to my mind, an *inherent instinctive power* prompting to their immediate and proper use, and thus, that the organs of seeing and hearing, and those of speech were by him almost contemporaneously exercised. With us language and thought are inseparable. Nay, our very cogitations are carried on through the medium of articulated vocables. When I hunt for a thought to answer a purpose, I do it through the media of articulated terms which had their origin in materialism, as well as when I give it forth clothed in vocal language; and that without this precious gift I would stand low on the scale of intelligent beings, and be of little value for the activities of life. I look on language as one of man's most potent agents. It is the grand animator of the moral and intellectual world. By it societies and nations are kept awake and roused to action. It works its wonders visibly and invisibly,—in the world within, and in the voice, the written letter and the press, without. And thus you see it has in many ways a real dynamical existence—sustained from the ever living fountain-head of man's intellectual being. But if it is the gift of Him whose

intelligence is infinite, it still needs a created guide to work its organic mechanism, human skill to direct its operations—and sound judgment to control its almost omnipotent power. I look on language as the grand laboratory of man in which he conducts all his psychological experiments, and on whose being come forth the results of all his elaborations. Is it not the gymnasium in which the powers of his mind receive their development—and the living exhibitor of his requirements? Through it the law of mind keeps up its ceaseless motion, pushes on its everlasting progressions in one direction or other. Every rational individual is less or more originating, controlling, directing the unseen movements of his soul—and bringing himself into contact with objects and influences—with men and things—engaging in pursuits and forming companionships, and thus in ways innumerable forming and moulding himself and exerting a powerful progressive influence on the animated world without—*through the medium of language.*

But not only has the Creator blessed man with this high gift, which gives him a preeminence in the range of intellectual creation. He has also blessed him with the gift of hands. The two endowments with which man may be considered as exclusively gifted, and which appear principally to have conduced to his preeminence in the range of intellectual creation, are speech and the possession of his hands.

Had man been merely furnished with speech, without the means of recording his acts and reflections, he might, indeed, have preserved by tradition the names of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Shakespeare, and Milton, but few of their thoughts as they came from their own lips would have reached us through this medium! Without a recording power—recording means, and skill to use them, how could man give permanence to his perceptions and thoughts, and give to the world and to posterity the efforts of his own intellectual powers, or transmit to coming generations what of the intelligence, wisdom, and skill of past ages, have reached him?—In speaking of language the hand should never be overlooked. The structure and very wonderful adaptation of this part of the human form to man's purpose is justly considered as one of the most curious works produced by the Almighty Creator. This admirable instrument—the elaborations of which excite our wonder and delight, whether we contemplate them in the chiselled monuments of Grecian art or the ten thousand curious manufactures of our own days;—all that is tasteful in Art or auxiliary to science, — even this plastic and creative member faithfully, most ingeniously and permanently notes. For this register of thought—this active and skilful agent that turns to shape and practical use, the contrivances of the mind how thankful should we be to the Author of every good and perfect gift!

I should now proceed to say something about the multiform changes and progressions of language; but within the compass of a lecture, I find that little besides enumerating its leading divisions can be attempted.

Dr. Latham divides languages into four classes:

1. Languages of the Chinese type—without inflection.
2. Agglutinate—which have arisen out of the juxtaposition of different words.
3. Amalgamate—having inflections, the elements of which can seldom be shown as separate independent words.
4. Languages of the English type, falling back from inflection.

Schlegel proposes the following classifications:

1. Languages with monosyllabic roots—but incapable of grammatical composition or organization.
2. Monosyllabic languages, susceptible of composition, and on which their grammar and organization depend.
3. Languages which consist of dissyllabic roots and three consonants as the vehicles of their foundational signification.

Adelung, one of the most accomplished philologists that ever existed, gives the following divisions:—

1. The monosyllabic—as the Chinese, Siamese, Avenese, Tibetan.
2. The Indo-European, or those which have derived their origin from the Hebrew root as Sanscrit, Median, Arabian, Lycaean, Phrygian, German, Etruscan, Cantabrian, Greek, Celtic, Latin, Slavonic,—out of which have arisen all the languages of Europe.
3. The Tartaric, which he divides into 5 stocks; 1. Sporadic.
2. The Caucasian, 3. The Tartarian, 4. The Siberian, and 5th the Insular.
4. The African division—of many cognates.—And 5. The American—of perhaps as many.

The common classification is as follows:

1. The Chinese stock of languages.
2. The Shemitic ditto.
3. The Indo-European ditto.

4. The African stock of languages.

5. The American stock.

6. The Aceanic stock.

To give even an outline-exposition of language—and its multifarious developments—traceable in these stocks or families, with their cognates,—so far as Etymological researches, or recent advances in Ethnology with respect to language, have brought within reach, would much exceed the limits of many lectures:—Which of the languages was the primitive language, or the one that comes nearest it, is still an open question—but certainly worthy of examination.

From Adam to the time of the building of the tower of Babel, we are told that the whole earth was of one life, speech or language. Then came the signal judgment of the Great Being whose power they had contemned, and whose munificence they had disregarded; and that miracle was wrought which, as long as the world shall last, will stand as a continual evidence of the power and presence of the Almighty, as well as of his wisdom, and the absolute character of his own decrees.—He does in heaven, and he does on earth according to his own will, and determinate counsel. By the confusion of language a barrier was raised up for the segregation of our species into distinct communities: by the pentecostal miracle, a sure sign was given to man of its ultimate demolition.—To confound language, was a miracle required?—To prepare the first preachers of the gospel for the work of gathering all tribes and nations into *one body* in the Messiah, was a stupendous miracle necessary? Was it not, think you, as necessary, and as accordant with the wisdom of God, and with his purposes—his ends and decrees, with respect to Adam and his race, that he should gift him as he came from his hand, with that faculty which so marks him out, and fits him, to be the Lord of this part of the Creator's dominion?—The apostles were instantaneously gifted with a power and an intelligence to speak instantaneously in languages they before knew not, not babblingly, but with a correctness and a command of words which impressed and convinced—solemnly and deeply the immense mixed auditory.—Just so might it be with Adam: no sooner did he become the intelligent image of his Maker—no sooner did he become the inheritor of the inspiration of the Almighty in reason and understanding, than inseparably from these he was in possession of a power to converse with his Creator—not babblingly—incoherently—or in meagre disjointed language, but in language every way suited the creature—the head of the human race, in holding converse with Him, whose intelligence is infinite, and the work of whose hand is, in every respect, perfect and suited for its ends.—But we must not leave our subject here. Generally and practically we have to do with this gift as it has come down to us.—We are the *devises* of this *rich inheritance*. As such let us examine it more closely. It is a bequest worth keeping, and worth improving: and as it floats along the living voice, to be by us, suitably—properly and correctly used.

“The construction of language has its philosophy, its facts, its laws. Do we wish to understand a language in its constructive form—in its literature—as it exists in its best models? We must study its stereotyped facts in its productions. A knowledge of any language implies a familiarity with the facts or laws of its construction. We cannot have the one without the other, any more than we can know the principles of Assyrian, Egyptian, or Grecian Art, without studying its master-pieces. The literature of a language, is its *organic life*. First came the thought, then came the utterance, and o. of many articulated utterances at last grew the laws—the sciences of language and its grammar. Now the study of the grammar of any language is, in fact the study of its laws and productions, as embodied in the latter. Grammar has no other function than to learn and set forth the laws of language, and which depend upon the laws of thought. These again find their systematic expression in what is termed logic. The logician has to do with states of the intellect, the grammarian is concerned with verbal utterances.”

But let us take a closer and more familiar view of language in its plain and practical use.—What is language but a combination of sounds; and what do they represent, but states of mind,—mental conceptions? Mental conceptions represent external objects, and the connection between external objects and their written or printed names may thus be explained:—lines make letters; letters make syllables; and syllables make words; and words represent sounds; sounds represent ideas; ideas represent outward objects,—that is persons or things. Consequently, *objects* are the *basis* of language; ideas are its essence; sounds are its medium, and lines are its forms. These outward objects and internal realities, are set forth by signs—signs made by the mouth,—signs made by

the hand. The interpreters of the person are, the lips and the fingers. See then, how much the civilization of man depends upon the connection of the pen with the mind, and with the *universe*—the pen describing and the press diffusing, so as to be universally known and understood, the most subtle of all essences—human thoughts.—The study of language, therefore, thus viewed, is the study of the mind of man, as well as the study of the works and will of Jehovah. Deep and mysterious study! worthy of our best powers, and sure to be attended with an ample reward.

