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# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Province of  Ontario.

VOL. XI.

TORONTO: JULY, 1868.

No. 7.

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## Educational Lectures in Canada.

### 1. EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From a valuable and instructive lecture on *heroic charity*, delivered in Montreal, by the late Hon. T. D. McGee, we give the following interesting statistics and remarks, relating to the deaf and dumb.

"All attempts to educate the deaf and dumb,—to awake the spell bound intellect in its former abode; to supply the loss of language; to circumvent the defects in nature; to substitute the signs to the useful service of the senses, in reaching the intellect and moulding the heart. This science of the education of Deaf Mutes finds for itself schools, revenues, professors, and alas! only too many subjects. It has engaged the study of some of the ablest and most virtuous men and women in Christendom; its annuals are full of the most affecting and instructive anecdotes; its blessed results have been diffused through thousands and tens of thousands of homes. It is stated, I know not on what authority, that of the 850 millions who are supposed to form the total population of our planet, upwards of half a million are deaf mutes; but the best statistics go to show that such births average in all countries where a regular census is kept about 1 in 1,500; in Canada our census of 1861 (which in this respect is probably close to the mark), gave the whole number of deaf mutes at 1,494. Now, in the Hamilton School—the only one, in Upper Canada—there are only 60 pupils, though there have been as many as 81 last year on the roll. In our female school here, there are 75, with applications from 50 more, in our male mute school at Cote, St. Lewis,

there are 30 boys, or, in all 160, male and female mutes, now receiving instruction, out of the 1,500 reported by the census as residing in Upper and Lower Canada. How do we contrast in this respect with other countries? A few years ago France had in 44 Institutions of this description alone 1600 pupils, Great Britain and Ireland in 24 Institutions, had between 1400 and 1500; and the United States—where the links of deaf mutes are nearly twice as numerous as in London—they had in 20 Institutions about 2,000 pupils. Allowing for those who were too old when the schools opened, and for those who have been educated and sent out on the world still one-sixth or one-fifth of the whole number afflicted, seems far to small a number to be relieved. But the peculiar merit of this charity is to be estimated, not merely by quantity, but also by quality. Usually, the visitation is a penalty for the violation of some natural law. But it is not alone that the natural avenues to the heart and brain are closed against the sufferers—that they can never hear a mothers' voice, or the prattle of playmates, or the measured breathings of sweet music, or the voice of psalm, or organ, or sermon; or vespers; but it is, that this which Johnson calls "one of the most desperate of human calamities;" leaves those on whom it falls, mentally and morally, mere savages, while borne in the midst of civilization, they feel the physical wants, and are subject to the temptations of civilized life. It is a melancholy fact, that all the deaf mutes who have been examined as to their previous state, after instruction, not one in ten thousand had any previous idea of the existence of a God. As to the history of a man's redemption, of course they knew nothing of it whatever. Some, who had observed speaking people pray, thought they prayed to the sun or sky. With the exception of Massieu, the celebrated pupil of Abbe Siccard—a man of uncommon genius,—there is hardly a case in which a deaf mute, so born, had the faintest idea of God or Christ. Those, therefore, who rescue one such creatures from the darkness of the soul, find their heathen in the midst of civilization, and make a conquest not less glorious than if they had sought out proselytes at the end of the earth.

#### SIGN LANGUAGE, THE GREAT MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATING KNOWLEDGE.

It may show us how much we ought to value and reverence language—the ripener, if not the sower of all ideas,—the conductor, if not the producer of thought,—that it was only when a substitute was found for language—or, perhaps I should say when the sign language was invented for the relief of the deaf and dumb, that they began to be conscious of such ideas as

God, Heaven, hell, soul, judgement, right and wrong. So that those who devote themselves to the education of deaf mutes, do not as other teachers do, improve upon nature, by making the most of the materials at hand; they actually create their own materials, they rescue so many Christian children—by seven years painful seeking and striving—for it takes seven years—from a forelorn state of interior savagery, in which no God reigns, and no law binds. In ancient times, even in the palmy days of Roman civilization, the born mute was outcast and outlawed as a monster beyond the pale of law; in modern times, until recently, they had in most countries—France excepted—no protection whatever as to their natural rights, from the civil law: but it will be one of the purest glories of the 18th century, that it produced such men as the Abbe D'L'Espee and Abbe Siccard, who sought out the victims of this calamity, so to speak, in the cradle, and filled the darkened chambers of their minds with the glorious images of God and His Saviour Son, before the dangerous days of puberty and passion came upon them.

Of the particular methods of Deaf and Dumb instruction—of the next question of segregation—I desire to say nothing, as I am competent to say nothing. And whatever merit there may be in the articulate method of teaching, it is at least certain, that the language of dactylogy—the sign language proper—has already accomplished a wonderful work. There are two methods—the Spanish or one-handed, and the French (sometimes called the English), or two-handed. In some sort or other sign language is universal to man, savage or civilized, and probably must remain the nearest approach to an universal language. It is found to some extent among our indians, who represent truth as a straight line drawn from the lips, pointing upwards; and falsehood as a diverging or crooked line: it is the only interpreter of the shipwrecked mariner on a foreign soil; it is the language of childhood, of expiring mortality, and of mental prayer. It reaches to the heights and depths of humanity, and among those nations which have the most sensitive artistic organization, it is most keenly practised and enjoyed. In a paper on "Italian Gesticulation," in one of the early numbers of the *Dublin Review*, the late illustrious Cardinal Wiseman shows how much Italian conversation depends on the aid of gesture. He who gives many curious illustrations, some of which he thinks are as old as Quintillian—thus, when a Neapolitan means to say "to-morrow," and to save himself the expenditure of speech, he draws a circle in the air, beginning from below, outwards, meaning that the earth will perform a diurnal revolution before such or such an event happens; and an Italian anywhere—who wishes to inform you that a friend is dead, without speaking, describes a cross in the air, in answer to questions on that head. But the dazzling rapidity of the dactyl language among our deaf mutes surpasses the powers of even Italian mimicry, and we hardly compassionate them enough for the loss of spoken language, when we see that they have got, at least within their own narrow circle, so admirable a substitute for speech. Nor are they without other compensations. The eye and especially the touch are unusually acute in these persons, of which a remarkable instance was that of Arrowsmith, the deaf and dumb Edinburgh artist, who could keenly enjoy music, through placing his fingers in contact with the door of a room in which music was performed. Let us be thankful, however, for the glorious gift of speech! the gift of God to man! the organ of the Divine will in Eden, on Sinai, at the baptism in the Jordan, and throughout the whole life of our Redeemer. Let us be thankful for this precious gift of God, and let us not be unmindful of those who have never known, and who never can know, its delights and its consolations.—(See page 108.)

## 2. EVERYBODY'S SCHOOL.

From the sketch of a Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, we make the following extracts:—"Man," he said, "the pupil of mankind, could not help proving of interest to every thoughtful enquirer. He was placed by Providence amidst such scenes as would profitably develop his character and habits if only he would make a good use and true of the advantages he received. He spoke of the influences of home and friends, how they bore upon human society, and reflected themselves all around. He argued at length that man was not born to live alone—that the life of a hermit was an unhealthy one. Men formed themselves into families because it was not meet for them to be alone—to enjoy each other's society, to promote each other's welfare, and by every means in their power to promote peace and goodwill. It was the gracious and universal ordinance that a few individuals seeking each other's good, promoted the good of all around. He spoke of the objects of society to stimulate the individual members of it by kindly feelings and sympathies—by affection and brotherly love. The action between the soul and society was reciprocal—to receive and impart. Society was a school in which all had to learn; and where the teach-

ing received would be for good or for bad. He referred to the reciprocal relations between one individual and another; and in mentioning the names of many great men, who, at some periods of their lives, had separated themselves for awhile from their neighbours, said their self-imposed solitude was but the preparation for a high and noble life of self-sacrifice, though if it had been indulged in continuously, the effects would have been most baneful. It was in society alone that scenes of healthful joy and enjoyment the most delightful could be realized. Alone in heaven would be a sad lot to bear! The lecturer went on to speak of the intellectual energy of man—or the outward agencies which subserved and promoted this—of the divine gymnasium of the world in which each separate soul had to undergo its training, either for a blessing or for a curse. He then referred to love of woman—the domestic home with its holy ties—the sacredness of the family where love and affection dwelt—and sketched with a masterly hand the opposite picture, where there was no happiness and no domestic peace—no love and nothing but despair.

## 3. THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE.

BY THE REV. E. SHEPARD,

(late of St. Thomas, now Local Superintendent of Bowmanville).

The sweet Palmist of Israel, in his admiration of the works of God, in the strains of exalted and inspired eloquence, says that the Heavens declare the glory of God, and the Firmament showeth his handiwork; and in later days, the Apostle of kindred mind expresses the same truth; the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; while those who have honored God, in all ages have taken an inexpressible delight in the contemplation and admiration of his works. The glory of Jehova in his character. The manifestation of his attributes is the manifestation of his glory.

The raging tempest, the stormy sea, the rolling thunder display his power; the structure of every animal, the mechanism of every flower, and the arrangement of every particle of matter, set forth his profound and unerring wisdom; while the infinite blessings that cluster around every sentient creature, for the supply of its wants or the promotion of its enjoyment, exhibit his divine and enduring goodness.

### WONDERS OF GOD'S UNIVERSE.

God's eternal attributes are seen blazing in the sun, flashing in the lightning, and shining in ten thousand stars.

"Above, below, where'er I gaze,  
Thy guiding finger, Lord I view;  
Traced in the midnight planet's blaze,  
Or glistening in the morning dew.  
What'er is beautiful or fair,  
Is but thine own reflection there."

Every thing that is made, is an exponent of Christ's eternal attributes, whether a man or an insect; a world or an atom; whether light or darkness, things heavenly or things earthly, present or to come, angels, principalities, or powers, all things were created by Him, and for Him, who is the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person.

The universe presents us with a multiplicity of suns and planets, of which our solar system is but a very small part; and yet, how magnificent is its shining centre and revolving orbs!

Our globe, with its continents and oceans, lakes and rivers, mountains and valleys, suspended in either, is an object of wonder and admiration; its companions of travel, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, are greater still; and then the sun, that glorious centre of attraction and source of illumination, more stupendous still, for ever pouring fourth its streams of effulgent light and glowing heat, without the slightest diminution of the fountain of supply; which, again, is but the proximate prototype of ten thousand times ten thousand other suns, which are circumsolved by millions of far-off worlds, extending thro' circuits, which tho' immeasurable, are unalterably fixed and arranged with mathematical exactness, by Him who has done all things well.

By astronomy we are taught that our sun is 886,952 miles in diameter, and Jupiter 87,000, and that their mutual attraction is exercised through the intervening space of 485,000,000 of miles.

### WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Analogous to the System of the Universe, is the system of atoms.

The one on the scale of infinite greatness and grandeur; the other on the scale of infinite smallness and perfection. In the one we have weighty orbs moving in order through spaces immeasurable vast! In the other we have molecules inconceivably small, acting in spaces incalculably minute! But in both systems, a perfect order of arrangement; a mutual and regulating attraction.

By chemistry it is shown that an atom must be less than one-six-millionth of a line in diameter, or that it would require 72,000,000 atoms to be placed side by side to make one linear inch, while Newton's experiments would show that molecular attraction cannot be exerted at a greater distance than one millionth part of an inch.

But in the one, as in the other, we have the essential correlation of forces, of the maintenance of harmony and equilibrium, among innumerable orbs or innumerable atoms; in the one case we call it gravity, in the other, cohesion, or chemical attraction, influenced by light, heat, and electricity.

The grains of sand are innumerable! how much more the ultimate elements of matter! There are probably more than 100,000,000 atoms in a drop of water! How many in a pint! How many in Lake Erie! How many in the Pacific Ocean! How many in all the water that spring and flow and heave upon the face of our globe! And then, again, the ultimate elements of pure water are only two,—oxygen and hydrogen, which two elements retain eternally their identity and properties, for they are unchangeable. It would be as easy to transform Jupiter into Venus, as to change an atom oxygen into one of hydrogen; it would be as practicable for an ox to fly, or a fish to walk, as for hydrogen to support combustion or oxygen to burn. These molecular particles are also indestructible. They often wander but are never lost. In many relations, but essential in all—composing a necessary part of things, very different at different times, and yet never destroyed. For if these ultimate atoms had been counted one thousand years ago, and counted to-night, their number would be found the same.

The same particle of oxygen may at one time glitter in the tiny dew drop, at another refract the crimson of the rainbow; at one period in the nectar of a flower, at another, a part of the flower itself. Many centuries ago an atom of oxygen that composed a compound part of food eaten by beautiful Eve, might have been found in a draught of water which quenched the thirst of faithful Abraham, when journeying to Mount Moriah, and be afterwards an ingredient of the wine drunk by David, when seated upon the throne of Israel. A molecular mite of this element may variously have entered into the composition of the body of a beast, a bird, or a fish—and one of the very same molecules of this gas, which was inhaled by the weak lungs of William Prince of Orange, a hundred and fifty years ago, may be floating in this Town Hall to-night, and fifty years hence be inhaled by the reigning grandson of our present beloved Sovereign, when he shall sit as King over an extensive empire.

But I will conclude. My object has been to show that the atomic field of wonders is marked with the impress of God's footsteps. Every design, whether large or small, plain or complicated, proves the existence of the designer. When that design shows a benevolent object, we must conclude that the designer is good. When it exhibits a skilful construction and arrangement, we are satisfied that the workman is wise. If it require the exercise of great power to overcome counteracting obstacles, we decide that the actor is powerful. We conclude with the words of Cowper:—

"How sweet to muse upon his skill displayed;  
Infinite skill in all that he has made,  
To trace in Nature's most minute design  
The signature and stamp of power divine.  
Contrivance exquisite, expressed with ease,  
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees;  
Tho' invisible in things scarce seen revealed,  
To whom an atom is an ample field."

## II. The Whitworth Scholarships.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the following interesting memorandum and correspondence. Its importance, will doubtless, be appreciated by the intelligent young mechanics of the Dominion. Many of them have the ability, and, we trust, the disposition, to compete for the honourable distinction which Mr. Whitworth, himself a mechanic, thus generously places within their grasp:

DOWNING STREET, 30th May, 1868.

