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THE REFORMATORY PRISONS AND KINDRED INSTITUTIONS FOR UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.



ISLE-AUX-NOIX, THE SITE OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR LOWER CANADA.

The establishment of these important and valuable reformatory institutions having at length taken place, we give the following sketch of each from Col. Coffin's late report to the Legislature, and from other sources.

1. THE LOWER CANADA REFORMATORY PRISON AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX, ANDREW DICKSON, ESQ., WARDEN.

Isle-aux-Noix is an island, situated in the river Richelieu, a few miles below where the river leaves lake Champlain, and has been long considered the most important military post on the eastern frontier of Canada. In view of future contingencies it is desirable that the buildings and works at this post should be kept in repair, and this object can be attained usefully and economically by applying them to the purposes of a juvenile reformatory. The Island contains 150 acres of land, all the property of the Government; although not elevated, it is healthy; as indicated by the appearance of the inhabitants, adults as well as

children, and by military statistics. The water is good, supplies obtainable from the same sources by which the soldiers have been provided. The approach is convenient, both by railway and river; materials for building, if required, can always and readily be procured.

Fort Lenox has been constructed on the south eastern extremity of the island.

It is a regular work, embracing about 12 acres of land, with curtains, bastions, ditches, &c., offering in themselves considerable means of detention in connection with the present subject. The buildings within the *enceinte* are all of cut stone, covered with tin, very well built and conveniently arranged. The barracks are intended to accommodate 300 men; they are spacious and well ventilated. Officers' quarters are in like proportion. Two separate buildings, hitherto appropriated as stores, can be used as workshops, leaving still abundance of space for storage. The hospital arrangements for cooking, and for confinement or temporary punishment, are complete and in good order.

Within the fort itself ample space and means for useful occupation in gardening will be found, and the first duty of the inmates under the proposed arrangement should be to keep the present earth works in perfect repair, involving for the greater part of the year labour of an agricultural, or, nearly allied to an agricultural character; but in addition, the island affords large scope for field labour and farm operations, the details of which must be left to those who may be called upon to carry out the contemplated system.

There is also a piece of land (Ordnance property) situated at

* Isle-aux-Noix, in the Richelieu River, commands the entrance to Lake Champlain; it was fortified by the French in 1769; captured by the English in 1760; taken by the Americans in 1776, (from hence they issued their revolutionary proclamation to the Canadians;) and restored in 1776. It rendered important service in the war of 1812-14. The engraving and this note are taken from the "Geography and History of British America." By J. George Hodgins, M.A. Second Edition, p. 30.]

South River. This piece of land contains about 145 arpents, and is situated on an angle lying between the south shore of the Richelieu, opposite to Isle-aux-Noix and the South River. The wood upon it would furnish fuel and winter occupation for the inmates in preparing it for some time to come; when cleared it could, under a proper system of reformatory management, be used for agricultural purposes, or if sold hereafter, could be sold at an enhanced price.

Then, the land on the island and at South River will furnish together nearly 300 acres applicable to those farming operations, best suited to the Educational objects of a Reformatory Institution.

In regard to the establishment of this prison, the editor of the *Kingston Commercial Advertiser* thus writes: "On the occasion of the first visit of His Excellency Governor Head to Kingston, the writer accompanied him in his visit to the Provincial Penitentiary, and our readers will recollect, that in recording what took place we dwelt upon the exceeding pain which we felt at the sight of a number of young boys, many of them hardly emerged from childhood, and with the stamp of childish innocence yet unobliterated from their countenances, compelled to herd with the most hardened and vile to which it is possible for poor human nature to become degraded by a lifetime of crime. It was indeed, a most painful sight, the impressions of which will never be removed from our memory, and we took the opportunity to direct the attention of the Government to the cruel injustice of condemning those innocents to what was tantamount to temporal and eternal destruction, for crimes, the fault of the Government, which left the poor things uncared for to commence an apprenticeship of crime in the streets or amidst the disreputable haunts of vice where they were born. In a short time after we were informed officially, that our remarks had attracted attention in a high quarter, and that early steps would be taken by the Government to establish a Reformatory Prison for Juvenile Criminals, where they would be free from the corrupting influences derived from their association with hardened criminals, and where by a proper system of discipline, education, moral and religious instruction, they might be weaned from the evil habits which time could have hardly yet hardened their youthful minds to. When we heard that His Excellency had interested himself in this philanthropic object, we were satisfied, that he would not allow it to fall through, and we were therefore greatly pleased, when we learned that it had been decided to establish a Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix, in Lower Canada, of which Andrew Dickson, Esq., late Penitentiary Inspector, has been appointed Governor. Mr. Dickson is a kind hearted, humane man, of large experience, with a knowledge of human nature, and especially of criminal nature, acquired during the many years he was Sheriff, which most admirably fit him for the office, and we anticipate under his government to see the Reformatory Prison become a model institution, redeeming from the haunts of vice and crime, and sending forth into the world again many young men to be useful members of society, who would otherwise have gone on from bad to worse, until perhaps ending on the scaffold.