Does not the study of language then court attention? Are its elements not deserving our closest and most searching examination? It is the grand outlet and exhibitor of the human intellect; it brings into communion mind with mind—intellect with intellect; it leads forth into light and liberty thoughts and emotions—the conceptions of genius and the elaborations of the philosopher; its words are the links of that electric chain upon which thought flies from mind to mind, and feeling from heart to heart.—Mark the wonder working of its elements, even in their isolated and unconnected position! What a host of thoughts will not words conjure—what boundless pictures of nature—what unlimited fields of conceptions—what vast imaginings of the past, the present and the future. in all the mighty imagery of their experience and consequence, will not words force upon the mind; and, then, where once connected, what endless trains of thoughts and arguments do they not carry on,—what principles will they not elucidate,—what prudential considerations will they not evolve,—what energy will they not express and induce; and what results will they not achieve in the great world of mental elaboration, and in that of practical exertion for the benefit of mankind! Who does not feel that by the felicitous selection of words a master mind is exhibited? Who does not know that, by this forcible application of his ideas to the hearts of an audience, the efforts of an orator become powerful to enlighten the understandings and consign in the wills of his fellow men?—“If we examine the compositions of master-minds, which the world has agreed to value above all price, and which seem likely to last as long as the language in which they were written may be known, find we not that they are distinguished not less for the rigid severity of application through which the terms employed have been chosen, and for the consummate skill, with which all parts of their compositions have been jointed together—to effect a deep and full impression on the reader, than for the nobility, the loftiness, the vigour or beauty of the ideas—property solely of the genius that conceived them— which the language read was intended to convey?”

Has language then not a high claim on education? Claims it not more of study and cultivation than it is receiving? Does not every word we utter and line we pen urge to its improvement? Has its cultivation not a claim on every one—blessed with the gift of speech,—the parent and the child—the teacher and the scholar—the man of business and the man of science—the cultivator of the soil and the cultivator of the arts?—Who is not proud of the gift of speech? To possess it, what would the dumb give? And shall we who have it, neglect its proper cultivation? Who can estimate its value?—By its thrilling vocables, by its significant powers, and by its torrent of expressed thought, innumerable as the sand of the sea-shore are the hearts it has warmed and consoled, and the minds it has enriched. Its tones, rightly used, stir like a clarion, and soothes as a lute. What image of nature has it not incorporated? To what chord of sympathy has it not attuned itself? Who can estimate or enumerate the treasures of mind imbedded in it? Have not arts and sciences in every age made it their sole and favourite hold? And has not literature given it a permanence which can never decay? Early was it married to immortal verse, and prose has stamped it with immortality. When we consider its origin and medium wonders,—what it has been—and will continue to be to man, while he has a thought to express and a power to utter it,—is there not in all this enough and far more than enough to urge to its study and cultivation?—How do I catch a fugitive idea? Is it not by words? When are my fleeting thoughts seized and turned to account?—Not till I have found form and pressure for these ideas in suitable words. It is its clothing which makes an idea recognizable. It is its clothing which makes it presentable; and thus presented you can look at it, you can turn it over and over; you can subject it to microscopic inspection; you can ring it to ascertain its goodness; you can weigh it to know its qualities; you can compare it with similar and different tokens; you can toss it into the crucible and reduce it to its elements.—Yes, words, without which there can be no speech, are signs and the representatives of realities. He who wishes to have knowledge of realities, must not neglect the knowledge of their tokens or equivalents.

Know we not sufficient of language to take an interest in its study, to be at pains to acquire some command of its vast materials, and their correct use? Is it not through it that the wise and the good, the great and the literate talk with us,—give us their best thoughts, and pour their souls into ours?

Language committed to books is to us the voices of the distant and the dead, and by which we are made heirs of their spiritual life. Through language, Milton sings to me of paradise, Shakespeare opens to me the worlds of imagination, and the marvellous workings of the human heart, and the sacred writers, in it, take up their abode under my roof, to pour into my soul heaven's blessing.—In fact, it is the grand *reservoir*—the great storehouse, of the human mind. To it is committed its most precious treasure. And out of this treasure it offers to us in its rich fulness that mental wealth which myriads of voices and pens have been gathering together,—many with toil—for thousands of years.

Committed to the manuscript or the book, it annihilates time, and brings us into communion with the great souls of bygone ages. In its cognizable character, it disregards conventional distinctions, which often shuts a man out from the great and the gifted. It presents itself as lovingly in the cottage as in the palace, to the peasant as to the prince, to the simple and the ignorant as to the erudite and profound. To me it is a companion suited to every mode of mind I can experience. It never tires of my seekings and searching, for enjoyment or information—when or where, or how, I may ask its aid, counsel, or free rich feast, of its dulcet preparations. And what in living voice it pours forth, let the living tell.—How it catches and pours of its living spirit, in enriching streams, and under myriads of varied forms, the wealth of the most gifted minds—to become the common property of the world—who does not know?—What keeps the living awake and stirring? Is it not language? How does thought pass from man to man, and from nation to nation? Is it not on the cherub wing of language? And where is the nation that is advancing, in any thing morally or intellectually great, where language is not cultivated or improved, or floats in the wind—unknown to pen or press? Do arts and sciences anywhere advance, where language is not studied and cultivated? Is it not to it, that they owe their continued existence? and through it they stir up our world of literature? And who does not need it? The humblest as well as the most distinguished, the poor as well as the rich, cannot do without it. And what would the dumb give for the precious gift?—Yet, how few make its culture sufficiently a study?—the mass try to make themselves understood some way; the few only study to express themselves with correctness and effect. Alas! how many, in giving expression to their thoughts, draw upon their store of vocables in a way not greatly to the credit of family and school training? It is the few only, by careful self or aided study, that escape the contagion of incorrect speech or bungling language. Indeed, a great deal has yet to be done in cultivating and establishing a taste for polished language or a correct style of speaking. More skill and talent, more continuous efforts have to be made, ere the habit of correct speaking takes root in the mass.—Do we really wish to become more masters of this grand,—I might almost say—sole instrument for elevating our race—of that which makes the illustrious men; the past still living men to us,—of that by which their voices have not sunk with their lips, which became dust; of that by which their being is that not of ashes in the hollow urn; and of that through which the world's work will be carried on to time's end? If so let us be up and doing, studying its laws, and their correct use—more thoroughly—more practically than perhaps hitherto, and set the example to others.—Coming ages of living men will behold us, criticise our actions, and ourselves, and weigh us in the balance by what will be found recorded in our Depository of thoughts.—Let us not forget that this great manifestor of the human intellect does more than merely make known or record thoughts or abstractions. It is the real index of the human character; and all committed to it, receives a stereotype character. Is it not then our duty to do what honour we can to this our language-life,—to that by which we are working on and working out our work of time, and by which we are sending down the stream of ages, our thoughts and recorded actions,—to generations a knowledge of our character and deeds? How many ancient nations still live in their languages? and how much of what they said and did are with us as if things of our day? There, we see them exhibited in all their greatness or magnificence—their shining honours or dark disgrace. This view of language is certainly suggestive. It more than hints a lesson. It broadly implies a duty,—if we have any wish to be faithful to ourselves, and avoid the odium which future ages may attach to our day and generation.

But language is a valuable study for its own sake. It constitutes an ample domain of enjoyment. Speech is the most perfect and beautiful of all the creations or products of the human mind, considered merely as an instrument adapted to a certain use. To study the extreme delicacy of its structure, with what inimitable fidelity it records the nicest and most fugitive processes of thought and feeling, and gives them a permanence more imperishable than if their impression had been taken in iron or marble, and more commodious through the pen or press for deliberate and profitable examination, is an exercise of mind well worth prosecuting. But language has a vivifying power. Yes, there is life in language. The whole life of arts and sciences is centralized there; and to the objects and into the actualities of life the student has to be led. Every drop of this life has something precious in it—a vivifying and an unfolding energy; and the more of its stream he drinks in, the more sturdy will he become, and the more certain of ultimate success. He who has command of language, and understands the language of others, whatever way presented to him; holds in his hand the key of the temple of learning—man's intellectual treasure-house—a key that will open every lock, and give admittance to all the hidden chambers of its secret penetraia, that will thereby disclose to his enraptured gaze jewels more precious and lasing than Golconda yields, and gold more valuable than that of Australia.

JOHN BRUCE,
Inspector of Schools.

School-days of Eminent Men in Great Britain.

By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.

(Concluded from our last.)

CLXIV.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK AT THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

To the notices of eminent Carthusians, at page 105 of the present volume, we must append some further record of Havelock, who took so noble a part in suppressing the Revolt in India in 1857, and who so heroically rescued the garrison of Cawnpore, but, within a few days of his victory, sank from the severe effects of the climate and the war. His life was throughout an eventful career; strong religious principle underlaid his whole character, and he was emphatically pronounced by Lord Hardinge to be "every inch a soldier, every inch a Christian."