SIR,—At the request of the Committee of Council on Education, I have the honour to inform you of the endowment by Mr. Whitworth of certain scholarships for mechanical science. As will be seen from Mr. Whitworth's memorandum, he proposes that "Thirty scholarships of £100 each should be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies,

who do not exceed the age of twenty-six years, and be held either for two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable."

I have &c.

[Signed,] BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Viscount MONCK,

MR. WHITWORTH'S SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

At Whitehall the 5th day of May, 1868.

By the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords read Mr. Whitworth's letter of the 4th May, 1868, transmitting a memorandum on his Scholarships and on the establishment of sixty exhibitions of £25 for the present year, preparatory to the competition for his Scholarship, and requesting that the Science and Art Department may conduct the necessary examinations and correspondence.

Their Lordships have great pleasure in acceding to Mr. Whitworth's request and giving every assistance in carrying out his patriotic munificence.

Manchester, 4th May, 1868.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of March 28th, by which you transmit to me a copy of the Minute which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education had passed in acknowledgement of my endowment of Scholarships for promoting Mechanical Science and to the concluding sentence of the Minute which invites further suggestions and offers to render assistance in carrying out the intentions of the endowment:

1. I beg leave to enclose for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education a memorandum on the subject of the endowment which I trust will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and that they will cause it to be circulated and the necessary correspondence arising out of it to be conducted by the Science and Art Department.

2. I would beg leave to ask the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to undertake the examinations for these Scholarships.

3. As respects the preparation of the necessary details for the examination in the use of tools, I am willing to be responsible to myself with the aid of friends, and I propose to obtain the consent of a few gentlemen to advise with me from time to time in whatever may rise in the future of my consideration.

4. In reply to the invitation of their Lordships to submit for consideration whether honours in the nature of Degrees might not be conferred by some competent authority on successful students each year, thus creating a faculty of Industry analogous to the existing faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine. I am of opinion that such honours would be a great incentive to exertion and would tend greatly to promote the object in view.

5. I venture further to express a hope that the Government will provide the necessary funds for endowing a sufficient number of Professors of Mechanics throughout the United Kingdom.

6. In conclusion, I inform you that the necessary arrangements for securing the endowment have been made, and I have given instructions for the preparation of the Draft of a Deed of Trust which will be sent for the approval of the Lord President.

I am Sir, &c.

JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

To the Secretary of the Science  
and Art Department.

MEMORANDUM ON SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

To be completed for in May, 1869.

1. Having offered to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to "found thirty scholarships of the annual value of one hundred pounds each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of Mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of Engineering and Mechanical Industry in this country," I propose that the following should be the general arrangements in the first instance, which may be modified after the first competition has taken place in May, 1869.

2. That the thirty Scholarships of £100 each should be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of twenty six years, and be held either for two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable; that ten Scholarships should be competed for and awarded in May, 1869, at the annual examinations in Science, provided

that a sufficient number of candidates prove themselves to be competent; that the successful candidates should be required to spend the period of holding the Scholarships in the further satisfactory prosecution of the studies and practice of Mechanical Engineering, and pursue their studies according to the spirit of the endowment, making periodical reports of them; that the student should state where he proposes to pursue his studies, the Lord President of the Council deciding if the proposal can be allowed, also if the student's progress be satisfactory, and the manner in which it shall be tested from year to year. In deciding if the plan of study proposed by the student be satisfactory, as much latitude as possible may be allowed. If the student wish to complete his general education instead of continuing his special scientific study, he may be permitted to do so. He may go to the Universities or Colleges affording scientific or technical instruction, or he may travel abroad. The successful artisan should be encouraged to study Theory, and the successful competitor in Theory aided in getting admission to machine shops and other practical establishments. All further details would be hereafter prepared and issued by the Science and Art Department.

III. The candidates must be of sound bodily constitution.

IV. The first competition should be in the following theoretical subjects:

1. Mathematics (elementary and higher.)
2. Mathematics (theoretical and applied.)
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and Mechanical and Freehand Drawing.

And in the following handicrafts:

1. Smith's-work.
2. Turning.
3. Filing and Fitting.
4. Pattern Making and Moulding.

V. No candidate should obtain a Scholarship who has not shown a satisfactory knowledge of all the following theoretical subjects:

1. Elementary Mathematics.
2. Elementary Mechanics.
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry and Freehand Drawing, with the power to use one or more of the following classes of tools:

(a.) The Axe. (b.) The Saw and Plane. (c.) The Hammer and Chisel. (d.) The File. (e.) The Forge.

I propose that the maximum number of marks obtainable in the theoretical subjects, and those obtainable by the most skilled workman should be about equal.

VI. My object in devising the foregoing scheme has been, while requiring a practical acquaintance with a few simple tools as a *sine qua non*, to render the competition accessible on fairly equal terms to the student who combines some practice with his theory, and to the artisan who combines some theoretical knowledge with perfection and workmanship.

#### Preparatory Exhibitions of £25 for the year 1868.

VII. As the Scholarships scheme can only come into full operation by degrees, I propose from the fund ultimately available for the scheme at once to create sixty Exhibitions or premiums, of the value of £25 each, tenable until April 1869, and to place them at the absolute disposal of the governing bodies of the following Educational Institutions and towns, in order that they may award them to youths under twenty-two years of age, who may thus be aided to qualify themselves, and must understand to compete for the Scholarships of £100 in May, 1869.

VIII. Eight Exhibitions to Owens College and 2 to the Grammar School, Manchester, the seat of my workshops. 2 University of Oxford, 3 University of Cambridge, 3 University of London.

And one to each of the Universities, Colleges, and Public Schools: University of Durham, University of Dublin, University of Edinburgh, Watt Institution, Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, Andersonian University, Glasgow, University of St. Andrew's, University of Aberdeen, to each of the Queen's colleges at Belfast, Cork, Galway, Ireland; King's College, London; University College, London; Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Charter House, Westminster, Winchester, St Paul's London, Merchant Tailors, Christ's Hospital, City of London, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Chester, Clifton, Brighton, Liverpool, two to the College of Preceptors, three to the Science and Art Departments.

I propose that the following Exhibitions shall be given to Artisans only:

Three to the Society of Arts.

Also one for Artisans to each of the following towns:

Birmingham, Bristol, Swansea and Cardiff, Huddersfield or Halifax, Leeds, Northampton, Sheffield; and if there be any of the above unapplied, they may be given by the Science and Art Department to any other scholastic institution which makes satisfactory arrangements for affording instruction in Mathematics and Mechanics, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing.

IX. I would point out that the Exhibitions to Artisans may per-

haps be increased to £50 for the year, by connecting them with the Science and Art Department, under the minute of the 21st December, 1867.

(Signed,) JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

Manchester, 4th May, 1868.

MINUTE OF MR. WHITWORTH'S OFFER TO ENDOW SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Whitehall, the 27th day of March, 1868.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords consider Mr. Whitworth's letter to the First Lord of the Treasury, dated 18th March, 1868. In this letter Mr. Whitworth offers to found thirty scholarships of the annual value of one hundred pounds each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of Mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of Engineering and Mechanical Industry in this country; and he expresses hopes that means may be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here.

It is unnecessary now to repeat the thanks which the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lord President of the Council have already conveyed to Mr. Whitworth for his generous offer, which they are convinced the country will fully appreciate.

Mr. Whitworth proposes that these scholarships should be tenable on conditions to be defined by a deed of trust regulating the administration of the endowment fund during his life, and that thereafter the management of this fund, subject to the conditions specified therein, should rest in the Lord President of the Council, or other minister of public instruction for the time being.

It is the wish of my Lords to see provision made in several large centres of manufacturing industry, in the United Kingdom, for affording to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects ample opportunities for acquiring instruction in the sciences which are applicable to productive industry. My Lords are of opinion that by the union of local and private efforts, supplemented, as far as is proper, by State assistance, this provision will be best made.

This will be rendered easy if the munificent example set by Mr. Whitworth shall be extensively followed by others.

My Lords will be happy to receive any other suggestions from Mr. Whitworth, should he desire to make them, and to be informed if the Department can render any assistance in carrying out his liberal intentions.

### III. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

#### 1. CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Canada was discovered by Cabot on the 24th of June, 1497; visited by Coterel, the Portuguese mariner, in the year 1509; in 1517 Sir Thomas Pert's expedition entered Hudson's Bay, but did not explore it; in 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the river St Lawrence as far up as the present site of Montreal, and carried several of the natives with him to France. In 1540 the French erected the fort of Charlesburg and Cartier and Roberval explored the country round Montreal. In 1608 Quebec was founded by Champlain. In 1627 the Government was intrusted by Richlieu to the "Company of a hundred associates." In 1629 Sir D. Kirk conquered the French possessions in Canada, which were returned to France by the treaty of St. Germaine in 1632. In 1663, Louis XIV erected Canada into a Royal Government with the laws and usages of France. In 1665 the colony was granted to the French West India Company. In 1690 Sir Wm Phipps was sent to conquer Canada, but failed. In 1711 the British American Colonies sent a fleet to conquer the country, but the expedition was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The attempt was repeated in 1746 and 1755 without success. In 1759 the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe virtually put an end to French rule in Canada, and the country was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 by the treaty of Paris. In 1775 the Americans invaded Lower Canada, landing at St. John's and marching on Quebec.

The attempt ended in the death of General Montgomery, who commanded the invading force, and the surrender of the Americans to the British troops under General Carleton. In 1791 Canada was divided into two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. With the principal events of Canadian history during the present century, of course our readers are sufficiently intimate.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## 2. CANADIAN PROGRESS.

During the past nine years the imports of Canada have increased at the rate of upwards of 81 per cent, and the exports at the rate of 94 per cent. The exports of manufactured goods have risen from \$26,000 in 1856 to \$980,000 in 1867. The population has increased 30 per cent in the same time, and deposits in banks have increased at the astonishing rate of 350 per cent.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## 3. THE HAMILTON FAMILY AND ST. CATHARINES.

In France, in 1789, the revolution under which Louis XVI., and Queen Marie Antoinette fell victims, had begun. Foreign officers of the King's service were the first to feel popular vengeance. Some fled in time, some were slain. Colonel Hamilton, a scion of one of the ancient Scottish families of that name, barely escaped with life. He came to Canada and settled as a merchant at the town of Niagara, seat of the Lieutenant Governor, General Simcoe. Colonel Hamilton was twice married. By his second wife, Catharine, he had a family of boys. Twelve Mile Creek, running in lovely open glades of the forest down to Ontario lake, was a favorite locality for excursions from Niagara. One day, at a pic-nic, where the town of St. Catharines now stands, Mrs. Hamilton enquired of the Governor when he would make that grant of land on Twelve Mile Creek which he had promised. "Now, if you choose," he answered. "Now," said the lady, "may mean nothing. But order the surveyors now to take my instructions as to what I want, and to make the deed out on their return to Niagara. Do that now, will you?" It was done. The deeds were made in the name of one of her infant children. And the locality, in compliment to herself, was named St. Catharines. Ultimately, when that child became a man he obtained another grant of forest land on the south shore of the little lake west of Forty Mile Creek; now the site of the city of Hamilton. Hamilton was named and began to be built as a place of log huts, in 1813.—*Somerville, Whistler at the Plough*.

## IV. Biographical Sketches.

### 1. ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLES.

(SIR BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS.)

Among the great and noble men who have passed away during the last few weeks, is Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, the eminent Dublin brewer, who won for himself a world wide reputation as one of the most charitable and generous of men. For many years the poor people of his native city, and Ireland in general, have had good reason to "call him blessed," and not only the generation of to-day but generations yet to come, will have cause to remember and be grateful for the munificent liberality of the "good Dublin Brewer."

Of all his charities, however, the most magnificent and widely renowned, was the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral at a cost of upwards of £250,000, the entire work being performed at his sole expense. Just before the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, Sir Benjamin expressed the hope that he might have the pleasure of seeing the future King and Queen of Great Britain within the walls of the magnificent fane which he restored to its pristine splendor. His wish was gratified—only a short time before his death, he witnessed the ceremony of installing the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, and then he went home and died! Sir Benjamin Guinness was in the seventieth year of his age, but his sudden death took all his friends and countrymen by surprise, as his apparent health and vigor had induced them to hope that he might be spared to them for many years. In the character and generous deeds of such men as Guinness and Peabody, we not only see much to admire, but much also that we may all seek to imitate. Few of us are blessed with anything like that enormous wealth which these two men have used so well. But the spirit which prompted them, the kindly feelings and sympathies which inspired them, may be cultivated by all, even by the humblest and poorest. We may not be able to build splendid cathedrals or to endow large charitable institutions, but we may learn as Guinness and Peabody learned before they became rich men, and while they were yet struggling workers, to feel for the wants and sufferings of others, and to appreciate and understand that touch of feeling "which makes the whole world kin." It is noteworthy that the accumulation of great riches does not often have the same effect which it appears to have had upon Guinness and Peabody. In too many, in fact, in three-fourths of those who work their way upward from poverty to independence, there is manifested a constantly increasing love of riches, and a growing desire to keep and lay up the fortune with which they have been entrusted by Providence. Little sympathy or pity do they feel for those who have fallen behind them in the race for wealth or for "the poor forlorn and shipwreck-

ed brother," who hopeless and helpless looks round for a friendly hand. "He must help himself as I did," says the vain glorious hard hearted millionaire. "I never had any one to assist me." And so "he passes by on the other side." Among the multitudinous throng of "Levites" who thus turn a deaf ear to their brother in distress, it is cheering to notice a few such Samaritans as this good man whose death we have just noticed, and whose memory in the hearts of his countrymen, and of all who love and value true nobility, will be more precious and enduring than gold or all the wealth of India.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## 2. THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