"Mr. Dickson left Kingston a couple of weeks ago, having in his charge some forty Juvenile Criminals from the Provincial Penitentiary, for the purpose of commencing the establishment at Isle-aux-Noix, where they arrived safely, and he is now busily engaged setting his house in order for his somewhat large family. We wish him all the success the undertaking deserves, and we can assure him that the public will watch the progress of the new institution with much interest."

We may remark that Mr. Dickson has recently obtained from the Upper Canada Educational Department a valuable library for the prison, consisting of 163 volumes.

2. THE UPPER CANADA REFORMATORY PRISON AT PENETANGUSHENE, WM. MOORE KELLY, ESQ., WARDEN.

The *Toronto Colonist* thus refers to the recent establishment of this Institution: "Among the many interesting subjects which have awakened public attention in Upper Canada, we do not know one which has been more deserving of the deepest consideration than the establishment of Reformatory Institutions for the education of juvenile offenders. And we have never taken pen in hand with more unmixed pleasure than we do now, to record the issuing of a proclamation, in a recent extra *Gazette*, by which His Excellency the Governor General in Council sets apart the land and buildings formerly used for military purposes at Penetanguishene, to be hereafter employed as 'The Reformatory Prison for Upper Canada,' under the provisions of the Prison Inspection Act of 1857.

"The following is a description of this property, which we copy from Col. Coffin's report on the Ordnance properties, laid before the Legislature in July last: 'The barracks and buildings at Penetanguishene are well suited to the required purpose: they are of cut stone, and have been calculated to receive 140 men and officers,

The site is healthy, cheerful and well watered—the supplies sufficient—the military have always so found them; although remote from common intercourse it is perfectly accessible by railway to Barrie, and from thence by 35 miles of very good road; by water it can be reached from the whole Province. Materials for building are to be obtained easily; lumber, whether manufactured or otherwise, in the vicinity; stone from quarries on an island not far distant, which has already furnished material for the barracks. From 20 to 25 acres of land may be readily inclosed for purposes of gardening, to which a much larger extent for farming labor can be added, upon settlement of the question of the location of the pensioners, which cannot be long delayed. The accommodation for the officers of the institution is ready made and good. Storage convenient and ample.'

"We believe the total amount of land available here is 150 acres. This is the second institution of the kind now established. That for Lower Canada has been for several months in operation, at Isle-aux-Noix. The Warden, Mr. Dickson, took thither in October last from the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, a large number of young lads under the age of twenty, who have since been employed in fitting up and improving the buildings intended for their own occupation, and in learning useful trades. Of these, as many as belong to Upper Canada, or about two-thirds, will be shortly sent up to Penetanguishene, where their services will be employed in the same manner. So soon as the arrangements of the new prison shall be completed, it will be available for the reception of juvenile offenders generally, according to the terms of the Act, which extend to a large class of offenders. These include all convicts under the age of twenty-one, sentenced for any offence heretofore punishable by imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for periods under five years; all persons under the age of sixteen, who may have been convicted of any offence punishable by law on summary conviction; as well as other classes of juvenile criminals, according to the circumstances under which they may have been convicted."

3. THE NEW BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.—OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of some delay on the part of the imperial authorities, in formally conveying the property to the Canadian Government, it has been impossible to issue this proclamation at an earlier date. For the same reason, the Prison Inspectors required to be appointed under the same Act, 20 Vic. c. 28, have not yet been nominated.

The Board of Inspectors will consist of five persons, of whom the present Penitentiary inspectors, Dr. Wolfred Nelson and Andrew Dickson, Esq., will be two; the other three will be shortly appointed. The powers of this Board will be very great, and their duties extensive and laborious. They will have immediate and entire control of and management, not only of the two reformatory prisons, but of all penitentiaries, county and city jails, houses of correction, prisons, hulks, and lock-up houses of all kinds whatsoever, both in Upper and Lower Canada. Also of the Provincial Lunatic Asylums at Toronto and Quebec, and of all similar institutions, whether public or private, throughout the Province. They will be authorized to inspect all buildings used as county and city jails, and, in conjunction with committees of the county and city councils, make such alterations in those buildings, or require their extension or the re-erection of new buildings, according to the plans they may adopt or approve.