The late Henry Havelock was the son of William Havelock, the scion of an old family originally seated at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, where they are said to have settled in the time of King Alfred: local tradition derives their descent from Guthrum, the Danish chief (1)—the conquest of this part of the island by the Danes having been complete. Camden, in his *Britannia*, has the following incidental notice, which is thought to refer to the ancient and heroic lineage of our brave soldier:—

"And lastly Grimsby, which our Sabines, lovers of their own conceits, will have so called, from one Grime, a merchant, who brought up a little child of the Danist blood Royal, named Havelock, that was exposed, for which he is much talked of, as is also that Havelock, his pupil, who was first a scullion in the King's kitchen, but afterwards, for his eminent valour, had the honour to marry the King's daughter. He performed I know not what great exploits which, for certain, are fitter for tattling gossips in a winter night than a grave historian."

The tradition has been further handed down in the following quaint ballad:—

And in the nights of winter,
When the cold north winds blow,
And the long howling of the wolves
Is heard among the snow;

When the oldest cask is opened,
And the largest lamp is lit;
When the chestnuts glow in the embers,
And the kid turns on the spit;

When young and old in circle
Around the firebrands close;
When the girls are weaving baskets,
And the lads are shaping bows;

(1) Mr. John Marshman, in the Baptist Magazine, March, 1858.

When the good man mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the goodwife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;

With weeping and with laughter,
Still is the story told
How Havelock won a King's daughter,
In the brave days of old.

The deceased General was, however, content to know that his parents were English, and traced his lineage no higher than to an honest family which resided in Lincolnshire. William Havelock, his father, was born at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, made good his position at Sunderland, and then married Jane Carter, daughter of a conveyancer of that town. Henry, their illustrious son, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, near Sunderland, in 1795. When he was in his fifth year, his father immigrated to the south of England, and bought Ingress at Swanscombe, in Kent. In his sixth year, Henry was sent with his elder brother, William, (killed in the cavalry action at Rannugger, 1813,) as a parlour-boarder to a school at Dartford, kept by the Rev. J. Bradley, with whom he remained about three years. Courage and presence of mind are indicated in the incidents related of his childhood. He falls from a tree in Ingress Park, and is asked by his father whether he was not frightened? "No," is the reply; "I was thinking about the bird's eggs." He interferes in a fight, to secure fair play for a schoolfellow, and gets a black eye. Called to give an account of the disfigurement to his master, he is silent, and takes his thrashing like a man. He was already an earnest reader of all papers which came in his way relating to military affairs, and made himself familiar with the movements of Napoleon. His tendencies towards the profession of a soldier were so strongly evinced, that his mother apprehended disappointment of her project of educating him for the law.

In 1804 he left Mr. Bradley's school for the Charter-house, and was placed in the boarding-house of the Rev. Dr. Matthew Raine, then head-master. Here his intimate friends were Samuel Hinds, the son of a gentleman of fortune at Barbadoes; William Norris, afterwards Chief-Justice of Ceylon; and Julius Charles Harcourt, late Archdeacon of Sussex. Contemporary with Havelock were Dr. Connop Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's; Dr. Waddington, the Dean of Durham; George Grote, as Havelock writes to a friend, "the historian of Greece;" Archdeacon Hale, now Master of the Charter-house; the late Sir William Macnaghten, the able but unfortunate envoy at Cabul; the present Lord Panmure; Sir Charles Eastlake, P. R. A.; and Yates, the comedian.

The Rev. William Brock, in his *Sketch*, (2) describes Havelock's fear of God as neither doleful nor dismal in the least degree: he could cultivate that, and read Greek and Latin with any of his associates: "he could search the Scriptures and pray to God, and yet do anything that it was manly or virtuous to do, either in the playground or elsewhere. And there was nothing manly or virtuous that he was not all the more ready to do because in simplicity and godly sincerity he walked with God. As with so many others, the religious impressions of Havelock were traceable to the influence and efforts of his mother when he was a little boy. It was her custom to assemble her children for reading the Scriptures and prayer in her own room. Henry was always of the party whenever he was at home, and in course of time he was expected to take the reading, which he generally did. It impressed him; and under these pleasant circumstances he knew, like Timothy, the Holy Scriptures from a child."

Under Dr. Raine, Havelock mastered the Greek and Latin classics, and throughout his after-life, as opportunity offered, he took great delight in keeping up his acquaintance with the great models of antiquity, the effect of which may be traced in the perspicuity and vigour of his own style. In 1811, Havelock reached the sixth form; in August, the learned and accomplished Dr. Raine died, and was succeeded by Dr. Russell; in December following, Havelock quitted the Charter-house. (3)

(2) A Biographical Sketch of Sir Henry Havelock, K. C. B. By the Rev. William Brock. Third Edition. 1858.

(3) He was one of the most quiet boys in the school. At the recent meeting of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, Mr. Gladstone remarked that Havelock's case disproved the vulgar notion that there is a natural antagonism between corporeal and mental excellence, and that those who are fond of manly sports are rarely good scholars. Thus, Havelock, when at the Charter-house, "used to stand looking on while others played, and his general meditative manner procured for him the

Havelock had now a profession to choose, and he was advised to enter as a student at one of the inns of court, with the view of preparing for the law. In 1814, accordingly, he became a pupil of the celebrated special pleader, Chitty, and there formed an intimacy with his fellow-student, afterwards Sir Thomas Talfourd. Mr. Marshman relates, such was their congeniality of habits, that when they left the chambers of Chitty, they beguiled many an hour in walking on Westminster Bridge; "but their conversation was of other matters than the pleas of the Crown, and turned much oftener on the beauties of poetry than upon the contents of musty parchments. Havelock used to observe in after-life that the last time they took their stroll on the bridge, when he was about to embrace the military profession, Talfourd noticed the placid progress of the stream under the arches, and repeated with ecstasy that line of Wordsworth—

"The river glideth at its own sweet will."

But the law was not the sphere for a man of Havelock's temperament. The tastes of his family were military: his brother William, described by Napier as "one of the most chivalrous officers in the service" during the Peninsular war, obtained for Henry a commission, in 1815.

"Under these circumstances," says the Rev. Mr. Brook, "Havelock's destination in life was changed and definitively fixed. He saw an opportunity of making his way honorably, of which, through the reverses in his family fortunes, he felt bound to take advantage; and having no scruples about the compatibility of war with Christianity, he became a soldier. He exchanged the pen for the sword. Instead of giving himself up to Blackstone, he took up Vattel for careful study. When he would have had to devote attention to 'cases,' he came to write 'despatches.' For a Generalship rather than for a Judgeship was he henceforward a competitor. His fellow-student at special pleading rose to be Mr. Justice Talfourd, of the Common Pleas. He rose to be gazetted as Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow." (5)

He had resolved to go to India, whither he proceeded in 1823; here he was soon recognised as a man who would do what was right, and feared nothing. Havelock was accustomed to regard his transference to India as the most critical epoch of his existence; and the reason is thus recorded in his own memoranda—in which he is never mentioned but in the third person:—

"A far more important event, as regarded the interests of the writer ought to have been recorded whilst narrating the events of 1823, for it was while he was sailing across the wide Atlantic towards Bengal that the spirit of God came to him with its offers of peace and mandate of love, which, though for some time resisted, were received, and at length prevailed. There was wrought that great change in his soul which has been productive of unspeakable advantage to him in time, and he trusts has secured him happiness through eternity.

Educate your children near Home.

So much has been said and written upon the education of the young, as to make it evident to my mind, that there can be no higher nor more solemn charge, than to preside over the development of immortal powers. And yet, notwithstanding the sacredness of the trust, and the sad effects resulting from its betrayal or neglect, it is amazing with how little consideration parents send their sons and daughters to distant schools, simply perhaps because recommended by strangers, as the most popular and flourishing, and as being supported by the rich and influential. How many parents have taken their children from institutions which were worthy of trust and patronage and where their young minds and hearts were slowly, yet safely opening and expanding, under the best and purest of influences, and have conveyed them to genteel and fashionable boarding-schools, that they might be sacrificed at

name of 'Philosopher,' subsequently diminished to 'Old Philos—yet,' added Mr Gladstone, "he is now distinguishing himself by a temper, a courage, an activity, a zeal, a consistency, and a dogged and dauntless resolution, equal at least to any that England has produced this century."

(4) "Not to be overlooked," says the Rev. Mr. Brook, "is the memorable death of the two men so many years afterwards; the one on the bench at Stafford, whilst right eloquently pleading for greater sympathy between rich and poor, the other in camp at Lucknow, exhausted by his exertions for relieving helpless women and children from disgrace and death."—*Biographical Sketch*, page 17.

the shrine of fashion; or that they might obtain a few vain and useless accomplishments, at the expense of artlessness and simplicity, of true mental improvement and moral rectitude. No wonder therefore that we hear the giddy young maid in her early teens, soliloquizing in this manner: "If I go to some large city, and receive a 'degree,' in some distinguished Seminary, I may not gain more knowledge, but I shall gain what is of more importance, distinction in the eyes of my associates, and my manners will become more refined by mingling with the higher circles of society."