A few days since Sir James Brooke, sometime Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Labuan, in Borneo, died at his residence in Devonshire, England, aged sixty-five. The death of this remarkable man has excited but little comment, although the career which has thus been terminated has been a most romantic one. In 1826, James Brooke, being then twenty three years of age, left Bath, the city in which he was then residing, and entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet. He was at once ordered to take part in the Burmese war, and while gallantly helping to capture a stockade from the enemy, he received a wound in the breast, which compelled him to return to England on furlough. After remaining at home for a few months, he again sailed for India, but was wrecked on the Isle of Wight, within sight of the port from whence he sailed. In 1830, he reached the East Indies, but in consequence of having overstayed his leave of absence, he forfeited his appointment. He then sailed for China, and after wandering about Asia for some years, he went to Borneo, and being much struck with the beauty of the island, (the largest in the world except Australia) he made up his mind that it must be added to the Empire of Britain. Filled with this idea he visited England for the purpose of procuring the necessary funds, but his proposals were met with ridicule and indifference. Shortly afterwards he purchased a yacht out of the Royal squadron, and sailed with a picked crew for Singapore and Sarawak, on the 27th of October, 1838. On arriving there he found the Rajah engaged in a war with his rebellious subjects. Brooke lent his aid to the monarch, and soon afterwards the rebellion was suppressed. As a reward for his services the Rajah offered him the position of Prime Minister, which he accepted, and he then took chief command of the army, and by the vigorous measures which he introduced, rebellion and piracy, in which the people of Borneo were wont to indulge pretty frequently, soon disappeared. After a few years he visited England and was for the time the "lion of the hour." He was invited to dine with Her Majesty, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The government gave him title of Governor of Labuan with a salary of £1,500, and a man-of-war was sent to convey him to the new settlement. These honors were conferred upon him in consequence of the efficient service he had rendered to Great Britain and all commercial nations, by the capture of the piratical vessels which used to abound in the waters of the Eastern Archipelago. For several years he governed well and peacefully, only on one or two occasions when rebels or pirates needed correction, visiting them with such stern punishment, as excited some rather severe comments in Britain. In 1853 the seat of his Government was invaded by the Chinese, upon whom he inflicted a crushing defeat and since that date he has waged war from time to time for the suppression of opium smuggling. His health failing, and becoming somewhat involved in a financial point of view, he retired to England for advice and assistance, and while there his death occurred. It is to be hoped that some detailed history of his strange eventful life will be given to the world, for we know of few careers which have been more full of those thrilling adventures by flood and field, which render any history interesting.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## V. Papers on Natural History.

### 1. QUEER THINGS ABOUT BEES.

The poppy-bee makes her nest in the ground, burrowing down about three inches. At the bottom she makes a large round hole, and lines it splendidly with the scarlet leaves of the wild poppy. She cuts and fits the pretty tapestry, till it is thick and soft and warm, and then partly fills the cell with honey, lays an egg, folds down the red blankets, and closes up the hole, so that it cannot be distinguished; and there in its cosy cradle, with food to eat, and a safe nook to rest in, she leaves her baby-bee to take care of itself. The leaf-cutting bee makes her cells of green leaves, shaping them like thimbles. These little jars she half fills with a rose-colored

paste of honey and pollen from thistles, lays her eggs and covers the pots with round leaf-lids that fit exactly. The mason bee makes its nest of mud and mortar. It looks like a bit of dirt sticking to a wall, but has little cells within. The mother bee does all the work, sticking little grains of sand and earth together with her own glue. The carding bees live in holes, among stones and roots, making nests of moss, lined with wax, to keep the wet out, with a long gallery by which to enter. They find a bit of moss, and several bees place themselves in a row, with their backs toward the nest; then the foremost lays hold of the moss and pulls it up with her jaws, drives it with her fore feet under her body as far toward the next as possible. The second does the same; and in this way tidy heaps of prepared moss are got to the nest by the file of four or five, and others weave it into shape.

## 2. ENGLISH SPARROWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the Spring of 1866 four pairs of the English sparrow came to Union Square Park, and there built. Three pairs occupied the trees; one ejected a wren from her little house, the only bird house then in the Square, and took possession; a fifth built in the ivy of Dr. Cheever's church, facing the Square. The industry of these little fellows in devouring the measuring worm (so great a nuisance that most persons avoided going through the park, preferring to go around during their occupancy, and so numerous were they that they did not leave a leaf on any tree except the ailanthus) was such that boxes were provided on almost all the trees for them. They are very prolific, those hatched in the spring rearing a brood in the autumn, and the old pair rearing four or five broods. In one year they increased from five pairs to a flock of seventy, and they are now estimated at 600. Last summer a reward of one dollar a head was offered for worms, but the sparrows had eaten the last one; they also eat moths, grasshoppers, and many other insects. These birds have extended about forty miles in every direction. The estimate that they destroy in Europe one half million bushels of grain is probably correct; but how much, more or less, would the insects they destroy devour? The question is simply, which is the greater evil, worm or bird, and which is most readily controlled?—*American Cultivator*.

## VI. Papers on the Queen and Royal Family.

### 1. THE QUEEN IN THE BY-STREETS OF LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* describes the Queen's unexpected visit to the Surrey side of London:—On the day in question it appeared that her Majesty had lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and that after lunch the Queen proposed to take the Princess for a drive. It is probable that her Majesty wished to see Mr. Spurgeon's vast tabernacle; for the outriders proceeded to the Elephant and Castle, instead of taking the usual route down Walcot-place to Kennington Church. A lady, dressed in deep mourning, and wearing a Mary Queen of Scots cap, occupied the place of honour in one of the royal carriages, having on her left a young and charming lady, wearing a bonnet trimmed with bright blue ribbons, and otherwise so cheerfully attired that it did not appear possible she could be nearly related to the elder and stouter lady. Opposite to them sat a young lady of about eleven or twelve years of age, with hair of golden hue worn over her shoulders, as the graceful custom is, and very much interested at the unwonted sights and sounds of the locality. The coachman and footman wore the royal liveries, and in attendance upon the open carriage were a number of outriders, splendidly mounted and wearing liveries of scarlet and gold. As soon as the royal cortege had passed, and the spectators had recovered from their astonishment, they knew that they had seen the present and future queen of these islands. But the surprise was so great that not a hat was raised or a loyal cheer uttered as the carriage traversed the busy quarter. The royal carriage having got into the Walworth-road soon came to a dead stand, the road having been taken up by the deep tunnelling necessary for making the lower level sewer. At this point the carriage was shunted into a number of low by-streets, in Walworth and Camberwell, where royalty has never been seen before, and where the sight of the royal cortege excited a prodigious flutter among the laundresses, working gardeners, cobblers, and other humble denizens of the quarter. Her Majesty and the Princesses heartily enjoyed the *contretemps*, laughing and exchanging remarks at each new turn of the road. Even a stern and serious figure, wearing a Scotch cap, and seated in the "dickey," condescended to smile at the idea of royalty losing its way "up and down all manner of streets." "John Brown," however, in due time felt relieved, for the royal carriage opened upon Camberwell-green, and the Princes was shown, for the first time,

the tall and handsome red brick mansion, once tenanted by Prince George of Denmark (now a boarding school,) and which gave its name to Denmark-hill.

### 2. THE QUEEN AND ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL.

In May, 1868, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of St. Thomas Hospital. The account of the ceremony is well worthy of record, not only on account of the well-nigh unsurpassed splendour of the ceremony and the auspicious character of the whole proceedings, but as encouraging the hope that the long continued seclusion of the Queen is over.

The Hospital of St. Thomas was founded and endowed by Edward the Sixth, more than three Centuries ago, and has proved during these centuries of incalculable advantages in the relief of suffering. In the process of Metropolitan improvement the old Hospital has been demolished, and the governors having acquired a strip of land exactly facing the House of Parliament, on the Surrey side of the river, have selected a suitable site for this ancient charitable institution. The building will be a magnificent one, constructed in accordance with the experience of the most skillful physicians and sanitary reformers, and will also provide largely increased accommodation for the sick and the maimed.

The Queen was accompanied by a large number of the members of the Royal family, to the site of the new Hospital, and the streets were crowded by her loyal and enthusiastic subjects, who received her with the most hearty cheers. The Queen, who looked cheerful and happy, smilingly responded to these greetings. The scene in the temporary pavilion was unusually grand and imposing, and when Her Majesty took her seat on the temporary throne, a choir sang the National Anthem, and the whole of the company sprang to their feet and joined enthusiastically in the chorus. In reply to an address from the President and Governors of the Hospital, the Queen made a graceful speech, in which she adverted to the facts that the Hospital was founded by her predecessor, Edward the Sixth, and that the late Prince Consort had taken a deep interest in it. With that touching faithfulness of memory which characterizes her widowhood, she expressed her gratification at performing an act by which she was associated with her deceased husband. She also feelingly referred to the late attempt on the life of Prince Alfred, and expressed her gratitude for the sympathy which this event had called forth.

### 3. PERSONAL AFFECTION FOR THE QUEEN BY HER SUBJECTS.

The meeting which took place between the Queen and a sufficiently representative section of her subjects, on the occasion of Her Majesty laying the foundation stone of St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Lambeth side of the Thames embankment, is a matter for congratulation, and will be a theme for pleasant memory. The sight of Her Majesty surrounded by the various members of her family, revived the image of that simple and happy home-life of which the record is contained in the volumes that have revealed the innocent secrets of the royal privacy. The living sympathy of the present age anticipates the judgment which will be passed by the historic conscience of posterity. The subjects of the Queen have respected her sorrow, and have felt no desire to force upon her to return to those pageantries of royalty which are as songs to a heavy heart. They have given her grief verge and scope, and have seen in it simply the shadow of that brightness which made her Court pure and her life serene. The reception which Her Majesty met yesterday had more than loyalty in it. It breathed a personal affection and regard. The occasion of her public appearance among her subjects expressed the compassionate and womanly sympathy for suffering which she has never failed to exhibit. The duties of sovereignty imply many offices of a stern and rigorous character, and it is well that the Head of the State should represent and sanction its voluntary benevolence and its organizations of disinterested charity. The faith among whose earnest works was the healing of the sick, and which places among its first injunctions the obligation to visit the afflicted, may recognise in St. Thomas's Hospital a building as truly religious as the Abbey of Westminster or the Cathedral of Canterbury. Public spirit will discern in it the sign of a national life as healthy and vigorous as Liverpool Docks and Royal Exchanges. The Queen was surrounded by the most prominent representatives of the nation in Church and State, in letters and art. The Archbishop of Canterbury was there, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Dickens, and Sir Edward Landseer. But the Queen was the cynosure of all eyes, and the object of nearly all the applause. The recognition tendered to the official position and personal eminence of her First Minister was absorbed in the regard for the Sovereign and the thought of the task of alleviating human suffering, of which the noble Hospital of St. Thomas has for more than three centuries been the instrument. The new

building, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Queen, consecrates the great work of city improvement, which has made its erection possible. It is an offering of its first fruits at once to man and to God.—*London Daily News.*

#### 4. REV. NEWMAN HALL ON THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

In a letter to the *New York Independent*, the Rev. Newman Hall thus describes a review of the troops by the Queen:—

Hearing the Queen was expected to review the troops at Aldershot, I left my home at Hampstead at 8, and at 11 was marching beside a column of infantry to the inspiring music of bugles and drums. The long line of red coats sweeping across the moors, golden with the blossoms of the yellow gorse, had a charming effect, which was increased by a brilliant sun, in whose rays helmets, swords and bayonets flashed like brilliant stars. A walk of four miles brought me to the top of a hill called Cesar's Camp—a post of the old Roman, which still bears traces of his military skill. Beyond this troops were drawn up, and during the interval before the Queen's arrival lay stretched on the heather, reposing after a long tramp in heavy marching order under a hot sun. I took up my post on a hillock commanding a wide prospect, so that I might see the direction of the Queen's approach. By and by a salute of guns announced her arrival from Windsor Castle. Far away I see the flashing of helmets. Now the royal cavalcade is clearly distinguished. It is coming my way. First a few dragoon guards, with scarlet jackets and burnished black Grecian helmets; then an open carriage drawn by four white horses. In it is a middle aged lady, very plainly attired in deep mourning. What stranger would take her to be the Queen of Great Britain, Canada and Australia, and Empress of India? She looked very well, and cheerful too, though her countenance showed evidently the record of deep sorrow. At her side was the Princess Louisa, very quiet and lady-like in style. She has a thoroughly English prettiness. The little boy in Highland costume is the Prince Leopold. On the "dicky" behind is the famous "John Brown," the Queen's favorite Highland gillie, her constant attendant. With noble simplicity, innocence and kindness, the Queen speaks of him in her "Life in the Highlands," as her most faithful and trustworthy servant. A brilliant staff of officers surround the carriage. One of them is a boy of about eighteen, in the uniform of an artillery officer. He rides a magnificent horse, and rides it well. It is Prince Arthur, a student in the Military Academy at Woolwich. There were few persons where I stood; but I started a good "three times three," which Her Majesty very pleasantly acknowledged. She was soon at her post. And now, in one long red line, straight as a wall, the infantry were drawn up, with their bands, which played "God save the Queen," the troops saluting. Then the marching past. The mounted bands drew up opposite the Queen, and trumpets filled the air with music, as horse-artillery, dragoon-guards, heavy guns and military trains marched past. Then the infantry followed, each brigade accompanied by its own band. Afterward the cavalry came by at a trot and then at a gallop, causing clouds of dust. This was all. From an eminence I watched the columns, as in different directions they marched back over the undulating heath. Presently I came to a part of the road where postillions and horses were standing, and a few women and children. I found the Queen was to "change horses here," so I halted. She soon arrived, and for a few minutes I had the opportunity of seeing her closely. How kindly she returned the respectful greeting of the little group around. And when Prince Arthur made his military salute, and galloped off with his staff to take the cars to return to Woolwich, with what pride and affection the mother and sister gazed after him.