These two properties, of which the Province has just obtained possession, in almost complete order for reformatory purposes, are estimated by Col. Coffin as worth for present uses not less than \$150,000, which is precisely so much money saved to the revenue. Their cost to the Imperial Government cannot have been less than half a million of dollars. The expense of adapting them to prison uses will be about \$10,000. The fact of their being handed over, fit for immediate occupation, without the usual delays arising from having to put up new erections, is also of the greatest advantage to us.

We give a mere outline of the beneficent objects to which the other ordnance properties may, and no doubt will be applied. The barracks at St. Johns, as Colonel Coffin suggests, would form a convenient lunatic asylum for Lower Canada, in addition to that at Beauport (near Quebec). The stone hospitals and buildings at Laprairie are said to be suitable for an asylum for idiots and incurable lunatics. The stone barracks at Chambly would form a noble hospital for deaf and dumb, and blind invalids; while the barracks at Three Rivers might be applied to the reception of healthy persons of the same afflicted classes. All these are for Lower Canada. In Upper Canada, Fort Malden is suitable for idiots and incurable maniacs. The London barracks are adapted for a deaf and dumb and blind asylum; and the barracks and buildings at Niagara may be applied to a marine hospital. Such are Colonel Coffin's recommendations, as contained in his report.

4. NEW JAIL, CITY OF TORONTO.—WANT OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The *Leader*, in referring to the progress of this building, remarks that this building, when completed, will probably be the best of the kind, in any city or county in the Province. We cannot say that we are quite reconciled to the devotion of the Clergy Reserves fund to this purpose. Other municipalities of much less pretensions than Toronto have devoted this fund to the creation of free public libraries. Out-of-the-way townships have done this in a multitude of instances; and now the number of township libraries in Upper Canada has become very great. Toronto which ought to have the best municipal library in Upper Canada, has not, in its corporate capacity, devoted a single dollar to this purpose. If there were a chance that this might be the permanent seat of government, the parliamentary library would go far to serve every purpose; though the rules of the House prevent its being used to such an extent as is desirable. In the number and costs of the books, it is far beyond anything which a single city of 50,000 inhabitants could be expected to create. But it is certain that Toronto will not be the permanent capital of the united Provinces; and in few months from the present time, it will contain no library accessible to the public, of any extent, except that of University College. Whether this will be as general as is desirable is open to question. We fear it will not answer all the purposes which might fairly be expected of a city library. Under the circumstances—we had almost said under any circumstances—the city ought to establish and maintain a good public library. A large part of our population is taught to look upon Italy as a country sunk in ignorance to an extent far beyond anything prevailing north of the isthmus of Panama; but it is a fact nevertheless that there is probably not a single city in the Italian peninsula which does not possess two or three extensive public libraries. There are there at least means of knowledge which this population does not possess; and it is not to our credit that this should be the case. Who will set himself to work to supply this great intellectual public want.

5. PRISON LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.*

(1) *The Reverend Hannibal Mulkins, Chaplain, Provincial Penitentiary*: "I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th of December, No. 3,163, to the Warden of this Institution, in which you state that having made an apportionment from the Public School Library Fund towards the establishment of a library in this institution, you desire to know whether the books have been applied for and read to any great extent, and what have been the general effects of the library upon the prisoners, as you were anxious to obtain the fullest information on this subject. In reply, I am to inform you that the books procured at your Department were put in immediate circulation among such convicts as were able to read. The number of prisoners capable of reading in 1857 was about 600. The number of volumes received from the Educational Department was nearly 150, being one volume to every four convicts. These books were therefore not sufficient to supply all the applications from convicts for them. But the librarian instantly distributed them as far as they would go towards meeting the demand; and when the convicts first receiving had read them, they were given out to others, and so on until all the convicts able to read had had the opportunity of reading more or less of the library. In this way the librarian has continued from week to week to distribute these books among the convicts, so that they have been in constant and general circulation, and, being non-sectarian in their character, have been distributed freely among, and read by convicts of all creeds. There can scarcely be a difference of opinion as to the effect produced by reading good and useful books. The frequency and eagerness with which the convicts have applied for books, and the avidity with which they have read them, show that they feel a strong desire to read books of useful information. I have never known a convict to refuse a good book, but I have seen numbers sorrowful when there was none to give them. To convicts isolated from the world and precluded from the privilege of conversing with one another, a good book becomes to them as a companion and friend, converses with them in their solitude, occupies the thought and attention which perhaps had otherwise been spent in useless and unavailing reflections, and it may be, imperceptibly to themselves, communicates something of its own spirit and tone. It is somewhat remarkable that prisoners learn with great rapidity. There is now a young man in this prison whose parents had sent him to school for four years, and who, nevertheless, was unable to read when he came here, ignorant and untaught in all respects. In one year in this institution he was taught to read, write, and cipher tolerably well, and besides all this, in the same time, was enabled to read several of the library books. I am convinced that every convict discharged leaves the institution much improved in general knowledge, and nothing can contribute so much to this as a good