Oh! ye mothers of a Christian land, one would think that you must shudder at these outburst of girlish folly and vanity, and place the buckler of motherly sway between your darlings and the allurements of that vain world for which they are longing. But alas! instead of this, the fond mother too often hails these intimations as the beginnings of an aspiring ambition, and, persuading herself that she ought to sacrifice every selfish consideration for the well-being of her children, sends them away from home into untried scenes, to be nourished in the bosom of mercenary strangers. In the meantime the instructors who have been setting the germs of knowledge in the youthful mind, are repaid with neglect and unthankfulness, and deprived of the reward of their tender cares. They have implanted the seeds, that others may gather the fruits, or perchance, by pernicious precepts, wither the fresh hopes of youth. When from a love of novelty, an appetite for eminence and superiority, a haughty pride, or a weak indulgence to the uneasiness or perverseness of youth, parents withdraw their patronage from institutions whose claims to confidence and support have been fully confirmed, they perhaps strike a death-blow at the very root of noble enterprize, and palsy the powers of an ardent and generous mind:

"A pebble on the streamlet scant,
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew-drop on the tiny plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever."

The farmer, when he prepares the rugged soil for the admission of the tender plant, and watches its progress from day to day, is even then rewarded by a foretaste of the matured fruitage. But tell him, that he is only to enjoy the early blossoms of the grain and fruit; that another will garner up the golden harvest, and sit in the shade of the vine his hand has trained and cultivated; will not his arm lose its vigor, the hopes of his energetic mind become prostrated, and the honest God-like principle of exertion be wholly destroyed? Think you then that they, who work and toil in the weedy stubborn soil of the intellectual field, need less encouragement to give them faith and vigor in the tiresome task? What indeed in physical toil, compared with the intense mental exertions put forth by the conscientious faithful teacher?

Think of these things then parents, and guardians of youth, and cheerfully give your aid, sympathies and counsel to the deserving instructors of your children.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education*.

"Etre et Paraitre."

Did you ever in visiting a school feel sure that from the moment you entered it every thing was out of its usual course on account of your presence? Have you not sometimes been conscious that both teacher and pupil were acting a part, and that the school was very different when strangers were not present? There is something in the air of the room and the tone of everything said and done, which reveals to one who is in the habit of visiting schools, that the usual order is reversed, and the spirit which commonly rules is suppressed. Only certain classes are called up, and only certain scholars are called on, to recite, and there is an appearance of promptness and accuracy on the surface, which you have no hesitation in saying to yourself, behes the true character of the school. The teacher, you are convinced, is more particular in enforcing order, and the pupil, as you think you can detect, is laughing in his sleeve at the way things are going. Any teacher knows that it is quite possible, whenever it may be desirable, to make a class appear well by a skillful selection and distribution of questions, or by an adroit change of tactics. I have heard a teacher boast that he could always make a visitor believe his school to be well-behaved and well-taught by the way he managed when any one was present. Is it not infinitely better policy, to say nothing of principle, to let the school appear *always* just as it really is, than to attempt to deceive by meretricious virtues? Indeed, nobody whose good opinion is worth any thing, is deceived by such assumed excellences. We all know that it is unreasonable to ex-

pect a class or a school always to make a fine show, and why not let them present to any one's inspection, the truth without apology on the one hand, and without falsehood on the other hand? To do any thing else betrays at once weakness and unfaithfulness, and the moral influence of such a course on the school can not be otherwise than disastrous. What can one do who is asked "to make some remarks" at the close of such a school? Expose the trick and say what your indignation prompts? That will hardly do for a visitor, especially if he be an unofficial one. The safer way would be to leave just before the time for making remarks comes, and shake off the dust from your feet as a testimony against such dishonesty.—*Connecticut Common School Journal.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



ANNEXATION OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 12th instant,

1. To annex to the School Municipality of Grande-Rivière, in the County of Gaspé, the whole of that portion of the School Municipality of Percé extending from the stream known as *Ruisseau-a-Lapierre* to the seigniorial line of the said Municipality of Grande-Rivière.

2. To annex to the above mentioned School Municipality of Grande-Rivière the whole of that portion of the School Municipality of Pabos, extending from the eastern boundary line of the said Municipality of Grande-Rivière to the bridge of the little Pabos River.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 4th instant, to approve of the following appointments, viz:—
County of Montmorency.—Laval: Mr. Magloire Boucher to be School Commissioner.

County of Quebec.—St. Dunstan. Rev. Hyacinthe Gagnon, Priest, and Messrs. Joseph Pepin and Stephen O'Neil to be School Trustees.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 12th instant, to approve of the following appointments of School Commissioners:—

County of Temiscouata.—Village of St. Edward: Joseph Eusébe Hudon and Thomas Jarvis, Esquires.

And on the 15th instant:—

County of Ottawa.—Low: Messrs. Martin Kiely, John Egau, John Fields, Thomas Havron, and Martin O'Malley.

CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Miss Mary Jane Doherty obtained, in 1861, a Model School diploma. Messrs. Henri Filteau and James Ryan, and Misses Marie Céline Fournier and Clorinde Bétand, obtained in 1861 Elementary diplomas.

F. X. VALADE,
Secretary.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Messrs. Tay Edwards, John Edwards, Andrew Leandrie, Robert L. Fosgurg, Edward Rivard, and Misses Mary McGibbon, Janet McGibbon, Elizabeth Canfield and Elizabeth P. Parker obtained, in December last, diploma for teaching in Elementary Schools.

A. N. RENNIE,
Secretary.

OTTAWA BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Mr. Bolton McGrath, on the 5th instant, obtained a diploma for teaching in Academies.

Misses Johanna Bourke, Clarissa C. D. Draper, Mary Merriman and Emily A. Kendall, on the 10th inst., obtained Elementary diplomas.

JOHN R. WOONS,
Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donation:

From M. l'abbé H. Verreau, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School: *Traité des réactifs.* By A. Payen and A. Chevalier, 2 vols.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA) FEBRUARY, 1862.

The School Tax.

The time is passed when this tax was in Lower Canada imposed with difficulty and paid with regret. It is true there are still a few municipalities in which it is not levied,—the inhabitants still adhering to the system of voluntary contributions; but in general the people willingly assess themselves to support the schools, and in some localities more than double the rate fixed by the school Law is cheerfully paid.

Our readers know that under the law as now in force, the annual assessment is not limited, but may be carried to any desired amount, and collected at any time during the year. Special assessments for the payment of debts may also be levied at any time with the authorization of the Superintendent of Education. Those municipalities whose annual grants may be diminished in consequence of the changes due to the census, will have to resort to the means last indicated should deficits exist in their finances. With regard to the reduction in the grants, we may say that in very few instances will it exceed a hundred dollars, while the average will only amount to about thirty or forty dollars; these sums,—reduced to figures so inconsiderable when distributed among the rate-payers—will be readily made up in the present favorable dispositions of the people. If, at first sight, this reduction in the usual subventions appear discouraging to the rate-payers of any among the municipalities unfavorably affected, let it be borne in mind that for several years past many localities received grants quite out of proportion with their constantly increasing population, while their schools could only be maintained through great exertions on their part. In justice to the numerous class last mentioned, the Government saw fit to remedy this anomalous state of things without delay; this of course could only be effected by adopting the census as the basis for the apportionment of grants, as the law directs.

Sixteenth Conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

This conference was held on the 30th January last.

Mr. Dostaler lectured on the beauty and grandeur of mathematics.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau made some remarks on the expediency of reforms in Elementary teaching, and advised teachers to give *Object lessons*, which were sure both to instruct and please pupils. He also strongly recommended the importance of teaching mental arithmetic.

A discussion then took place on the following question.—“Is the mutual system advantageous when the class taught numbers more than twenty scholars?”

Messrs. Gauvreau, Archambault and Boudrias spoke in the affirmative, from their own experience. Mr. Verreau demonstrated all the advantages of this system of teaching, as also its inconveniences, and pointed out the means by which these may be obviated.

Hon. Mr. Loranger, member of the Council of Public Instruction, being invited by the President of the Association to address the meeting, did so in his usual happy style, drawing a vivid picture of the great benefits which public instruction had conferred upon the country.

On motion of Mr. Boudrias, seconded by Mr. Dostaler, Mr. U. B. Archambault was appointed a Delegate to the next conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Laval Normal School at Quebec.

After some explanations Mr. Boudrias moved, seconded by Mr. L. A. Auger, that a committee be appointed to devise means for securing a more general attendance of teachers at the conferences of the Association. The motion having been agreed to, the committee was organized as follows: Rev. Principal Verreau, and Messrs. U. B. Archambault, L. A. Auger, D. Boudrias, F. X. Desplaines, G. T. Dostaler, M. Emond, F. X. Héту, P. H. St. Hilaire, and J. Paradis; with power to add to their number.

It was then unanimously resolved on motion of Mr. U. B. Archambault, seconded by Mr. J. A. Auger, that the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and Hon. T. J. J. Loranger for their kind assistance at the meeting, and especially for the advice and the encouragement they had given the Association.