#### 5. FRENCH APPRECIATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The *Petit Journal*, the remarkable little half-penny paper which circulates in Paris and throughout France nearly a quarter of a million of copies daily, devoted a fourth part of its space recently to an editorial article on the "Queen's Book," making several extracts from those portions of it which relate to the youth of the Prince Consort. With reference to this portion of the work the editor says:—"It is from the throne that this example of conjugal piety is handed down to us, and it would be unwise and unjust, in the interests of humanity, to pass over such an example in silence. The nineteenth century possesses its Artemesia, and who, like the bereft one in the Bible, wept and would not be comforted. Artemesia II., Queen of Halicarnassus, with a view to do honor to the memory of her deceased husband, caused a tomb to be erected, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. The Queen of England also ordered to be erected in pious memory of Prince Alfred a mausoleum, looked upon as one of the marvels of the Universal Exhibition, a *chef d'œuvre* which a French sculptor, Baron de Trequeti, was

charged to execute. But it is not only in this gorgeous expression of legitimate regret that Queen Victoria has imitated the sovereign of antiquity. For Artemesia was not contented alone with testimonies of her love to be seen in stone, marble and bronze erections. To do honor to the memory of the deceased Prince, she had recourse to the most famous writers in Greece, who, both in prose and verse, related the meritorious life and actions of the beloved husband who had fallen a prey to the icy hand of death. Thus it is again that the sovereign of Great Britain has followed the example of the widow celebrated in ancient history. Lieutenant-General Gray has edited, by the commands of the Queen, a work entitled 'The Youth of Prince Albert,' the materials being furnished by the notes of her widowed Majesty." The French journalist thus concludes:—"This work ought to be read by all women who love their husbands, by all who have to lament the loss of an affectionate partner in life: not because it comprises fragments of a journal of a Queen, of a wife who had the power to confer the order of the Garter or the Order of the Bath upon her husband, as a commoner might embroider a pair of slippers for her spouse; but because the good Victoria loved with all her heart as an honest and devoted woman that amiable friend who was her confidential secretary, and, to make use of the expression of a German poet, the 'interpreter of her smiles.' A wife who honors the memory of her husband, a widow who is content with her mourning weeds, when she has every right to clothe herself in purple, and to be crowned with diamonds, undoubtedly presents an edifying example worthy of being cited."

#### 6. BARON BUNSEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

In a letter to his wife, Baron Bunsen, Prussian Minister to England, in his memoirs, he thus refers to his visit to Windsor.

I was invited to Windsor Castle to spend the birthday of the Prince of Wales, for the first time, as it is not usual with the Queen to have foreign guests on that occasion. In the morning I accompanied the royal party to the terrace, to see the troops, who fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the Prince of Wales, who enjoyed it much, in extreme seriousness, and returned duly, by a military salute, the salutation he received as the colours passed. I enquired of Prince Albert whether he had formed any idea as yet of his position, at this early age, (five years). He told me that last month in travelling through Cornwall, he had asked for an explanation of the cheers accompanying the cry of "The Duke of Cornwall for ever!" When Prince Albert informed him that there had been, long ago, a great and good Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, who was also Duke of Cornwall, and he had been so beloved and admired, that the people had not forgotten him, and the title being given to the eldest son of the Sovereign, together with that of Prince of Wales, it ought to teach him to emulate the merits of that great Prince, in order to be equally beloved and remembered.

I had brought with me German books for the children, and received permission to present them. The Queen brought the Royal Family into the corridor after luncheon, on purpose to give me that opportunity. The Prince wanted to have the pictures explained, and I sat on the floor in the midst of the group; we all spoke German, and the Princess Royal, by desire of the Queen, read a fable out of one of the books perfectly well. The Queen often spoke to me about education, and in particular about religious instruction. Her views are very serious, but at the same time liberal and comprehensive. She (as well as Prince Albert), hates all formalism. The Queen reads a great deal, and has done my book on the "Church of the Future" the honour to read it, so attentively, that the other day when at Cashiobury seeing the book on the table, she looked out passages which she approved, in order to read them aloud to the Queen Dowager.

#### 7. TYTLER, THE HISTORIAN OF SCOTLAND, WITH THE QUEEN AND HER CHILDREN.

P. F. Tytler, Esq., son of Lord Woodhouse, and the historian of Scotland, having been invited to Windsor Castle, says in his memoir: Soon after luncheon, a message came from Mr. Murray to say that I must meet him immediately, to go and see the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, who were coming into the corridor with the Queen. Away I went, joined Mr. Murray, and got to the corridor, where we found some of the ladies and gentlemen of the household; and after a short time, the Queen, with the two little children playing round about her, and a maid with the Princess Alice; Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Hohenlohe, and some of the ladies in waiting came up to us; and her Majesty bowed most graciously, having the Prince of Wales in her hand, trotting on and looking happy and merry. When the Queen came to where I was, and on my bowing and looking very delightedly, which I could not help doing, at the little Prince and her, she bowed, and said to the little boy, 'Make a bow,



Sir! When the Queen said this, the Duke of Cambridge and the rest stood still, and the little Prince, walking straight up to me, made a bow, smiling all the time and holding out his hand, which I immediately took, and bowing low, kissed it. The Queen seemed much pleased, and smiled affectionately at the gracious way in which the little Prince deputed himself. All then passed through the corridor, and after an interval of about a quarter of an hour, Prince Albert, followed by a servant bearing two boxes, and having himself a large morocco box, came up to where I was, and told me he had brought the miniatures to show me, of which he had spoken last night. Then, in the sweetest possible way, he opened his treasures and employed more than half an hour in showing me the beautiful ancient miniatures of Holbein, Oliver, Cooper and others; most exquisite things! embracing a series of original portraits of the kings, queens, princesses, and eminent men of England, and the continent also, from the time of Henry VII to the reign of George III. . . . At dinner, all went on very happily, without any stiffness. . . . There was nobody but a lady and Prince Hohenlohe between me and the Queen. When we came into the drawing-room, her Majesty singled me out after a little time, and entered into conversation upon the miniatures. I expressed my high admiration of them, and of their great historical value, and praised the Prince for the ardour and knowledge he had shown in bringing them together and rescuing them from neglect. Her Majesty seemed pleased, and questioned me about the portraits of Bothwell. I expressed the doubts I had stated to the Prince, as to there being any authentic picture in existence, but added that I would make myself master of the fact immediately on my return, which she seemed to like.

#### 8. THE QUEEN'S CHARITY TO NOVA SCOTIA IMMIGRANTS.

The *London Times* of a recent date, says:—"The wives of two Cornish miners, named respectively Mary Dudds and Jane Tremewen, anxious to join their husbands in Nova Scotia, but unable to provide that portion of money necessary to secure an emigration grant from the Cornwall Central Relief Committee, wrote to Her Majesty and acquainted her with their poverty and their great desire. Inquiries were at once made as to the accuracy of their statements, the result being that Her Majesty, with that kindness of heart which has always characterized her, commanded £10, the sum needed, to be forwarded to the Rev. J. G. Wulf, Rector of Illogan, for the use of the two humble applicants."

#### 9. PRINCE ALFRED'S FAREWELL TO AUSTRALIA.

On the 28th of April thanksgiving services for the recovery of Prince Alfred were held in every place of worship in the colony, and the day was in every respect a close holiday. On the day of his leaving Australia, invitations were issued to about eighty of the principal residents of Sydney to meet his Royal Highness at luncheon at Government House early in the morning of that day all the men-of-war dressed ships, and a royal salute was fired. At the luncheon the Governor proposed the health of H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh, and it was responded to with great enthusiasm. In reply His Royal Highness, who displayed great emotion, said; "Gentlemen, in returning you my best thanks for your great kindness I must express my regret at having to bid you farewell, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the enthusiastic and hospitable manner in which I have been received and entertained in this as well as all the Australian colonies. The universal manifestations of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to her person and throne, have ere this, been made known to Her Majesty, and cannot fail to have given her the liveliest pleasure. I must now, however, allude to the unfortunate occurrence connected with myself, which marred your festivities and cast a temporary gloom over the community. I sincerely regret on your part, that there should have occurred any one incident during my sojourn among you which should have detracted from the general satisfaction which I believe my visit to Australia has given through the merciful interposition of Providence the injury I received was but slight, and I believe no further evil consequences are to be anticipated from the wound. but it has been decided that it would be most advisable for me to return home direct. It is a great disappointment for me not to be able to visit New Zealand, and I am afraid it will also very much disappoint the people there. In thanking you once more for your kindness to me during my visit, I must tell you how much I have enjoyed it, and regret that it comes to an end to-day. Before I conclude I will ask you to join me in cordially wishing "Prosperity to the colony of New South Wales," and as this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing an assembly of Australians, I beg to couple with it the sentiment "Prosperity to all the Australian Colonies."

#### 10. POPULARITY OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, on the 9th of July, 1868, in moving a congratulatory address to the Queen on the birth of the daughter to the Princess of Wales, said—"We can at the same time express our feelings of gratification at the restored health of the Princess of Wales, which I am sure must be to the people of this country a source of infinite satisfaction."

Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE in seconding the address said—"The domestic relations of the members of the Royal family have assumed, to the great satisfaction of the country, a position in recent times which is almost novel with regard to the degree in which the people of the country are permitted to become acquainted with them, and the interest of the people in those domestic relations is proportionately enhanced. All that tends to exhibit the Royal family and the various groups of the Royal family in the light and attitude before the eyes of the nation of families knit together by mutual affection, and growing and prospering in mutual love, gives cordial satisfaction to the country in all classes and throughout all parts. It is undoubtedly true that we derive an additional pleasure from the mercy which has been vouchsafed to the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the present occasion, from observing that no renewed detriment has occurred to the constitution of one whose pure and lofty character, and whose gracious manners have, not less than her high station, caused her to be an object of the greatest interest." The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### 11. APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Strolling in London one day a stylish landau rolled towards us, drawn by two handsome prancing bays. The coachman and footmen were dressed in plain dark livery—the whole equipage and its appointments being as simple unpretending and perfect as one could well imagine.

Two ladies were seated in the carriage, one of whom turned her calm, quiet gaze full upon us—it was the Princess. She has an oval face, pale and pathetic—with a quantity of hair, of that neutral tint called light brown, drawn carelessly away from the smooth, frank brow. Her blue eyes are large, sad and questioning; her nose slightly aquiline, and her mouth is very sweet and sensitive. Not beautiful, and hardly to be called pretty, even with the brilliant adjuncts of a splendid toilet, yet she has a tender, womanly, flower-like face that would in any rank of life cause a good man involuntarily accord to her his protection, and a good woman to give her her love. She was dressed quite simply, wearing a blue velvet palmetot, with a bit of swan's down at her throat, a black lace hat with blue velvet flowers and strings, and dark gloves.—*Cor. Philadelphia Post.*

#### 12. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY AT A REVIEW.

The following pleasant paragraph relating to the Queen and Royal Family at the review is from the *Daily News*: To see the Queen and Princess of Wales laughing together when anything moved their mirth, in hearty abandonment, instead of the regular simper which society prescribes; to see the young Highlander, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, pointing out men and things to their sister's tiny child; to see the Queen, when a soldier was borne out of the ranks faint from heat, stand up with motherly concern, turn her back upon the review, and not be content until informed it was not a serious accident; to see the Queen, Prince and Princesses in turn bringing a blush into Prince Arthur's face by probable reference to his new plumes, were little instances that came unsought before many a one at the review, indicating the substratum on which English loyalty is built.

#### A FEW STATISTICAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

A legal stone is fourteen pounds in England, sixteen pounds in Holland. A fathom, six feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches. An Irish mile is 2,240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1,984; a German, 1,806; a Turkish, 1,626. An acre is 1,840 square yards, 1 foot, and 3½ inches, each way. A square mile, 1,760 yards each way, contains 640 acres. The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, etc. Potatoes below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, and at two feet they are retarded two or three months. There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts. The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles. Taking the whole surface of the globe at 190,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.—*Scientific American.*

VII. Monthly Report on Meteorology in the Province of Ontario.

1. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten Grammar School Stations for MAY, 1868.

OBSERVERS.—Barrie—Rev. W. F. Checkley, B.A.; Belleville—A. Burdon, Esq.; Cornwall—W. Taylor Briggs, Esq., B.A.; Goderich—John Haldan, Jr., Esq.; Hamilton—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; Pembroke—J. W. Connor, Esq., B.A.; Peterborough—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; Simcoe—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.; Stratford—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; Windsor—A. McSween, Esq., M.A.

Table with columns: STATION, North Latitude, West Longitude, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, RANGE, MONTHLY MEANS, DAILY RANGE, HIGH-EST, LOWEST, WARM-EST DAY, COLD-EST DAY, MONTHLY MEANS, Tension of Vapour.

a Approximation. e On Lake Simcoe. f On St. Lawrence. g Near Lake Ontario (on Bay of Quinte). h On Lake Ontario. i On Lake Huron. j On Lake Erie. k Close to Lake Erie. l On the Ottawa River. m On the Detroit River. n Inland Towns.

Table with columns: STATION, Humidity of Air, SURFACE CURRENT, WINDS, MOTION OF CLOUDS, MONTHLY MEANS, RAIN, SNOW, AURORAS, WHEN OBSERVED.

4 Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane. 5 Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here. REMARKS: morning the ground in sheltered places was found covered with them to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. 14th, from 6 to 8.30 pm, thunder to SW with some lightning and rain. 15th, between 2 and 4 a.m., very heavy thunder-storm with much rain and hail. 27th, lightning, thunder and rain. Frost on 1st. Rain on 5th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th. CORNWALL.—On 5th, a sharp shock of earth-quake felt here at 11.45 p.m.

hard maple and plum trees in bloom. 23rd, pear trees in bloom. 29th, elm trees in bloom. 30th, white clover in bloom. 12th, large solar halo, diameter about 25°. Storms of wind on 2nd, 7th, 30th. Fogs (dense) on 13th, 14th, 15th, 28th, 29th. Rain on 1st, 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 1st, black frost, also on 2nd, 3rd, hoar frost. 5th, wide indistinct halo round sun at 7 a.m.; lightning with thunder. 7th, wide indistinct solar halo at 7 a.m. 9th, faint auroral light in a low arch close over N.H. 14, lightning with thunder. 17th, (Sunday), lightning and thunder between 1 and 2 p.m. 20th, faint auroral light in long low arch from NNW to NNE. 25th, first warm day in May, quite sultry in afternoon; leaves out generally on forest trees. 26th, hazy and sultry; smoke flattened out after rising some 150 feet at 7 a.m.; faint auroral light with a few light streamers and spindles. 27th, smoke affected as on 26th. Frost on 1st, 2nd, 11th 12th; no indications of frost on 7th, when minimum thermometer marked 31°7. Rain on 5th, 13th, 14th, 15th 17th, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th.