library. As an instance of the manner in which convicts apply themselves, I may mention that there is a person here who in the last year has committed to memory several books in the Old Testament, and moreover all the writings of St. Paul, and that too so perfectly that he can begin at the first chapter and verse and repeat them onward, or at the last chapter and verse and repeat them to the first. Every convict here is supplied with a Bible—the Roman Catholics with their version and the Protestant convicts with the authorized version. The sacred volume is not neglected amongst them, but as might be expected, there are many convicts who would read a work on History, Art, or Science, on Natural or Moral Philosophy, or on Natural Religion, when perhaps they might not care to read the Holy Scriptures. Wrong as such a spirit may be, yet good books on these subjects might possibly lead them from studying God's marvellous works, to love, and at length to believe and obey His marvellous word. I have frequently noticed with much pleasure the application of the convicts in reading these library books. In the work shop the book is often seen by their side; in the dining hall when their meal is over, the book is in requisition, in the cell as long as there is sufficient light, the convict is reading, and though in some cases these books may not be appreciated, may even be rejected, and the knowledge which they communicate be abused, yet on the whole they have been read with deep interest and attention by the convicts who, unquestionably, have been beneficially affected by them. I wish the library was sufficiently large to enable the librarians to distribute weekly some good and useful volume to every one of the 733 convicts now in prison here." [Application has since been made to the Department for a further supply of books for the library.]

(2) *Mr. George L. Allen, Governor of Toronto Jail*: "In reply to a circular from the Education Office, No. 3,160, bearing date 7th of December, 1857, desiring information whether the books supplied for the instruction of the prisoners incarcerated in this institution have been applied for and read to any great extent, and what my opinion may be of the general effects of the library upon the prisoners. I beg leave to state that the books have been very generally applied for, and to all appearance have been attentively perused by the prisoners who use them. As to the 'general effects' produced upon them, I am not prepared to speak with any degree of certainty. The major part of my prisoners being committed for such brief periods, varying from twenty-four hours to thirty days, that much good could not be expected to be effected in this brief space. The only benefit which I have with any certainty known to accrue from the use of the books, was, that reading kept them occupied, and the discipline of the prison has not been so much disturbed by the scheming and skylarking of its inmates."

(3) *Mr. George Forbes, Gaoler, Woodstock*: "I beg to inform you that the books sent have been applied for and placed in the Gaol for the use of prisoners. The selection of the library suits the general character of the prisoners very well, although I find the general application is for historical works and other works of an interesting character. A very small minority of the prisoners desire to have religious works supplied them, but nevertheless such are sometimes asked for and read. On the whole, the library has been extensively read, and I think must have been of great benefit to a large number; indeed it is commonly the practice in the day-rooms for some one of the prisoners to read aloud for the benefit of those who cannot read, and, as several of those men have scarcely ever had any instruction or information, it must be the means of bringing conviction to the minds of some that it is really profitable even in a worldly point of view to bear a moral and religious character. From my experience, I think that although a Prison Library should consist chiefly of works of a moral and religious character, yet I am also of opinion that there should be a large number of works of an interesting and instructive character, not strictly religious, such as history, &c., &c."

(4) *Mr. John S. Sprowle, Governor of Whitby Gaol*: "In reply to your inquiry respecting library furnished by the Education Office from the Public School Library Fund, I have to state for your information that the books are regularly applied for and eagerly read. I have also much pleasure in stating the results have been most satisfactory, as we have now by far less noise and much better behaviour than formerly, which I attribute solely to the prisoners having books to occupy their time and attention. It is a common practice for one to read aloud for the amusement (and I hope instruction) of those who cannot read themselves, which class I find particularly desirous of availing themselves of the opportunities offered. In my opinion, the library is a valuable acquisition to our Gaol, and no doubt it would prove so to others throughout the Province."