The following subject will be discussed at next meeting.—“What is the best system for teaching? Is it the individual, monitorial, mutual, or simultaneous, and should these different systems be used independently or combined?”

Reports of School Inspectors, for 1859 and 1860.

Inspector BÉCHARD'S Report for 1860.

(Continued from our December number.)

Mr. Béchard says in his second Report that he was happy to notice some progress in the Gaspé District of Inspection during the year 1860, and that a new era seemed to have dawned for education in that distant part of the country, as the following summary of the results will show:—Several schools were opened during the year; several new localities were erected into school municipalities; a much larger number of children attended the schools; greater sums were paid by the ratepayers; the assessment, formerly so unpopular, was levied in seven municipalities; more eligible candidates for the office of secretary-treasurer were appointed in certain places, where an improvement in this respect was much needed, and security was given by a number of these functionaries; uncertified teachers, illiterate and not unimpeachable in their morals, were superseded by the appointment of others more competent and worthy of recommendation. Such in substance was the progress made during the year,—a progress that will be more apparent when compared with results obtained in preceding years.

There were 12 municipalities in this District of Inspection in 1859: this number increased to 17 in 1860,—with 18 teachers, male and female, against 11 in 1859. Of these 6 had diplomas—2 for Model Schools and 4 Elementary. In 1859, the number of children attending school was 156 only, it had increased, in 1860, to 731—difference in favor of latter period, 575. In the branches taught, there was also a marked progress; and the improvement in the finances of the municipalities was still greater. Against \$1134.73, contributed in 1859 by the ratepayers, the amount, in 1860, was \$1495.97—increase \$361.24. There were just grounds

for anticipating a further augmentation under this head in 1861, as the collection of assessments would be made in several municipalities with less difficulty and probably without any legal prosecutions.

The difficulties mentioned in the last Report as retarding the advance of education during previous years, still operated in the same manner, although many obstacles had since been overcome. A serious drawback, commented upon in that Report, was the want of uniformity in the books used in the schools; but happily this will soon be remedied, as the Council of Public Instruction has prescribed the text-books which shall be exclusively used in public schools; before the Report was published Mr. B. had already been informed by an official communication from the Superintendent of Education that measures had been adopted by the Council for securing a series of uniform Readers adapted to the wants of the country—a course which he thinks will be attended with the most beneficial results.

The opposition to the assessment was not so strong as it had been twelve months before, although it was still manifested in some municipalities with continued energy. All impediments would however soon disappear; in a few years the inhabitants of Gaspé would be able to appreciate the importance of education; the school, which had hitherto been wanting, was the only means by which they might hope to attain the position which they should occupy among their fellow-countrymen. The following municipalities are noticed separately in the Report:—

1. *Newport*.—This locality, formerly a part of Pabos, was constituted a school municipality last autumn; it had but one district and one school. This school had been taught successfully by Mr. Léandre Dagneault, of St. Michel, who was provided with a diploma, and under whose management the pupils had made rapid progress. This teacher had retired some weeks before the Inspector's last visit, and Mr. Adolphe Magnan, a pupil-teacher of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Béchard had every reason to believe that Mr. M. would successfully continue the work so well commenced by the former teacher. School affairs had suffered from the want of a good understanding between the Commissioners of this municipality; but since the late elections things had been better managed under the control of the Chairman, Mr. Philippe Hanon, who was actuated by a proper spirit. The inhabitants, with few exceptions, paid the rates most willingly, and though they were poor, would tax themselves to the utmost rather than forego the benefits conferred by the school. It was expected that they would soon be in a position to raise the necessary means to build a school-house. The school had hitherto been kept in a house rented for the purpose.

2. *Pabos*.—There were two schools in this municipality, one in each district; that situated at Grand Pabos, and which had been conducted by Mr. Joseph Barrette, was kept by Mr. Joseph Foucault, a pupil of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, holding an Elementary diploma. [He obtained a Model School diploma a few months after Mr. B.'s Report had been made.]

This teacher, under whose management the school had been placed in a very satisfactory position, was active in the discharge of his duties, and teaching was a vocation for which he was very well fitted; his behaviour was exemplary, and he was in every respect an honor to the Institution that had trained him. The other school, situated at Little Pabos, was kept by Mr. Louis Ruel, of St. Gervais, who had a few months since obtained an Elementary diploma. This school was greatly inferior to the last.

The Commissioners of Pabos were well disposed, and their secretary-treasurer, Mr. Thomas Rémon, discharged the duties of his office with all the ability and punctuality that could be desired. The collection of the assessment which had been formerly attend-

ed with so much trouble, was now effected without any complaint being made by the ratepayers. The arrears in 1860 amounted to a trifle compared with those of former years. The legal proceedings instituted against delinquents in 1859, and the prompt assistance given by Capt. Fortin to the officers of Justice had produced the best effect: no one dared openly resist the law.

3. *Grande Rivière*.—This municipality contained two districts, No. One on the eastern side of the river, No. Two on the western. The school in the first district had been, up to the 1st June last, taught by Mr. Tresslé Côté, a pupil of the Laval Normal School now engaged in teaching at the village of Percé. No. One had been taught since the 1st Oct. by Mr. Léandre Dagneault, formerly of Newport. In the interval from June to October, Mr. Béchard had himself taken charge of this school lest the pupils should forget during so long a vacation, any part of what they had learned. In the course of these three months the school had been honored with a visit from a sincere friend to the cause of public instruction—Mr. J. C. Taché, K. L. H. School No. Two had been taught five years by Mr. Thomas Tremblay, of Eboulements, *Côte du Nord*. [Mr. T. was appointed Inspector last autumn.] This school was unquestionably one of the best in the Inspection district. The teacher had a superior method of teaching; and his assiduity, regularity and application were deserving of the greatest praise. He had moreover the talent, but too seldom met with, of winning the love and respect of his scholars, and of securing their obedience without having recourse to corporal punishments, which brutalize children instead of making them better. Several of his pupils were capable of conducting an elementary school,—a result due to the Lancasterian system adopted by Mr. Tremblay, through which they acquired the method of teaching at the same time that they pursued their own studies. The school was attended by 60 pupils and the examinations were most satisfactory.

The Commissioners of *Grande-Rivière*, who freely availed themselves of the valuable assistance of their chairman, Rev. Mr. Desjardins, the *curé*, fulfilled their duties conformably to the requirements of the law. The ratepayers paid the taxes so promptly that not a single suit was brought against them; and nothing was due in the shape of arrears. The accounts were also in perfect order.

1. *Percé*.—Here some progress had also been made. Owing to the energy and firmness displayed by the chairman of the Commissioners, Rev. Ed. Guilmet, the *curé*, the assessment was levied in this parish, which at one time was the very stronghold of the opponents of taxation. The rates paid amounted to nearly \$500, and legal proceedings were instituted against 15 of the most obstinate among those who opposed the tax. The Inspector reports that Mr. Robin, a wealthy trader of the place, deserves great praise for the alacrity with which he paid his share of the assessment, amounting to about \$134. He had offered a vigorous opposition during the year preceding, but on this occasion was one of the first to pay, and his example was not without influence on the fishermen generally. There were 4 schools in operation in this municipality. No. One, at the village, had been kept until about the middle of last summer by Mr. Elzéar Dagneault; it had been indifferently attended, as at that time efforts were made to enforce the assessment, and as prosecutions were threatened, parents kept their children at home, thinking this would save them from the obligations imposed by the law. Under such circumstances much progress could not be expected. This school, having been closed for some time, was reopened under the management of Mr. Tresslé Côté, heretofore of *Grande-Rivière*, who appeared to enjoy the esteem of both parents and pupils, and whose success was greater than at the last mentioned place. It was now regularly attended. The school in district No. Two, or Irishtown, was still kept by Mr. Michael Furlong; the progress was slight, this teacher having no diploma and the school not being well attended. At some distance

from this place, on the sea-side, is Cap-Blanc, a newly formed district. Here the Commissioners intended to put up a school-house as soon as they had the means,—a part of the necessary timber being already on the spot. At Beau-Fils Cove, another district nearly 4 miles distant from the last, the school-house was nearly finished, and a teacher would soon be engaged. The school at Cap-des-Espoirs Cove, District No. Three, was kept by M. P. J. Bisson, under whose management it had continued during three years; there was little order observed in this school, as Mr. Béchard had had occasion to remark during former visits; and the pupils appeared to be under no restraint, still, as far as English was taught, the progress was pretty fair. But, adds the Report, few parents of French origin sent their children to this school, as Mr. Bisson did not teach French, although the Inspector had advised him to teach it. Mr. Bisson had no diploma.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books and Publications.

SKETCHES OF CELEBRATED CANADIANS and persons connected with Canada By Morgan Published by Hunter & Rose, Quebec.—1 vol, 8vo., 779 pp. Price in boards \$2.