SIMCOE.—On 4th, lunar halo 45° diameter. 5th, lightning. 12th, solar halo in afternoon 60° diameter. 15th, rainbow at sunset. 26th, aurora brilliant. Frost, but not injurious, on 7th, 8th, 10th, 18th. Wind storms on 13th, 27th. Rain on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th, 30th. Barometer unusually low this month. Vegetation profuse.

STRATFORD.—On 4th and 28th, lightning and thunder with rain. On 6th, large lunar halo at 8 p.m. On 12th, at 6 p.m., imperfect solar halo. 16th, plum trees in bloom. 25th, apple trees in bloom. Frost on 9th and 10th. Wind storm on 13th. Fogs on 3rd and 16th. Rain on 1st, 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 28th, 29th, 30th.

WINDSOR.—Lightning, thunder and rain on 4th, 5th, 29th. Wind storms on 7th, 12th and 13th. Rain on 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22nd, 27th, 29th. Very wet month. Barometer very steady.

FREMBROKE.—On 1st, lunar halo. 8th, hail. 11th, bright auroral arch from NW to SE, passing near the zenith, and in size and shape resembling a rainbow, observed at 9 p.m. 15th, water high in lake. Fruit trees in blossom on 19th, and most trees in leaf by 25th. Frost on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 20th. Wind storms on 8th, 9th, 21st. Fogs on 6th, 12th, 21st. Snow on 9th. Rain on 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 29th, 30th. Barometric pressure unusually low for the month. Sudden changes in temperature. Atmosphere smoky on 12th and 13th.

2. THE JULY HEATED TERM.

We place side by side, below, a comparative reading of the thermometer in the Toronto and in the Kingston Observatories, from 1st of July to the 16th.

We find that in Toronto, the highest reading was on Monday the 13th, when it was 93°.4, and in Kingston the highest was on the 15th, when it reached 89°. In Toronto the highest mean of the 24 hours was 84.5 on the 14th, and the highest in Kingston was 83.5 on the 15th. The greatest difference of temperature in the two places at the same time, was on July 1st, when it was eleven degrees hotter in Toronto than here. The highest average for the first 15 days of July in Toronto was 86.6. and in Kingston 82.9.

July	Toronto.		Kingston.	
	Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Mean.
1	88.0	75.6	77.0	70.7
2	87.5	76.1	80.0	73.5
3	85.5	76.7	80.0	73.5
4	83.0	82.4	82.0	76.5
5(Sunday)	84.0	---	82.5	78.5
6	79.0	71.9	82.0	72.7
7	85.5	73.6	78.5	74.2
8	84.0	74.3	82.5	76.0
9	81.0	73.3	82.5	76.0
10	84.0	75.1	84.0	76.7
11	89.2	78.2	84.5	77.5
12(Sunday)	90.0	---	85.0	79.5
13	93.4	84.0	86.5	81.5
14	93.0	84.5	87.5	82.2
15	92.0	---	89.0	83.5
16	---	---	86.0	78.8

—Kingston Chronicle and News.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—The eighth Annual Convention of the "Ontario Teachers' Association," will be held in the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 4th of August, next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and continue in session four days. Tickets of membership can be procured by communicating with the Secretary. The annual fee is fifty cents to those who are members of Branch Associations, and one dollar to others. Ladies engaged in Teaching will receive tickets of membership, without charge, on application to the Secretary. The

Managers of the Grand Trunk, as usual, will grant return tickets at the station where any member of the Association gets his ticket, if a ticket of membership be presented. The Great Western also grants return tickets for one fare. Each teacher, who is a member, will receive from the Treasurer of the Association at Toronto, a ticket, which will entitle him to return upon payment of one-third of the usual fare. Efforts will be made to secure accommodation, on as favourable terms as possible, for the members of the Association, while in Toronto. A person will be in attendance at the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute, early on the first day of the Session, to give the necessary information. The opening address will be delivered by the President, at two o'clock, on Tuesday. Other addresses will be delivered, during the session, by prominent educationists, the particulars of which will be hereafter announced. Each of the following topics will be introduced for discussion, with an address or essay by a member of the Association:—1st. Is it desirable that prizes be awarded to the pupils of our schools? And, if so, what is the best method of giving them? 2nd. The importance of securing and keeping up the attention of pupils in order to successful teaching. 3rd. Are any changes desirable in the examination and admission of candidates to the profession of teaching so as to raise its status? 4th. What steps can be taken to improve the attendance at our Common Schools? 5th. Is the present regulation respecting the selection and copyright of school-books, conducive to the best interests of education? 6th. Is it desirable that the clause in the Common School Act, respecting Teachers' Institutes, be put into operation? 7th. The co-education of the sexes and the advisability of the School Law being so amended that girls may be recognized as pupils in the Grammar Schools. Any member of the Association may propose other subjects for discussion, which, if approved of by the Board of Directors, will be introduced to the Association, with the understanding that the proposer will be expected to lead off in the discussion. Copies of the Constitution, By-laws, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Members of the Association will have the privilege of the use of the news room and Library of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, during the session. A Conversazione will be held, as usual, in the Theatre of the Normal School Buildings, on some evening during the Convention; or some other attraction of an interesting and profitable character, consisting of readings, music, &c., will be furnished either in the Music Hall or the Lecture Room of the Mechanics Institute: of which due notice will be given. The Board of Directors hope that Local Associations will be represented by delegates at the ensuing Convention as provided for by the Constitution. The following articles of the Constitution of the Provincial Association refer to the formation of Branch Associations:—Article 5.—Every Local Association appointing a Delegate to represent it at the Annual Meeting shall be a Branch Association; and shall, through its representative, have one vote for each of its members connected with this Association not present at the Annual Meeting, provided that the names of such members and such representative, together with the annual fees for the same, be transmitted to the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of July in each year. Article 6. Annual Fee.—The annual fee to members of Branch Associations shall be 50 cents; to others \$1.

—INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—It is with very great pleasure that we announce the appointment of the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M.A., to the position of Inspector of Schools in the place of Professor Young, resigned. We understand that the members of the Council of Public Instruction were unanimous in their choice. We are quite sure that this appointment will be received with satisfaction throughout the country. Mr. Mackenzie is in every way well fitted for the position, and the cause of National Education will be sure to prosper under his supervision.—Hamilton Spectator.

—WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—Wm. Kerr, Esq., M. A., the bursar of Victoria College, presented the balance sheet for the year. The Treasurers' and Auditors' reports were adopted. The reports showed a freedom from financial embarrassment, an enlargement of work in affiliate faculties, and an attendance of 417 students during the past year. The proposed changes in the educational policy of the Government, in withholding grants to colleges under denominational control, called forth a spirited discussion, and the following resolutions with great enthusiasm: "Whereas it is declared in the University act of 1853 that former enactments have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College or educational institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense

and other causes from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large city, distant in many cases from their homes; and whereas it is in the said act further declared, that from these and other causes many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and profound learning.' Therefore, Resolved, that for these and other weighty considerations it is still more unreasonable now than it was fifteen years ago, to suppose that the collegiate education of Ontario with its mixed population and diversified predilections, can be adequately and justly provided for by the University of Toronto, consisting of one single College, located in the city of Toronto—"II. That whereas the several other collegiate institutions referred to in the said Act are still successfully employed in imparting education to large numbers of the youth of the land, and the manifest design of the Act in regard to them has been defeated, either by defects in the Act or by the manner in which it has been administered; and whereas these institutions have been in the receipt of legislative aid continued and increased from time to time for more than twenty-five years, by various decisions of the Legislature, and whereas the great usefulness of these colleges as a part of the educational system of the Province is admitted, and their existence would be jeopardized by the threatened withdrawal of public aid: Therefore, Resolved, that it is but just and proper that some measures should be adopted by the Legislature to sustain and improve these Colleges by endowing them either as distinct Universities according to their present charters, or as affiliated Colleges in one national University, with a common senate and a uniform system of instruction, examination and governmental supervision. "III. That this Conference being deeply impressed with the soundness and importance of the above views, as heretofore enunciated through its memorials to the Legislature and other published documents, pledges itself to employ all legitimate means for maintaining and giving effect to those views, and hereby earnestly requests the united and cordial co-operation of the Wesleyan people and public at large in a general movement for the establishment of a comprehensive and liberal system of collegiate education. "IV. That it is desirable to raise by voluntary subscriptions the sum of \$100,000, as part of an endowment for Victoria College, with special provision for the general and theological training of candidates for the Christian Ministry, and that the Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, M.A., President of the Conference, be requested to devote to this work as much of his time and attention as his health may allow, and as may be consistent with his other duties."—In the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools there has been an increase of children to the number of 5,839 over the year 1865. The libraries have in them 117,413 volumes. Of officers and teachers there are 7,646. The Sabbath Schools of the Wesleyan body are in a prosperous state. After the presentation of several reports, Rev. Dr. Rice, of the Wesleyan Female College, gave an interesting account of that institution. The attendance during the the past year was 100, and the earnings of the institution were equal to 12 per cent. on the whole outlay. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education for Ontario, referred in high terms to the character of the college, and to the fact that it was the only formal provision in the land for the higher education of the daughters of our country. The Rev. Jas. Elliot, expressed his confidence in the integrity and usefulness of this Female College, which, though Wesleyan in character, was unsectarian in spirit, and was an honor and blessing to the land. The liberality and business character of the friends in Hamilton relieved the conference of all anxiety over it.

— CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Canada Congregational Union at its recent sitting in Hamilton:—"That this Union congratulates itself and the country, on the stand recently taken by the Government of Ontario, against the further endowment of Denominational Colleges for the public funds; and earnestly hopes that the position will be firmly sustained by the Legislature and the people. That the Union regards it as a matter of the highest importance to the peace and welfare of the newly constituted Province, that its system of education should be based on sound principles, applied to every part of the plan. That the only sound principle for such a system is that which deals with the people, not at separated by religious difference, but as united in a common citizenship. That one of the most marked and cheering characteristics of the present time in ecclesiastical matters in Great Britain and her dependencies is the general and rapid adoption, development, and application of the principle. That departures from this sound, fundamental

rule, however plausibly defended, lead to sure confusion, injustice and strife. That the recent multiplication of University charters in Ontario, mooting the certainty of a further increase, is greatly to be deplored, as tending to the degradation of the standard of education. That while the students of such Colleges as the several denominations may choose to provide, may consistently be admitted—as in the case of the London University—to degrees and other rewards of scholarship in the Provincial University, any such affiliation as involves an equal participation by all these Colleges in the endowment provided for National Institutions is unnecessary and unjust. That if the sectarian principle be once conceded in the case of Colleges, it must inevitably be extended to the Grammar Schools, and thence to the Common Schools, and thus bring about one of the greatest calamities that could befall this young nation—the disintegration of that noble system of public instruction from which the mother country is taking a pattern for her own. That the Rev. F. H. Marling and George Hague, Esq., be a committee to embody these views in a petition to the Legislature of Ontario, and to support them in the case of a Parliamentary inquiry being instituted, with power to take such further steps as they may deem fit, to present the subject fairly to the people at large. "That this Union would urge an observance of the last Thursday in February next, as a day of special prayer for Colleges, Academies and Schools; and that an effort be made to hold union prayer meetings all over the Dominion on that day."

— CANADA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—During the session of this Synod the following report relates to Knox College was laid before it. The number of students in attendance in the Theological Department, 20. Five have been enrolled in the preparatory department, but this is exclusive of a large number of students who are taking a university course with a view to the ministry of the Canada Presbyterian Church. In addition to the regular staff of professors, the Rev. Robert Ure, of Goderich, and Rev. J. J. A. Proudfoot, of London, have taught the classes in Apologetics and Homiletics respectively, and the Board recommend that these lectureships be continued. Large and valuable additions have been made to the library. The board notice with gratitude that during the year Mr. G. T. Beardmore has established two bursaries of \$50 each, and has signified his intention to contribute a similar sum for the next five years. J. Goldie, Esq., contributed \$560 for founding a scholarship in connection with the College. W. Ross, Esq., of Stirling, Scotland, has remitted \$40, and W. Hall Esq., \$50, to be continued for four years, as bursaries. The amount received from congregations during the year for the ordinary college fund is \$5,758-80; expenditure \$6,383,32; leaving a balance due of \$629,32. There is also a further sum due to Professors of \$931,65, making the total amount due \$1,561,17. The sum due at the close of last year was \$1,129,46, so that the debt on this fund has been increased by \$431,17. Three Presbyteries formerly contributing to Knox College have been attached to the Theological Seminary of Montreal. \$4,000 were received from W. C. McLeod, Esq., of Woodstock, towards the endowment of a Chair in Knox College. The board have taken steps, from time to time, with a view to the encouragement of students in prosecuting their studies at the University and graduating there before entering on the theological course in Knox College. After some discussion, the report was adopted, with the amendment that students of the first two years in the theological course must not preach oftener than six times during each session; and that students of the last year as often as the Senate may appoint. In reference to the recommendation that a preparatory Literary Department be established in connection with the College, and that Rev. Professor Young be appointed to the charge of that department, which arrangement was to be only for the next two years, this meeting conceding a present pressing necessity without pledging the Synod to the permanent maintenance of the departments Rev. Mr. Wardrope (Ottawa,) moved the adoption of the proposition. Rev. Mr. Tolmie (South Lambton,) seconded the motion, which after remarks from several gentlemen urging the importance of young men taking a thorough literary course before entering the Theological department, was carried unanimously with cheers. Several other motions in reference to the management of Knox College were adopted. Rev. Mr. Young read the reports of the Board and Senate, showing that under the care of the Rev. Messrs Gregg and Aitkin, all the theological classes had been taught. The Institution had been regularly affiliated with McGill College. The Board recommended the election of the Rev. D. H. McVicar, as Theological Professor. Rev. Mr. Clark moved, seconded by Dr. Willis, the appointment of Mr. McVicar. Dr. Taylor moved, seconded by Dr. Irvine, to invite a Professor from Great Britain. An interesting discussion ensued,

in which Messrs. Gregg, Wardrobe, Inglis and McTavish spoke in favour of Mr. McVicar's appointment, and Dr. Edmonson, elder, supported Dr. Taylor's amendment. Rev. Mr. Gourlay moved that Dr. Aitkin be appointed Professor. On the final vote, Mr. McVicar was chosen Professor. Yeas 68, nays 8. Drs. Taylor, Irvine and Edmonson dissenting.

— **DIOCESE OF HURON.**—From the Bishops address we quote the following passages:—When in England he had asked for the endowment of ten scholarships for Huron College and obtained five; three of £50 a year from the New England Company; one from the Colonial Church Society of £20 per annum, and he had collected enough to endow a fifth. He had also a good deal of difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to take the place of Rev. W. Wickes, M. A., of Huron College, but at length, after much disappointment, he had secured the services of Rev. Isaac Rock, M. A., of Queen's College, Oxford, a gentleman in every way qualified for the position, who will arrive here next month. He had visited Highbury College or St. John's Hall, which had been munificently endowed to the amount of £70,000 or £80,000, by Mr. Peach.

— **PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the whole of the circumstances connected with the Theological institute and report to Conference. The Rev. T. Crompton was re-elected Educational Tutor and Editor of the *Christian Journal*. The report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the Theological Institute was submitted by the Rev. W. Rowe, showing the necessity of secular education, the preparation of an effective ministry, and recommending the continuance of the institute, and the change of it, name from Theological to Educational Institute; also the utmost economy in its management, and the appointment of a committee to carry out its views. After a very animated discussion the report was adopted.

— **BAPTISTS MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.**—It is due to the friends of this great work, to acknowledge the princely liberality of A. R. McMaster, Esq., Toronto, and J. S. McMaster, Esq., of Liverpool, in giving \$200 each to the Trustees for this object.—*Canada Baptist*.

— **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF MONTREAL.**—The following interesting particulars of the personal and educational aid extended to the poor of the city and district by the Catholic Charitable Institutions of Montreal were communicated by His Worship the Mayor, at the recent lecture on "Heroic Charity" by the Hon. Mr. McGee. The General Hospital, under the charge of the Grey Nuns, was the first alluded to, and contains 744 persons—604 of whom are supported by the institution—71 of whom are men, 192 women, and 341 orphans and children. The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum is the next on the list, supporting 126 boys, and 100 girls, also extending daily aid to 350 poor persons throughout the winter. We next have the Nazareth Asylum, in St. Catherine Street, under charge of the Rev. Mr. Rousselot, which received and educated 200 children; and the Quebec Suburbs Asylum, under charge of Sister Thomas, which educates 300 more. The Hotel Dieu, Recollet Church Asylum follows, with 70 orphans; and the Asyle de la Providence with 102 poor, 80 orphans, 75 deaf and dumb, and 270 day scholars. To this may be added the following statement of the boys and girls educated at the sole expense of the two great educational and religious institutions of Montreal. At schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, which are supported entirely by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and which comprise 39 classes, 19 of which are purely English—boys 3,500. At schools of the ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame—girls 3,468. We learn from the same interesting statement that the buildings in the city, erected for school purposes by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, cost \$600,000; and venture to state, with Mr. Starnes, that no city on this continent, and very few in Europe, extends near such an amount of material and educational assistance to their poor. Much of this is due to the far-seeing dispositions of the founders of the colony, and much also to the liberality of living men whom the public could readily name.—*Montreal Gazette*.

— **ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.**—The annual midsummer examination and distribution of prizes took place in St. Michael's College. The students were subjected to a rigorous and searching ordeal which lasted several days, when their diligence and proficiency were severely tested. The public exercises, were held on the evening of Monday, the 29th and Tuesday the 30th ult. Of the academical exercises which have been concluded at St. Michael's College, we cannot speak in terms too commendatory. On the pupils those exercises have reflected the greatest credit, whilst to a large assemblage of visitors it must have been abundantly clear that, without vigilant and unremitting attention on the part of the masters such admir-

able results could not be achieved. We venture to say that the intellectual treat presented to a numerous array of friends could not be easily surpassed. The amount of useful information displayed by the pupils—the great variety of subjects to which they had so successfully devoted their time and attention—the accuracy of the answers to a large number of intricate questions—these no doubt were incidents to be admired; but the academical exercises presented one striking feature—namely, the lively and intelligent interest which evidently filled the mind of each student on that particular study which formed the subject of his examination. The College Band under the skilful leadership of Father Chalender, and assisted by that prince of musicians Rev. Father Laurent, performed, with finish touch and execution, several pieces during the exercises on Monday and Tuesday afternoon. At the close of the programme His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto addressed the students and the assemblage in apposite and eloquent terms. His Lordship then presided over the very agreeable proceeding involved in the awarding of literary honors to the pupils.—*Freeman*.

— **LORETTO CONVENT.**—The annual examination and distribution of premiums took place on Thursday, 2nd inst, in the presence of a large concourse—clerical and lay. The suite of parlors on the north side of the Bond Street Convent were thrown open for the exercises by the pupils and distribution of prizes. At the west end of the room, the pupils were arranged in classes; dressed in white, with blue girdles and ribbons,—colors emblematic of purity and sincerity. Opposite to these on either side of the room were arranged the pianos, guitars and harps. The walls and front of the dais were decorated with oil paintings, crayons and pencil drawings—the progressive labors of the year,—and on stands before the visitors and relations of the pupils, were arranged the prizes, consisting of coronals of flowers and books, and specimens of work in beads and wool, and silk and wool, the product of the embroidery frames, which exhibited great taste and perseverance in a difficult art. The drawings and paintings were both promising and progressive, and were much admired. The programme included a variety of musical pieces, vocal and instrumental, solos, duets, trios and quartettes, which were performed with great skill and finish—lengthened conversations in French, German and Italian were sustained by the pupils, which evidenced that the ladies who instructed them had spared no pains to cultivate a right pronounciation of these useful and difficult languages. The dialogues on Natural Philosophy, Botany, Domestic economy and other subjects, were in the highest degree instructive and interesting. At the close of the exercises His Lordship addressed the pupils and assemblage in appropriate terms. He congratulated the Sisterhood upon the success which had attended their labors. His Lordship then made the distribution according to the order of merit as read out by one of the young ladies of the convent.—When His Lordship resumed his seat, the pupils, one and all, arose and sang "God save the Queen," which was the *finale* of a most pleasing and graceful entertainment. The school will re-assemble, in September.—*Freeman*.

— **WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.**—The terminal exercise of the Wesleyan Female College, in this city, which occurred last week, were largely attended and very interesting. The essays read by the young ladies evinced depth of thought and purity of diction, and the musical examination reflected great credit on both pupils and professors. The institution is highly prosperous and deservedly popular.—The graduating class at the close of this session numbered 15; fourteen of them being in the English Literature course, and the other that of Miss Emma J. Douse, in the Classical course. The young ladies receiving diplomas are Miss Douse, of St. John's, Quebec; Miss Maria O. Allan, of Glandford; Miss Rachel R. Freshman, Galt; Miss Mary J. Peat, Hamilton; Miss Mary J. Keagey, Dundas; Miss Eliza M. Lapum, Centreville; Miss Mary J. Walker, Whitby; Miss Alice M. M. Lister, Hamilton; Miss Mary E. Moore, Hamilton; Miss Emma F. Vail, Hamilton; Miss Julia A. Cadwell, Montreal; Miss Marietta Stinson, Hamilton; Miss Jane Breden, Kingston; Miss Ellen McHenry, Napanee; Miss Helen Ford, Kingston. The first prize for general scholarship was awarded to Miss J. Douse; the 2nd prize, in general proficiency, to Miss R. Freshman; the 3rd prize, being for general scholarship, and long and regular attendance at the College, to Misses Lister, Moore, and Vail. The 1st prize in Mathematics was carried off by Miss Allison; the 2nd do. (a special one) by Miss Marietta Stinson; while the prize for book-keeping and French was awarded to Miss Peters, of London.—*C. C. Advocate*.

— **HELLMUTH COLLEGE.**—The Christmas and midsummer prizes were distributed to the successful competitors yesterday afternoon, in the racket

court, on the grounds of Hellmuth College. The proceedings commenced shortly after three o'clock. Between two and three hundred persons were present. His Lordship the Bishop of Huron presided. The platform, was tastefully decorated with water paintings and pencil drawings. The Bishop and Dean Hellmuth distributed the prizes, addressed the pupils upon the proficiency they had acquired in their studies. The proceedings were enlivened during the afternoon with choice selections of music on the pianos by the students, under the leadership of Mr St. John Hyttenrauch, the whole of which was executed in excellent style. At the conclusion, short and appropriate speeches were delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Brough, and Messrs. Thomas, Watson and Eyre. The scholars then sang the National Anthem, after which His Lordship pronounced the benediction. Before they adjourned, the students gave three hearty cheers for the president and masters of the college. The midsummer vacation commences from to-day. The head master, Rev. A. Sweetman, will leave for England during the week.—*London Prototype.*

— HELLMUTH COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Annual Examination for Scholarships will be held at Hellmuth College, London, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th September, 1868, when the following Scholarships will be offered for competition:—*Hellmuth Scholarship.*—Annual value, \$100; tenable for one year at any of the British or Canadian Universities; open to boys of the VIth Form who have been pupils at the Hellmuth College for one year previous to the Scholarship Examination. Two of the Annual Value of \$80 and \$40, respectively; tenable in the VIIth Form: open to boys of the Vth. Form, and to all candidates, not pupils of Hellmuth College, whose age does not exceed 16. Two of the Annual Value of \$60 and \$40, respectively; tenable in the Vth. Form; open to boys of the IVth. Form, and to all candidates, not pupils of Hellmuth College, whose age does not exceed 15. Intending Candidates must send in their names and age, (certified), to Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, before 1st September. SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.—*Vth. Form, Tenable in the Vth.*—*Classics.*—Virgil's *Aeneid*, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book I. Sallust, *Catiline*, Chap. 26 ad Fin. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exs. 1—50. Latin Elegiacs, Anthon and Penrose. King Edward Vth's Latin Grammar: Syntax. Homer's *Iliad*, Book I. Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book III. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exs. 1—30. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar: Syntax. *Mathematics.*—Euclid, Books I.—IV. Algebra.—Problems involving Quadratic Equations. Arithmetic.—Interest, Discount and Stocks. *History and Geography.*—Hamilton's Constitutional History, Ince and Gilbert's Outlines. The Tudors. Anderson's Modern Geography: Europe. Schmitz's Ancient History: Greece to end of 2nd Punic War. Schmitz's Ancient Geography: Italy. *Literature, Composition, &c.*—Collier's English Literature: Eighth Era. English Essay on a given subject. Dictation. *Modern Languages.*—De Fiva's Grammaire. Voltaire's Charles XII. Original Translation into French. French Dictation. Aue's German Grammar, Ahn's German Reader. The maximum No. of marks (5200) allotted for the whole Examination will be apportioned to the various subjects according to the following scale of relative values; Classics, 9; Mathematics, 8; English Subjects, 5; Modern Languages, 4. *IVth. Form, Tenable in the Vth.*—*Classics.*—Ovid's *Eclogues*, 1 to 25. Virgil's *Aeneid*, Book I, 1—400. *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, Book III., Chaps. 1—16. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exs. 1 to 25. Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book I, Chaps. 1, 2. Eton Greek Grammar and Accidence. *Mathematics.*—Euclid, Books I. to III. Algebra to end of Simple Equations. Arithmetic: Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. *History and Geography.*—White's Great Britain and Ireland, Ince and Gilbert's Outlines. The Stuart Line. Anderson's Modern Geography: Europe. *Grammar, Composition, &c.*—Morell's Grammar: Syntax, A Composition on a given subject. Dictation. *Modern Languages.*—De Fiva's Grammaire, Voltaire's Chas. XII. French Dictation. Aue's German Grammar, Ahn's Reader. The maximum No. of marks (4750) allotted for the whole Examination will be apportioned to the various subjects according to the following scale of relative values: Classics, 7; Mathematics, 5; English, 4; Modern Languages, 3.

— FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The project, moved by Dean Hellmuth some time since for the establishment of a first class female seminary in this city, to be conducted on the plan of Hellmuth College, has so far assumed shape that suitable grounds have been purchased, plans of the necessary buildings prepared, and, we understand, tenders will soon be invited for the erection of the same. The site selected is a portion of

the old rectory lands on the bank of the River Thames near Brough's bridge—a beautiful spot, affording every advantage required for health and recreation. The building itself will be of brick, four stories in height, independent of basement, and capable of accomodating one hundred young ladies. A chapel for divine worship will be attached, and the grounds will be arranged so as to give opportunities for the enjoyment of healthful exercises—croquet lawns, for summer and skating rink for winter, with a gymnasium for regular daily exercise. It is expected that the institute will be ready for occupation by September, 1869. The success of Hellmuth College, for the establishment of which we are indebted to the forethought, energy and liberality of the same gentleman who has planned the proposed female educational institute, is in part a guarantee that the enterprise will not fail for support, nor languish through mismanagement.—*Advertiser.*

— BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—The annual meeting of convocation of this Episcopal College in the Province of Quebec was held on Thursday and largely attended. Chancellor Hale, the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec. Rev. Dr. Balch, and Mr. R. W. Henneker, Commissioner of the Land Company, made speeches, mainly referring to the bright prospects of the College. The Chancellor said at the meeting that the *alumni* had subscribed sufficient to maintain a mathematical tutor. The Rev. Septimas Jones of Belleville, read an essay on "Taste." The Valedictory was read by Mr Riopel, senior graduate. The following are matriculants: A. H. Balch, Thos. Motherwell, G. Rhodes, T. B. Hall, and W. Whitlock. B. A. degrees were conferred on S. Riopel and J. Woodward; M. A. degrees on the Rev. C. Ranson, Picton (Ont.) S. Jones, Belleville, and A. C. Voniffand, Vale Cartier; Adeundem M. A., on Dr. William Wicks, London (Ont.); and Honorary M. A. on Dr. Marsden, Quebec.