We are informed by the *Canadien* that the author is a young gentleman who holds a situation in one of the Departments of the Government, and who instead of wasting the time that can be spared from his duties in idle pleasure or dissipation as so many young men unfortunately do, thus usefully turns it to account. Most of the sketches of the public men of the time appear to have been taken from the *Canadian News* of London, for which paper, we believe, they were originally written by a gifted journalist of Western Canada. If our suspicions are well grounded, there must exist a perfect understanding between the author and the publisher of the London journal, as we perceive the latter has accepted an agency for the sale of the work. A few of the biographies, as for instance those of Messrs. Angers, Gingras, Holmes, and Demers, are borrowed from our own columns. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the omission of many contemporary men of note, and also at the injustice done to several prominent characters of the earlier times of the colony who have been either passed over in silence, or have not received that attention which their importance seems to have required. The work has, however, the merit of being the first of the kind published in the Province, in the English language, and Mr. Morgan deserves credit for undertaking a task which, we own, required some moral courage on his part, in this he has acquitted himself in a way that at all events shows he was not influenced by religious or national bias in the choice of his materials.

A FEW MONTHS IN THE EAST, or a Glance of the Red, the Deal and the Black Seas by a *Canadien*. 1 vol. 8vo.; 181 pp.; with 4 plates by W. A. Little, of Montreal.

Mr. James Bell Forsyth, the author of this interesting little work, is eminently a practical man, it has been his aim to show that with the great facilities modern improvements have placed within reach of every traveller, a voyage to the East may be accomplished with comparative ease and safety. Although the subject of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land has furnished employment to many of the most eloquent pens of Europe, we doubt not that every Canadian will derive much pleasure from the perusal of this instructive little book, in which the impressions of the writer are vividly depicted.

LES SOIRÉES CANADIENNES.—December 1861, and January 1862. Quebec. The numbers which complete the first volume and bring it up to 476 pages, contain the conclusion of Mr. l'abbé Ferland's wanderings on the interesting and almost unknown shores of Gaspé. This periodical is exclusively supported by native talent,—the reservation in the prospectus, that any deficiency in this respect might be supplied by a reproduction of essays already published having proved quite unnecessary. The subscription is only one dollar per annum.

L'ENNEMI L'ENNEMI! Par un Carabinier. Published by Léger Brousseau, Quebec, 1862.—8vo. 38 pp.

The author of this pamphlet deals vigorously with the question of the military organization of Canada. The militia law is severely criticized, and many suggestions are thrown out,—among which we notice several relating to the formation of a military academy.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—An academy designed to prepare young men for entering upon a classical course, and founded by Mr. Faucher, *curé*, has been in operation successfully for several years at Lotbinière. A goodly number of youths had availed themselves of the advantages offered by this institution, and had afterward brilliantly terminated their studies at the colleges of Quebec and Nicolet.

—The pupils of the Laval Normal School have commenced drilling in the great hall of the University, under the instruction of Mr. Suzor; those of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, who have been doing the same thing for some time past, form part of the Montreal Regiment of Chasseurs. No gymnastic exercise can be better to give a healthy development to the human figure than a thorough course of military training.

—We learn that Mr. Cherrier, member of the Council of Public Instruction, has just donated a large piece of land, situated in rear of Côteau Barron, as a site for an asylum for the deaf and dumb. As soon as a suitable building shall have been constructed, the institution now conducted by the *Seurs de la Providence* will be removed thereto. All who take any interest in the welfare of this unfortunate class,—alas! so numerous,—will know how to appreciate this generosity.

—The income of a Chinese schoolmaster depends on the number of his pupils, but they must not exceed 20. Every boy is bound to give his teacher annually the following articles: Rice, 50 lbs, for extra provisions, 300; lamp oil, 1 catty (1½ lb.); lard, 1 catty; salt, 1 catty. tea, 1 catty; and besides, a sum of from \$1.25 to \$4.00, according to the boy's age and ability.—*All the year Round*.

—With the commencement of winter schools there is a revival of "spelling matches." A gentleman in Spencertown, N. Y., writes: "We held our spelling match on Monday, December 9th, as I designed. Twenty-eight spellers contended for the prize, which was Webster's Dictionary, pictorial edition, unabridged. All but two of the spellers were silenced in an hour and a half. These were two girls, one eleven and the other fourteen years of age. They continued the contest for nearly an hour longer, on words the most difficult to be spelled, till the audience became so wrought upon that they proposed to buy a second dictionary, and thus end the contest. The money for the purpose was raised on the spot."—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Two seats are now vacant in the French Academy—those of Father Lacordaire and Scribe. Lacordaire, as our readers know, had shortly before his death been elected in the room of de Tocqueville. Among the numerous candidates that aspire to the much coveted honors it is thought that Mr. de Carné and the Prince de Broglie, will have the greatest chances of success; both are of the Lacordaire school of philosophy and known in the political and literary world,—the father of the latter, the Duke de Broglie, already holds a place in the famed assembly.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Medicine, Dr. Réveil read a paper "On the Necessity of Preventing Perfumers from Selling Poisonous or Dangerous Articles," which should be exclusively left to the responsibility of regular chemists, and not sold without a physician's prescription. "To show the danger there is in allowing the unchecked sale of certain compounds," he said, "I need but state that arsenic, the acid nitrate of mercury, tartar emetic, cantharides, colchicum, and potassa caustica, form part of their ingredients. The kind of soap called lettuce-soap, which is sold with the announcement that it has been acknowledged by the Academy, does not contain the slightest trace of lettuce. This and other soaps are all colored green by the sesquioxide of chromium, or of a rose color by the bi-sulphuret of mercury, known as vermilion. Some, which are cheaper, contain 30 per cent. of insoluble matter, such as lime or plaster; while others contain animal nitrogenous matter, which, having escaped the process of saponification, emit a bad smell when its solution is left exposed to the air. The various toilet vinegars are so far noxious that, being applied to the skin still impregnated with soap and water, they give rise to a decomposition, in consequence of which the fatty acids of soaps, being insoluble in water, are not removed by washing, become rancid, and cause a chronic inflammation of the skin. The preparations employed for hair-dye under the pompous names of 'African water,' 'Florida water,' &c., all contain nitrate of silver, sulphur, oxide and acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, and other noxious substances. All cosmetics for removing hairs or freckles are dangerous; the *lait antipélorique*, for instance, contains corrosive sublimate and oxyd of lead. Were a chemist to deliver such a remedy to a customer without a regular prescription, he would be liable to a fine of 6000 f."

Dr. Réveil concluded by expressing his regret that certain physicians should so far forget their own dignity as to lend the support of their names to such noxious inventions.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Proposed Statues of distinguished men.—In France as well as among every civilized people homage to distinguished men has always been in high esteem. Every city and town aspires to the honor of having given birth to some great man, and insists on erecting his statue. This ambition, very honorable without doubt, may be carried too far. In France, at least, it often selects for its objects questionable celebrities. This was especially true some ten years since, when the public attention was directed to *military glory*. Of late years, there has been a happy reaction. We begin to understand that the science which invigorates is better than the art which kills, and that it is possible to render service to humanity otherwise than by shedding human blood.

While Lorraine erected statues to Mathieu de Dombasle, the agriculturist, and to the historian Dom Calmet; and Alsace to the poets Pfeffel and Andrieux, and is about to erect one to the chemist Gerhardt, the city of Sens contemplates erecting one to the chemist Thénard. The *Société Zoologique d'Acclimatation* has set on foot a subscription to erect two statues; one to the celebrated naturalist Daubenton, the master of Haüy; the other to Parmentier, at once a chemist and a naturalist, one of whose principal merits consisted in having introduced the potatoe into France. The following brief biographical sketches of these two distinguished men may not be without present interest:

Daubenton was born at Montbard, May 29, 1716. About the year 1742, Buffon called him to Paris as demonstrator in the cabinet of natural history, and associated him afterwards in his own labors. Although we cannot know what part of these works was performed by him, we well know that Buffon was indebted to him for a considerable part of his fame; and it is said with reason that without Daubenton, Buffon would not have been able to accomplish his work; while without Buffon, Daubenton would have been able to compose his useful works.

The mind of Daubenton was directed towards useful and practical objects, and he was early engaged in acclimation: to him we owe the only important applications of zoology to practical life which were made in France in the 18th century; the improvement of the varieties of sheep by a series of experiments worthy to be used as models for all parts of this kind, also the acclimation of fine-wooled sheep from Spain, previously attempted without success. He began his experiments of this kind in 1766 and continued them until his death in 1799. He consumed his fortune in this enterprise, but success crowned his efforts. In 1794 the National Convention directed a republication of his work on the improvement of sheep, a work which has been translated into the principal languages of Europe.