— ALBERT COLLEGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 30th of June, was held in the large hall of Albert College the Second Annual Convocation of Albert University. The President, A. Carman, M.A., occupied the chair, and the proceedings were opened by the delivery of the theses of the graduating class, as follows:—Mr. E. J. Badgley, of Thurlow, subject, "Mind and Matter;" Mr. J. H. Bell, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, subject, "The Darwinian Theory;" Rev. B. Lane, Augusta, subject, "Popular Education," and Mr. G. R. Shepard, Belleville, subject, "Right Men in Right Places." Mr. Roger Conger Clute, Belleville, Matriculant, then read his prize poem, entitled, "Here died Wolfe Victorious," which was received with loud applause.

#### HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS.

How oft is formed a pleasure from a pain,  
And from a loss how oft a greater gain—  
And so in seeming ills, however sad,  
A good may lie concealed in sorrow clad.  
Such pleasing thoughts with ceaseless flow endue  
The mind with feelings fitting to review  
The deeds of daring and of valour bold  
That brought our fair Dominion to the fold  
Of English liberty. We love the spot  
Where Wolfe with heroic band forgot  
All but the honour of the English name.  
And bled and died to guard her ancient name—  
And now, as standing on this hallowed ground,  
With what emotions do we look around  
Upon the beautiful and varied scene.  
Still the St. Lawrence moves her flood between  
The craggy walls of steep and rugged hills,  
Redundant with the sound of revelling rills  
That pitch their headlong flood with silvery flow  
Adown the broken front and join below  
The gentler waters. But the forest old  
With all its wild companions uncontrolled,  
Is swept away, and many changes wrought  
Since Wolfe our freedom with his life blood bought.  
Here stands his monument, and as we look  
Upon its simple structure, kindly you'll brook  
In much forbearance my attempt to tell  
How fought the hero, how the hero fell.

The desperate warriors in the hush of night  
Betake them silent to the field of fight.  
How noiselessly the waters onward flow,  
That bear so rapidly the fleet below,  
And here above Quebec, within the Cove,  
Still known by that great name we so much love,  
They moor, and land by many a willing skiff,  
Beneath the shadow of the frowning cliff;  
And with intrepid hearts, they front the bluff,  
Both steep and difficult, yet not enough  
To daunt their courage, for they scale the flight

Of broken rocks, and gain the lofty height,  
 And ere the blush of dawn leads in the day,  
 Are marshalled all in battle's dread array.  
 The ascent is conquered, but the fortress still  
 Frowns in their front,—a monster boding ill  
 And, though a foe entrenched and no retreat,  
 Doubt in advance, and death in a defeat,  
 They face the fearful odds,—in number few,  
 For every heart is British, strong and true.  
 The hero of Loffeldt and Minden led  
 This band of warriors, worthy such a head.  
 His was the gifted genius to inspire  
 The soul with valour and with martial fire,  
 And as he passed along the lengthened line  
 Theirs hopes and fears to weigh, their strength define,  
 He spoke such glowing words, they caught the flame  
 And burned to quench it in the tide of fame ;  
 And still secure within his walls the foe  
 Sleeps on nor dreams of ills, nor coming woe,  
 But wakes at break of day, in wild alarm,  
 To find above his head the hostile arm,  
 Of England's strength outstretched in grand parade  
 With gleaming bayonet and flashing blade,  
 Command is given, " arm, to arms," is heard,  
 The brave DeMontcalm leads, and at the word  
 The bulwark's roll aside, the yawning gate  
 Gives forth her legions to the hand of fate.  
 On, on they come, full eager for the fight—  
 Their steel all glistening in the morning light.  
 And now the rush of battle sweeps the plain  
 Like angry billows o'er the surging main  
 Down on the valiant French with stout claymore  
 The sturdy Highlanders are seen to pour ;  
 With one wild yell they charge, and from afar  
 Re-echo back the sounds of cruel war ;  
 The clash of steel, the shouts of bloody fray,  
 The din of battle shakes the opening day.  
 The French and English well their strength engage  
 And death runs riot as they quench their rage ;  
 Thick clouds of dusky smoke obscure the field,  
 And hide the foeman yet untaught to yield.  
 And as the gloomy veil is rent aside,  
 The struggling heroes, and the crimson tide,  
 The mangled corpse, all tell, alas, too well  
 How many valiant soldiers fought and fell.  
 And when the frenzied charge renews the strife,  
 Or stubborn combat holds in ruin rife,  
 There Wolfe with cheering words is ever found  
 Courageous to contest the 'vantage ground,  
 And though from three deep wounds the purple life  
 Ebbs fast, again he engages in the strife,  
 He heads the van once more and leads the way—  
 The charge most deadly of that fearful day.  
 The leaders both the mutual rage defy,  
 Resolved to conquer or unconquered die.  
 The crash of arms, the groans of wounded men,  
 The shrieks of anguish rend the air again,  
 The battle cry resounds, and the clamours rise,  
 And shake, like warring elements, the skies,  
 The struggle, hand to hand, now rages more,  
 And fast the thirsting ground drinks up the gore,  
 Then from the war cloud burst the foe in flight  
 Unable longer to sustain the fight ;  
 But ere the light of triumph shone on high  
 Approaching death had closed the hero's eye,  
 For at their head, a glory still to tell,  
 The gallant Wolfe had fought, and nobly fell.  
 A soldier raised him fainting in his arms,  
 Just as the heavens rang with new alarms ;  
 For high above the groans of agony  
 Was heard the glorious shout of victory,—  
 " They run, they run."—The spirit stayed its flight  
 And gasped to learn the issue of the fight.  
 " Who run ?" cries Wolfe, " The French," is the reply,  
 He, smiling, said, " Contented, then, I die."  
 Thus was the glory of the English won ;  
 A fame too dear when bought by such a son.  
 Great was the joy through England's broad domain,  
 And deep the sorrow for the loved ones slain ;  
 And mingling joy and woe, above it all  
 Was heard one voice of mourning, and the pall,  
 The tolling bell, the funeral march, the Tomb,  
 O'ercast a nation's fairest hope with gloom.  
 And where he fell they raised this work of stone—  
 A simple monument, and yet a throne.  
 Favoured to hear a wealth so great, a name  
 Cherished alike for *Virtue, Valour, Fame*.  
 What honour could be given him *more* glorious  
 Than that is written " Here died Wolfe Victorious."

Carman, Professor of Natural Sciences ; Mr. Freeman Lane, Perth, and Professor Thomas Macintyre. B.A.—E. P. Badgley, Thurlow ; J. H. Bell, Charlottetown, P. E. Island ; Rev. B. Lane, Augusta ; and G. R. Shepard, Belleville. *Honour Men*.—P. L. Dorland, Sidney ; and R. C. Clute, Belleville, Matriculants, took honours in Mathematics. *Prize Men*.—General Proficiency, 4th year—E. J. Badgley. 3rd year—J. H. Bell. Matriculation—R. C. Clute. History, 3rd year—J. H. Bell. History, Matriculation—Messrs. D. C. Macintyre, Goderich, and E. McMahon, Belleville. French, 1st year—H. F. Gardiner, Farmersville. Zoology, 3rd year—E. P. Badgley. Chemistry, 1st year—S. Wells. Physiology, 1st year—R. C. Clute. Metaphysics and Ethics, 3rd year—J. H. Bell. English Verse, Prize Poem—R. C. Clute. The Prizemen were presented by the Professors teaching the respective subjects, and the prizes were delivered by the President. The evening previous to the Convocation the Alumni Association of Albert University was formed, and by-laws adopted. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Geo. D. Dickson, Esq. ; 1st Vice-President, R. B. Carman, M.A. ; 2nd Vice-President, J. H. Ball, B.A. ; Secretary, Thos. Macintyre, M.A. ; Treasurer, Mr. S. S. Chisholm, Committee—Boston, S. Gilbert, Esq. ; G. R. Shepard, B.A. ; W. Ostrom, Esq. The dinner of the Association took place in the basement hall of the College, and was attended by the Senate friends from the town and vicinity, and the students and ex-students of the College. Dr. Boulter and Mr. Bowell were present, and spoke in favour of the continuation of sectarian grants—*Globe*.

—LADIES' COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE.—The exercises in connection with the Ladies' Department of Albert College were held in the hall of the College in the evening after the Convocation. The exercises consisted of the reading of original essays, music, conferring the degrees in Arts and Music, and the distribution of Prizes. The hall was beautifully decorated with drawings and paintings of various kinds, the work of the ladies of the college, under the tuition of their teachers and preceptress, Mrs. Smith. After the reading of the essays of the undergraduates, Miss A. Lane, Augusta, was called upon to read her final essay. Subject—"A Field open before us," together with her valedictory. *Admission to Diplomas*.—Miss A. Lane was presented and received her diploma as Mistress of the Liberal Arts, and was highly complimented by the President. Miss L. Brown, Belleville, Miss A. L. Carman, Mistress of English Literature, Iroquois, and Miss E. Sisk, Oilsprings, each received diplomas for music, and were eulogized for their proficiency in that department. *Prizes*.—Misses M. Hornden and S. Walker, of Raglan, won and received the prizes in Rhetoric. The President delivered a short address, after which the choir sang "God save the Queen," and the proceedings terminated.—*Globe*.

—EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES VISIT TO IRELAND.—During their stay in Dublin visited Trinity College and were received with as much warmth as a crowd with many ladies in it can exhibit. The Lord Lieutenant led the Princess of Wales to her seat, and the Prince of Wales followed with the Marchioness of Abercorn, and took their places on the dais. The degrees were conferred after the Latin speech, and then followed the English orations at the end of it. After the usual ceremonies there was a procession formed for the Prince to unveil Burke's statue. When the Prince's gown was put on there was loud cheering, and the Marquis of Abercorn was much applauded, so was the Duke of Cambridge, who looked a very perfect Doctor of Laws, indeed. When the Royal party came forth there was a prodigious clamor and rejoicing, which continued after the Prince had ordered the statute to be uncovered, and Burke received the torrents which fell from the sky on the land he loved so well. In that rain the Prince drove to the Royal Hibernian Academy, where he spent twenty minutes glancing at some of the treasures in the various collection of antiquities. The Prince evinced interest in the principal objects, and more than that, knowledge of the subject, possibly owing to his visits to Copenhagen. The Prince next visited the Catholic University at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was received at the entrance by the Chancellor of the University, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin ; the Rector of the University, and the Deans of Faculties, who conducted His Royal Highness to the Science-hall, where a throne was erected for the occasion. Here he was received by the professors and officers of the University in their Academic costume, faced with green, blue and red, according to the Faculties to which they belonged. There the professors and officers were presented to him by the Chancellor, and a short address read by the Rector. The Prince proceeded to the museum, thence he passed to the library, where he was received by the librarian, (the Rev. Dr. M'Devitt,) Professor Sullivan, and Mr. B. O'Looney, keeper of the Irish MSS. The splendid portrait of the first Rector, Dr. Newman, attracted the attention of the Prince. The Prince was much struck with the invaluable collection of Irish Literary and historical remains. Among them were *Ocurry Glossaries* containing over 80,000 *excerpts* from the most ancient Irish MSS. found in the Bodleian, British Museum, the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College, Dublin, the Brussels, and St. Isidore's Libraries, now being prepared for publication by the university, and which

promises to be the richest contribution made to Celtic Literature for the last 300 years. The light thrown by these *Glossaries* on the Brehon Laws, as well as upon the obscure passages of the Welsh laws, especially attracted the attention of His Royal Highness. Lord Dunraven and Professor Sullivan then proceeded to point out the very curious collection of ancient historical sketches made by the late Professor O'Curry, with a view to filling the blanks in Irish history. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the University chapel. Everywhere he was cheered by the students who crowded the passages and halls.—*Times Correspondent*.