Daubenton was ever a lover of plants. In 1797, by order of the Executive Directory, he drew up a plan for the embellishment of the garden of Luxembourg, which he called the "*Grove of all the months*." This plan consisted in uniting in separate groups the shrubs which flower in the same months; this is a kind of floral zodiac which has been more or less realized to the present time. This savant was the real founder of the Cabinet of Natural History of the *Jardin des Plantes*, which originally contained little else than a collection of shells, and which served afterwards to amuse the early years of Louis XV. Many of the specimens still bear the marks of the caprice of the royal infant. By the care of Daubenton this cabinet in a few years entirely changed its appearance. Minerals, fruits, woods, and shells were gathered from all parts of the world. Then also were discovered and perfected the means of preserving all parts of organized bodies. A complete description and catalogue of the Museum was also then begun.

Cuvier tells us that Daubenton was the first who applied the knowledge of comparative anatomy to the determination of fossil species. He was moreover the means of introducing to science that great naturalist, Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, upon the recommendation of Haüy. It is worthy of remark that Daubenton was initiated into science by Buffon, Etienne Geoffroy by Daubenton, and Cuvier by Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. Three of these great naturalists have their statues: Daubenton alone awaits his. In 1778 Daubenton occupied the chair of General Zoology at the College of France. In 1793 he delivered a course of lectures upon rural economy at the veterinary school at Alfort. In 1793, he was called to the chair of Mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History. In 1795 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. Elected member of the Senate, he was struck with apoplexy the first time he appeared in that assembly, and expired Dec. 31, 1799, at the age of 84 years.

Parmentier devoted 40 years of his life to advocating the use of the potatoe, in opposition to a general prejudice that it was only suitable to be used as food for pigs. We will not mention the numerous well-known and frequently repeated anecdotes which pertain to this part of the labors of Parmentier, who is so popular in France, where they frequently give the name of *Parmentière* to the precious tuber of *solanum tuberosum*. He also studied all those vegetables which appear useful for food. After wheat, maize and the chestnut, he analyzed the stems and the roots of a great number of vegetables. Chemistry, physics, botany and vegetable physiology were all by turns placed under contribution by him, as well for researches upon alimentary

substances as for making them most useful. By improving the grinding of wheat, he was enabled to extract a greater amount of flour, the bread became better, more nutritious and more savory. The art of the baker was also studied by this indefatigable philanthropist. His works upon the art of grinding wheat and of making bread were of such importance that Cuvier said: "Perhaps Parmentier has rendered no less service by making known improved processes of grinding flour and baking, than by extending the culture of the potato."

Parmentier was born in 1737, at Montdidier, and died in 1813. He passed through the wars of the Republic and of the Empire in the capacity of military apothecary. Afterwards he was Apothecary in Chief of the Hospitals.—(*Silliman's Journal of Science*)

— The last of the sons of the celebrated Naturalist Audubon, died at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, on Friday last. The widow of the elder Audubon survives at the age of 87 years, and still resides on the spot now surrounded by the city which was a wilderness when she and her husband settled here as far back as 1833. This last son inherited much of the taste and talent of his father, and was engaged in bringing out a new edition of the Birds of America, when arrested by the hand of death.—*N. Y. Observer*, Feb. 27.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

British Colonies and Dependencies—The following is an extract from an Address of the Chairman of the Society of Arts, Nov. 30, 1861:—

"The aggregate population of our colonies and dependencies is there stated at 195,000,000; their import and export trade at £176,000,000, their revenue at £44,000,000; and the amount of their imports from the mother country at £46,000,000, being nearly one-third of our total exports to all countries.

The most remarkable characteristic of our recent colonial history, is the rapid growth of those valuable possessions from infancy to manhood; from settlements, ruled by an administrative department in the mother country, to commonwealths, possessing native legislatures, and entrusted with the organization of their executive governments.

Their growth in population, trade and material wealth, has but few parallels. Thus, in South Africa the exports of wool has increased from six millions of pounds in 1851, to 24 millions in 1859; and of wine, from 250,000 gallons in 1852, to nearly 800,000 in 1859.

In North America our colonial population has increased from 2; millions in 1851, to 4 millions in 1859, and the imports from a sum less than 5 millions in 1850, to more than 9 millions in 1859.

On the western shores of North America, a province known as British Columbia has recently started into existence, and bids fair at no distant day to rival Australia. The gold fields of British Columbia will assuredly attract an active, energetic population, whilst its position on the shores of the Pacific must confer on the colony great importance as a naval station.

The noble Earl who presided with so much ability at the last anniversary dinner of the Society, mentioned, on that occasion, as a fact within his own knowledge, that between the year 1847, when he went to Canada as Governor-General of the North American Provinces, and 1855, when he left the country, the revenue and trade of those provinces had quadrupled.

In Australia the population has more than doubled in ten years, whilst the aggregate revenue has risen from a million and a quarter to six millions a year, and the imports and exports have increased from eight millions in 1850, to 47 millions in 1858; and it is computed that the gold obtained from Australia in ten years, has exceeded in value one hundred millions sterling.

Our colonies and dependencies, including India, will be well represented at the forthcoming Exhibition, as all, with the exception of the Cape, have entered with ardour into the industrial and artistic rivalry which the undertaking has enlisted.

— *Railways of the World.*—There are 31,800 miles of railroads in the United States, of which there are 20,688.51 in the free and but 11,111.43 in the slave States. The total cost of the entire lines has been \$1,192,303,015. Last year there were only 631 miles built, against a previous annual average of 2,000 miles. But although the construction of roads decreased, the traffic on all the northern roads was greater than in any previous year. The condition of our railroads is favorable at present.

The length of railways in operation in Great Britain and Ireland is 10,750 miles, 300 miles of which were built last year. Their entire cost of construction amounts to £355,600,000 (about \$1,775,000,000). There are 5,801 locomotives, 15,076 passenger carriages and 180,574 freight cars used on these railways. Last year they carried 163,435,678 passengers, 60,000,000 tons of minerals, and 20,500,000 of general merchandise.

France has 6,147 miles of railway, worked by 3,000 locomotives; 3,500 miles of new lines are being constructed. Total cost of completed lines \$922,200,000.

Prussia has 3,162 miles in operation; Austria 3,165 miles; the other German States have 3,239 miles; Spain has 1,450 miles; Italy, 1,350; Rome, 50; Russia, 1,289; Denmark, 262; Norway, 63; Sweden, 288; Belgium, 965; Holland, 308; Switzerland, 600; Portugal, 80; Turkey, 80; Egypt, 204.

In the British colonies, there are 1,408 in the East Indies; Canada, 1,826; New Brunswick, 175; Nova Scotia, 99; Victoria, 183; New South Wales, 125; Cape of Good Hope, 28. Making a total of 14,277 miles in operation in the British Empire; the entire cost of which has been \$2,086,765,000.

In Mexico there are 29 miles of railway; Cuba, 500; New Grenada, 491, (Panama Railway), Brazil, 111, Chili, 195, Peru, 50; Paraguay, 8.

The total length of railways in the world is 69,733 miles. Their estimate cost is about \$5,877,200,000. Nearly one half the length of lines belong to the United States, and one fourth to Great Britain and Colonies.—*London Engineer*.

— We have now reliable returns of the personal Census of the British North American Provinces. The result is as follows:—

Canada	2,566,755
New Brunswick (over)	250,000
Nova Scotia	330,000
Prince Edward Island	80,857
Newfoundland	122,638
Total	3,260,250

The population of the United States when they became a nation was scarcely so great as this. In 1780 it had not reached 4,000,000. With the development of their resources now in progress—with the construction of railways and great public works completed or in progress in the three larger Provinces—above all, with the union which we hope to see ere long brought about, a great destiny will doubtless be worked out for British America. We look forward to the settlement of the district lying contiguous to the new colonization, and postroads leading from the St. Lawrence to the St. John, and the Restigouche as the most important work which the Crown Lands and Immigration Departments can undertake. With a continuous line of settlement, making the two Provinces in reality one, their political union cannot be long deferred. The new roads connecting all the country from the St. Lawrence to Little Falls and the Restigouche, with the railway station at Rivière du Loup, operate a veritable annexation of it to Canada. The supplies from that country can best be obtained from Rivière du Loup and Quebec. The new settlements formed there, on whichever side of the Province line they may be, will be virtually parts of Canada, furnishing supplies and deriving them from Canadian towns. These are steps leading surely, sooner or later, to railway and political connection.—*Montreal Gazette*.

— We publish the returns of the Nova Scotia census for 1861, from which it will be seen that a solid progress is being made.—When it is recollected that the sister colony has not been so favoured as Canada by emigration, the excess of about twenty per cent. of population in ten years must be considered as a potent illustration of the healthy progress of the population. The census was taken on the 30th of March:—

Counties.	1861.	1851.	Increase.
Halifax	49021	39112	9909
Colchester	20045	15469	4576
Gumberland	19533	14339	5194
Pictou	26785	25593	3192
Sydney	14871	13467	1404
Guy'sboro'	12713	10838	1875
Inverness	19969	16917	3050
Richmond	12607	10381	2226
Victoria	9643	27580	2771
Cape Breton	20700		
Hants	17460	14330	3130
Kings	18731	14138	4593
Annapolis	16753	14286	2467
Digby	14751	12252	2499
Yarmouth	15446	13142	2304
Sheburne	10668	10622	46
Queens	9365	7256	2109
Lunenburg	19622	16395	3227
Total	330698	276117	54582

(Ib.)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The citizens of Montreal have resolved to erect a statue of Her Majesty, in one of the squares of this city. A committee has been appointed, composed of an equal number of gentlemen of British and of French extraction. This circumstance caused the publication of the valuable information contained in the following letter addressed by an old resident of Montreal, Mr. Sheppard, to the *Montreal Herald* on the subject of a marble statue of George the Third, which in days of yore stood on the *Place d'Armes*.

"Knowing the interest you take in the ancient lore of Montreal, I address you on a point of history relative to a marble statue once occupying a place on the *Place d'Armes* of the city.

"In the *Montreal Gazette* of the 25th instant appears an editorial notice stating that there is presumptive evidence of a marble statue or bust

of the royal grandfather of our beloved Queen having once stood on the place now designated as the most appropriate to receive that of Her Majesty,—the Place d'Armes of this city: that some five and twenty years ago there was found at the bottom of the well on that square a fine marble head of George III., severed at the neck, either of a bust or a statue. This relic of the past is in the library of the National History Society, and may be seen by the curious.

"As bearing on this interesting subject I lay before you the following tradition, which I have every reason to believe correct and worthy of credit.

"In the years 1800 and 1801 I lodged in the house of a respectable Canadian family in Montreal, with the view of becoming familiar with the French language. This family consisted of two elderly ladies, Mesdemoiselles Peladeau, and some other relatives: they were contemporaries of the invasion of Canada by the Americans in 1775 and '76, and were full of anecdote of the events of those stirring times. Among other subjects of conversation relating to the occupation of Montreal by the American army, they informed me that a statue of the King had occupied a niche or alcove on the Place d'Armes, and that it had been destroyed by the American soldiery. This is strong traditional evidence of the point in question. The well was close at hand, offering the readiest receptacle to dispose of the statue. What became of the statue does not yet appear, it may probably some day come to light.

"I have a perfect recollection of this alcove still standing in 1792, having frequently seen and played about it while, as a wee laddie, I attended Mr. Findlay Fisher's school in its immediate neighborhood. Mr. Fisher occupied at that time the South corner house of the square, opposite the Seminary new buildings. The old Parish Church, it may be recollected by many of the inhabitants of Montreal, stood off the line of Notre Dame Street, causing that street to deviate from the straight line, and wind round the north-west side of the church. On the opposite side of the street at this bend stood the alcove spoken of; it was a plain building at the back and two ends, open in front towards the church; as well as I can recollect it was about fifteen feet long and seven to eight feet deep, the roof sloping toward the north-west. From its size and shape it seemed ill adapted to the reception of a single statue. This circumstance induces me to believe that it was not constructed in that intention, but of an older date, and built for some other purpose: possibly, from its shape and position, as a station for religious processions, or some other use in connexion with the church: a side door opened into the church immediately opposite this alcove. This is a mere conjecture, mainly arising out of the unsuitableness of the building as an appropriate receptacle for a statue of His Majesty George III; if a niche had been purposely constructed to receive the statue it would undoubtedly have been of a suitable size and character, and placed on the middle of the square.

"The same ladies informed me that a tall wooden cross formerly stood on the Place d'Armes, and that it was one morning found prostrate on the ground, having been cut down the previous night, probably by the same mischievous people."

—Hon. Joseph Howe, Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia, has presented a report to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of the colony, on the subject of the gold mines, which has already attracted considerable attention in the United States. The Secretary says:—"The existence of auriferous regions in Nova Scotia was unsuspected till 1860. In March, this year, a man, stooping to drink at a brook, found a piece of gold shining among the pebbles over which the stream flowed. He picked it up, and searching, found more. This was about half a mile to the river, a stream of no great magnitude, taking its rise not very far from the sources of the Musquodoboit, flowing through a chain of lakes which drain, for many miles on either side, a rugged and wild country, and falling into the Atlantic about forty miles to the eastward of Halifax. Your Excellency visited the mines in May, and your attention was arrested by the fact that two men from one of the agricultural districts had taken from a pit, dug four feet wide by five feet deep, seventy-five dollars worth of gold, three days prior to your visit. As six dollars would have paid the men for their labour, it was apparent they had made a profit of sixty-nine dollars in three days. This profit was not derived from the chance discovery of a nugget, but from crushing the quartz, veins of which, there was good reason to believe, ran for miles along the sea coast, or from washing the crumbling rock and soil by which they were surrounded. The Tangier mines have been visited during the summer by your Excellency, by Rear Admiral Milne, by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. They were visited last week by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick. The lowest dept yet reached is forty-five feet; and the largest nugget found is valued at \$300. The gold is got in quartz veins, running through slate or earth, resting upon granite, in the form of scales, jagged and torn bits, like shot or bullets fired against a wall. It is sometimes globular, but seldom completely round. The veins run east and west. It is found in the soil immediately around the veins, but placer washing has not been very profitable at Tangier, or perhaps has not been attempted on a scale sufficiently extensive to command a fair return. The quartz veins run in all directions through the promontory, and are visible to the naked eye without labor. These and the circumjacent soil were discovered to be auriferous in June, and a great number of persons rushed in and began to stake off claims. Though single lots were taken up by a good many, it was evident that the experience gathered

at Tangier had taught the value of combination. Companies were formed and larger acres applied for. The shore washings have proved very rich. Mr. Campbell having associated himself with—Ounard Esq., and Mr. R. G. Fraser, proceeded to examine the shore claims, which formed the frontage of some seventy lots staked by this company in the rear. Though no accurate return has been given by these gentlemen, there is every reason to believe that a very large sum has been taken from these shore claims within a month, and the rights of those three gentlemen have since been sold to a large company for £1,200, they retaining all that had been obtained up to the day of sale. At Tangier, Lunenburg, Lawrencetown, and Lake Thomas, the facts collected are indisputable; and the interest taken in those mines by capitalists at home and abroad, and by a very large number of the industrious classes, warrant your Excellency in assuming, and so reporting to the Secretary of State, that gold mining in those localities, whatever may occur elsewhere, will be permanently established as a new branch of industry, tempting to the capitalist and attractive to the immigrant."

WILD VINE.—It has often been asked whether wine could not be extracted from the wild grapes that grow spontaneously in many parts of Canada, and the same question may have presented itself to many of our readers who, while strolling in the vicinity of Montreal, have observed in the autumn, tempting clusters of this indigenous fruit bearing down branches of young trees, or peeping out from the high foliage of the stately denizen of the forest. Mr. de Courtenay, who has passed many years of his life in vine growing countries, lately leased Col. Sewell villa near Cap Rouge, where he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the wild vine of Canada. Being familiar with the art of wine-making he succeeded in extracting from 10 lbs. of fruit produced by one vine, ten bottles of wine of a beautiful color and tasting like Bordeaux, of these, three bottles were of a first quality and seven of a second; besides five bottles of vinegar. It is said Mr. de C. intends to plant 10 acres next spring with Canadian vine.

—The old Government House in Toronto, which has been lately burnt down, was built principally of wooden material, the outer walls being roughcast. Within the past ten years it had undergone considerable repairs and received extensive additions. The main portion was erected upwards of thirty years since, and was occupied successively by Governors Sir Priggrine Matland, Sir John Colborne, Sir Francis Bond Head, Sir George Arthur, Mr. Poulet Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and Sir Edmund Head. In 1847, the seat of Government being then in Montreal, it was occupied by the Normal School established in that year. On the return of the Government to Toronto in 1849, it was used for departmental purposes, a residence on Yonge street north of the College Avenue having been selected for Lord Elgin, the Governor General. In 1855 many additions were made to the building and the whole thoroughly repaired for the occupation of Sir Edmund Head who for four years found in it a pleasant and comfortable residence. In 1860 it was refitted for the Prince of Wales.—*All the Year Round.*

Loss of Personal Identity.—It is a well-authenticated fact, that soldiers wounded in the head, on recovery from the wound, have in some instances lost all consciousness of their personal identity. The case of a soldier who has just died in one of the Paris hospitals is a striking confirmation of this fact. Wounded at the battle of Solferino, the wound soon cicatrized, but he has ever since labored under a strange hallucination, fancying himself dead. When asked how he was, he would reply: "You want to know how Pierre Valin is—why he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imitate him." Another soldier, who was also wounded in the head at the same time, always spoke of himself afterwards in the third person and in the feminine gender, and would exclaim: Oh! how she suffers; how thirsty she is." The eminent physician, Dr. Baudeloque, having suffered an injury to his brain in his old age, became utterly unconscious of his own existence, and whenever asked how his head was, would reply that he had no head.

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