— MCGILL UNIVERSITY.—On the 1st inst., the Annual Convocation of the McGill University was held. William Molson, Esq., the senior Governor, presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Ven. Archdeacon Leach. The election of Fellows in the different faculties was announced as follows: Faculty of Law—James Kirby, M.A., B.C.L.; D. Gireuard, B.C.L. Faculty of Medicine—Robert T. Godfrey, M.D.; J. Leprohon, M.D. Faculty of Arts—Brown Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L.; Robert A. Leach, M.A., B.C.L. The Venerable Archdeacon Leach, Dean of the Faculty of Arts then read the honors and class list as follows: Faculty of Arts—Passed for the Degree of B. A.—*In Honours*. *First Rank*. Charles H. Brooks, Lennoxville; George F. Kennedy, Montreal; Robert Laing, Buckingham; Wm. De M. Marler, Montreal. *Ordinary*—Class 1—William J. Dart, Montreal; Class 2—None; Class 3—Francis X. Moore, Vincennes, Ind.; John Hindley, Erasmus; George Slack, Bedford, Q.; Elbert G. Fowler, Richmond, Va. Passed in the intermediate examination: Class 1—Alex. D. Blackard, Sydney A. Fisher; Class 2—Alexander Robertson, Duncan H. McLennan, Montefiore Joseph, James A. Johnston, Daniel W. Morrison; Class 3—George W. Major. Bachelors of Arts taking the Degree of M. A. in course: John A. Bothwell, James McGregor, John R. McLaren, James D. Morrison, Sampson Paul Robins. Prize, Honours and Standing—Graduating Class. *B. B. Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*.—Marler, William De M.—First Rank Honours, *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, and Anne Molson Prize in the third year. *B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy*.—Laing, Robert—First Rank Honours and *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*. *B. A. Honours in Natural Science*.—Brooks, Charles H.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal*. Kennedy, George T.—First Rank Honours. &c. &c. Mr. R. Laing, B.A., now delivered a terse and sensible valedictory, happily portraying the feelings and anticipations natural to his fellow students on such an occasion. Professor Johnson, L. L. D., delivered a practical address to the students. Principal Dawson announced that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws had been granted to Rev. H. Wickes, M. A., Principal of Huron College. He then proceeded to say: At the close of this the thirty-fifth year of the existence of this University, the fifteenth of its revived activity under its amended charter, we have again to congratulate ourselves that the enlightened foresight which prompted the endowment of this University and the wise and liberal policy on which its course of study and regulations have been framed, have borne good fruits. In the past session the number of students enrolled in our three faculties has been 273, and if we add to these the teachers in training in the Normal School, who may fairly be reckoned as professional students, the whole number amount to 335. In addition to these the High School has 232 pupils and the Model Schools attached to the Normal Schools 329. Of the students in the College and the Normal School about 220 are persons not resident in this city, but resorting to it for education. Our lists will show that the number of students has been swelled, not only by persons from all parts of the Dominion of Canada, but from places far beyond its limits. The additions made to our roll of graduates at this time will raise it to about 750, of whom the greater part are now professional men in the prime of life, and actively engaged in the useful departments of exertion for which they have been fitted here, and we trust doing good to the country and credit to their *alma mater*. I was present some years ago at the annual social gathering of the *alumni* of Harvard University, and witnessed the very impressive spectacle of the formation of their procession by the calling of the graduates' roll from the earliest years in which it contains any living members. Several years were called without any response. Then one or two very aged men tottered forth, the survivors of classes of the years near the beginning of this century. They were followed in larger numbers by others scarcely less bowed with age. Then, as year by year was called; men in middle life and the prime of young manhood crowded briskly forward to take their places, and lastly, marching in the rear, were the graduates of the last commencement. It was a striking epitome of the progress of the generations of men, and in connection with the names of the senior members of the procession, and the work which many of them had done, a remarkable evidence to the eye, of the nature and extent of the work of the University. Our roll of graduates is not yet so long, but its earliest members are becoming old men, and are being thinned by the hand of death; and one can see in imagination the stream of young men constantly issuing from the doors of the University, climbing the hill of life and falling in its high places, or descending in thin and straggling ranks into the vale of years beyond. The picture has its features of encouragement, of guidance, and warning for us all, and every individual history comprised in it, is in itself a world of profitable thought, more especially to young men. I cannot refrain here from referring very shortly to three names stricken this year by the hand of death from our list of graduates and students. The first is our late visitor Sir Edmund W. Head, a man as able, true, and noble as any who ever represented our beloved Queen in this country. He was emphatically a University man, one who throwing aside the adventitious aids of birth and connexion, worked his own way

to the honours of his University, and made these his fulcrum whence to raise his own fortunes. He was thoroughly a scholar in the departments of ancient learning to which his University has, perhaps, too exclusively devoted its attention; but added to these a thorough acquaintance with modern literature, and with several departments of art and science, and a large knowledge of the world. Thoroughly earnest and honest himself, he had little patience with meanness or evasion of duty, but was ever ready to aid and stimulate any well-meant effort for good, however humble or imperfect; and while ready to take on himself the full burden of care, responsibility or labour in any useful effort, was equally willing to allow others to have the credit which might attend success. To this University, and to the cause of education in this country, he was a zealous and true friend; and I have had occasion to know that many important improvements of permanent advantage to education in Canada were due to his personal influence. His matured and well considered opinions on the higher education were of immense service to us here, for while he sympathized and aided the efforts of those who sought to extend and enlarge and render practical the courses of the old Universities of the Mother Country, he was equally impressed with the necessity of maintaining classical and mathematical scholarship. His views on these subjects were identical with those recommended in the Report on King's College, Fredericton, in 1854, and with the principles on which the Course of McGill College was organized in 1855, and since that time they have been constantly securing a wider acceptance both here and in the Mother Country. Our younger graduates may see in Sir Edmund an example of the pursuit of learning for its own sake, and also of its practical results in life. I would mention, in the second place, one of our graduates, suddenly and terribly removed within the last few weeks; and this not so much to add to the many eulogiums which have been pronounced upon him as to point to some striking lessons of his career. And first I would, by his example, warn young men against the illusive enticements of social enjoyment, falsely so called, and against the destructive influence, especially to men of superior gifts, of an unworthy companionship. The influences which Mr. McGee had the manliness to cast behind his back are daily robbing our schools and colleges of their noblest sons, and consigning them to the vilest slavery. On the other hand, I would stimulate young men, by the example of Mr. McGee, to self culture and the pursuit of learning even under the most unfavorable circumstances. His battle in life was a most hard and trying one. Probably few of us can realize the cares, perplexities and grief which a nature such as his must have endured in the stormy and uneven path which he trod. Yet he could keep bright and clear his love of literature, his studies of history, and the culture of his own natural gifts, and could liberally scatter by the way the flowers of eloquence and the fruits of wisdom, to delight and strengthen other men. Again, let me point to the deep feeling which stirred the hearts of all men when the news of his untimely end was flashed through the land. Cold and hard though the world may seem, it can feel such shocks, and even when it has shown a little kindness to the living, can honour the illustrious dead. Here let me point my last lesson to young men. You must not labour merely for the world's applause, that is too often wasted on the undeserving, or may follow the wise and good man only after he has passed away beyond the reach of praise or blame. If we would be happy we must constantly remember that the rivalries the differences and the strifes of this world necessarily obscure the great deeds of men and prevent the recognition of their value until the time when in sadness we have to say:—

"Now, thy brow is cold  
We see thee as thou art, and know,  
Thy likeness to the wise below,  
Thy kindred to the great of old."

Lastly, many of us have looked with sorrow upon the features stilled in death of one who had hoped to be with us here to-day, and whose name might have figured honourably in our class-lists of the first year. One who alike, from his own intrinsic worth, and his external advantages, gave promise of a high and useful career. But, such was not the will of God concerning him, and his early removal teaches us to be ready for the change which now awaits us all from the pupillage of this world to another and higher sphere. But I must return to the affairs of the University in its past session. It has been from the first our policy to recognize in our training the more modern and practical subjects as well as those which have always formed the basis of a liberal education, and to endeavour to gather around us the material of scientific culture and general learning, as well as of the more elementary education of young men. In this respect our library is a cause of solicitude with reference to its slow increase. We have, it is true, received several donations in the past year, but have nothing to recount worthy of comparison with Mr. Redpath's liberal gift of the previous one. In the past year our philosophical apparatus and our museum have had their turn of favour. The apparatus for experimental physics has for a long time required additions, more especially with reference to the more recent departments of scientific research. Last year seven of the members of the Board of Governors subscribed the sum of \$1,950 to remove this deficiency; and we now have in the care of Prof. Johnson, or is shortly to arrive, a number of most valuable instruments which will place the means of illustration in this department ahead of the requirements of the time. Our museum has been enriched by the liberal donation on the part of Dr. P. P. Carpenter of his general collection of shells, a collection second to none on this continent in scientific value, and which, when arranged, will be of inestimable utility to the student, alike with reference to modern Mollusks, and to the fossil remains of these creatures which con-



stitute so important a part of the "Medals of Creation." To render the collection fully available we require a fire-proof room for its accommodation, and a sum of \$2,000 for the expense of its arrangement. The sum necessary for the former purpose I have already collected from a few friends of the University, whose names will be announced in the forthcoming calendar; but we still require the last mentioned sum, which however, may perhaps be secured before the next meeting of the Convocation. I would close these remarks by reference to a circular which will shortly be issued privately by the Board of Governors, and which specifies some of the objects which they wish to attain to in the further growth of the University. I would remind our friends that it is not a begging petition, but simply a suggestion as to the means in which a great public interest may be advanced by those who can afford to be public benefactors. They will also find that our aims are very modest in comparison with the noble educational endowments of Great Britain, or with the sums which our neighbours of the United States, with their usual liberality and practised sagacity, give to such objects. In the past year it is stated that the private benefactions to institutions of the higher education in the American Union amount to no less than three millions of dollars. At such a rate of increase the United States may soon excel the Mother country in its educational endowments. We are far behind either; but we have made good beginnings, to be followed, I hope, in due time, by still greater things. The Benediction having been pronounced the Convocation was declared adjourned till to-morrow, when degrees in Law and Medicine would be conferred.—*Gazette*.

—TORONTO VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The annual examination for diplomas of the pupils attending this institution took place recently. Our readers are perhaps aware that the College has now been in existence for about six years, and that it is established under the authority of the board of Agriculture. Until within the last two or three years not as many licensed practitioners were to be found in the Province of Ontario; nine of the students presented themselves for examination, and there are twenty-one besides in the school going through the regular curriculum of study. This comprises Anatomy, Materia Medica, Pathology, and Physiology, &c. Upon these subjects the candidates were very strictly examined, the test occupied over four hours. The examiners were Messrs, W. Varley, V.S., 13th Hussars; T. J. Lang, V.S., Royal Artillery; Mr. Haggard, V.S., Brampton; W. B. Nichol, M.D., and W. Rowell, M.D.,—The gentlemen who were fortunate enough to obtain diplomas were Messrs. Coleman, St. Mary's; Wilson, London; Wells, King; Uphaw Chinguacousy; Thomas, Owen Sound; Sanderson, Richmond Hill; Cowan, Waterloo; and Gemmell, Grahamsville. The institution, we should have mentioned is under the superintendence of Mr. Smith, V.S. having with him as associates Mr. Thorburn, V.S., Mr. Bovell, V.S., and Professor Buckland.

**IX. Departmental Notices.**

**PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.**

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Consolidated Common School Act for Ontario, has granted to the undermentioned students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of this Province.

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers of the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of [Ontario] until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into Classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in this Province are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate.

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION.—DATED 15TH JUNE, 1868.

**MALES.**

<i>First Class.—Grade B.</i>	<i>Grade B.</i>
2546. Boyle, William S. (2482).	2563. Clark, William Reid.
2547. Campbell, Aaron Jesse (1652).	2564. Dennis, James Edwin.
2548. Hay, Andrew (1940).	2565. Doupe, William.
2549. Manley, Charles Lewis.	2566. Ferrier, Amos B.

- 2550. Scott, William.
  - 2551. Williams, James Richard.
- Grade C.*
- 2552. Boulter, Joshua John.
  - 2553. Galbreath, William James.
  - 2554. Houston, John.
  - 2555. Leslie, Alexander (2399).

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

- 2556. Edwards, Thomas Albert.
- 2557. Farrington, James (1938).
- 2558. Jardine, Wm. Wilson (2336).
- 2559. Mulloy, David Wilson.
- 2560. McKellar, Hugh.
- 2561. Stahle Schmidt, William (2491).
- 2562. Ward, Edward.

**FEMALES.**

*First Class.—Grade A.*

- 2580. Sutherland, Margaret (2506).
- Grade B.*
- 2581. Calder, Elizabeth (2528).
  - 2582. Moore, Isabella (2535).
  - 2583. Thompson, Charlotte Emily, (2540).

*Grade C.*

- 2584. Armstrong, Elizabeth (2516).
- 2585. Daville, Emma Julia.
- 2586. Mearns, Isabella (2427).

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

- 2587. Fletcher, Margaret (2531).
- 2588. Fraser, Margaret (2532).
- 2589. Harney, Ellen Hora (2534).
- 2590. McDonald, Annie Jane (2537).
- 2591. Robertson, Jane.
- 2592. Spread, Margaret.

*Grade B.*

- 2593. Batty, Alice Pamela

- 2567. Gill, Samuel Rea.
- 2568. Hughes, Samuel.
- 2569. Jessop, Elisha (2494).
- 2570. McIlvanie, Samuel.
- 2571. McKay, David W. B.
- 2572. Ward, Henry.
- 2573. Wilson, John.

*Grade C.*

(Expire 15th June, 1869.)

- 2574. Campbell, John Harkness.
- 2575. Crawford, Duncan.
- 2576. Iaw, Benjamin.
- 2577. McMillan, John.
- 2578. Reilly, Marlow Miles.
- 2579. Rutherford, Peter (2342).

*Grade C.*

(Expire 15th June, 1869.)

- 2594. Bodwell, Sarah Melinda.
- 2595. Calder, Annie.
- 2596. Good, Rebecca Ida.
- 2597. Gorman, Jane Ann.
- 2598. Hoggan, Eliza.
- 2599. Johnson, Sarah Edith.
- 2600. Lister, Jane.
- 2601. McGurn, Mary Jane.
- 2602. Nicholls, Mary Ann.
- 2603. Preston, Sarah.
- 2604. Sefton, Annie Maria (2109).
- 2605. Walkinsbaw, Mary Ann.
- 2606. Walsh, Mary Ann.
- 2607. Brown, Martha Eva (2296).
- 2608. Brownlee, Marion.
- 2609. Coyne, Margaret Jane (2455).
- 2610. Hunter, Mary.
- 2611. McBride, Charlotte Louisa.
- 2612. Rowland, Alice Jane.
- 2613. Tambllyn, Elizabeth Ann.
- 2614. Trott, Mary Ann.
- 2615. Watt, Elizabeth C.

**EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.**

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C.*, granted subsequently to the nineteenth session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of certificates which expired before June, 1868, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 15th of that month.

**MALES.**

- 2410. Obtained second class B (2489)
- 2411. Obtained second class A (2481)
- 2412. Obtained second class B (2490)

**FEMALES.**

- 2453. Obtained second class A (2514)
- 2454. Clark, Alvina.
- 2455. Obtained second class C (2609)
- 2456. Obtained second class B (2529)
- 2457. Obtained second class A (2519)
- 2458. Obtained second class A (2520)
- 2459. Guillet, Mary Ann.
- 2460. Harris, Elizabeth.
- 2461. Obtained second class A (2522)
- 2462. Mills, Jane.
- 2463. Moore, Sarah.
- 2464. Page, Minnie Emilie.
- 2465. Obtained second class A (2524)

*Certified.*

ALEXANDER MARLING,

Registrar.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, July, 1868.

**EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS. COUNTY OF YORK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of Common School Teachers, and others will take place on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1868, at the Court House, City of Toronto—at Richmond Hill—and at Newmarket, at 9 a.m. Candidates will be required to produce certificates of moral character, from their respective ministers, and if Teachers before, also from their respective Trustees.

JOHN JENNINGS, D.D.,

Chairman of County Board York.

CITY OF TORONTO, }  
July, 1868. }