II. MORAL DISCIPLINE OF THE VICIOUS.

A communication from Mr. C. L. Brace, secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, gives a delightful picture of the process and result of training bad boys in the Chicago Reform School under

* From the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report for 1857, pp. 204-206. See also this Journal for 1856, vol. IX, pages 18, 40 and 95. See also page 16 of this No.

the Rev. D. B. Nichols. The school was opened in November, 1855, under the patronage of the municipal authorities, with seven boys from the county jail. At first, personal restraint was supposed to be indispensable. The boys were brought in irons, and locked in their cells with barred windows, at night. In spite of all the humane genius of the superintendent could do to disguise or modify the effect of the coercive restraints, the boys made little or no improvement under this system. A new one has been adopted, which appeals exclusively to the springs of action in its subject. Every end under the head of regimen, is attained by playing genially and skillfully on the susceptibilities which are characteristic of human nature as distinguished from the brute. Mr. Brace says:—

"The great principles of Mr. Nichols management, are an appeal to, and a confidence in the *sense of honor* among the boys, and a fatherly kindness on his part, even to the extreme of bearing their penalties for them. The actions of Mr. Nichols in this last matter seem almost incredible. A loafing vagabond boy is brought to the school, sentenced for stealing from a market woman. He finds school lessons and the workshops and the high fence, after his free life, rather confining. He proceeds, incontinently, to break the windows, and to knock some of the small boys' heads. The boy-police arrest him and shut him up in a room. He is sentenced to bread and water for a week. The first meal is brought to him of these plain materials, but after this, he finds that he is served with good food—better, perhaps, than he has ever eaten before. He is surprised at this, and asks the reason. The Janitor replies that "Mr. Nichols has done it;" that he has taken the bread and water for his own meal, and given the boy *his* dinner.

"The boy is still more surprised, and thinks it is a very good dodge; and we can imagine him, with the knowing smirk of a street boy as he eats the comfortable dinner, saying he hopes he may have a good deal more of such bread and water. The same thing is repeated the next day, and the lad asks more questions about it; he begins to have misgivings, but still he manages to make himself comfortable. On the third day, perhaps, as this silent goodness continues (Mr. Nichols never appearing in the mean time,) some glimmerings begin to draw on the poor lad's mind of what has been done toward him. There enters into his mind, it may be, a glimmering of the light of unselfish love. His heart is softened—he refuses to eat, and begs to see this man who is thus patiently taking on himself the burden of his transgressions. Mr. Nichols at length comes in, talks with the boy, and tells him what he is trying to do, and what prompts him to do it; what the boy can become, and what a way there is open before him if he will only choose it. The lad is penitent, and henceforth the school has a new friend and faithful officer in it. Trust is reposed in him, and it may be at length he commences a new and reformed life.

"There are in the school five grades of honor, and five of disgrace. These are accompanied each with certain privileges or deprivations, as, for instance, particular kinds of food, places at the table, badges, privilege of visiting the city, and the like, so that the lads constantly find themselves divided into distinct ranks and classes. They become very ambitious of attaining certain honors, and feel very much mortified when they lose them. On the day on which we visited this institution, a little janitor, with his bundle of keys, guided us through the various parts of it. He informed us that there were a number of other gate-keepers and superintendents among the boys. One of the boys is the captain of the police department, and if a boy escapes, they permit him to take his own way to bring back the fugitive. More than forty have been trusted to go alone to the city, and to remain from Saturday night till Monday morning, and of these not one has ever betrayed his trust. The whole number of escapes out of this Reform School during the last year was only seven, from nearly two hundred members."

To this description Mr. Brace adds the following important and just remark:

"It should be remembered that the success of all this rests not so much upon the system as upon the man. The same measures might be tried elsewhere under another superintendent, and prove an utter failure. As in all great movements of reform, it is the living soul rather than the doctrines which has done the work. It is true something of this excellent plan may be imitated by some of our reformatory institutions, but the permanent fruits will depend on the manly heartiness, the genuine kindness, the judgment and the piety of the officers."

The moral of all this, to our own mind, is a conviction now tolerably matured by a series of observations, that while all may and should contribute something to the reclaiming of the vicious and the preservation of the viciously disposed, that work is on the whole one of the great arts reserved for peculiar genius; and the noblest to which genius can be dedicated. It is the work of God, but it is done by instruments specially adapted to their work.—There have been as yet but few instances of the development of this peculiar genius,

but there are many men in whom Divine love might develop it, if their minds were but directed to so noble a calling.—*New York Examiner.*

III. SCHOOLS IN GAOLS.

Even these are not without fruit, however unpromising the soil into which the seed is cast. Here is an instance. A gentleman who visited the gaols of Dublin, some years ago, to teach the inmates, says:

"One youth I gave up as a hopeless case; he pretended he could not read, but I discovered he read better than any of the prisoners. He endeavoured to pick my pockets, and to pull my coat whenever I happened to turn round, and pierced me with pins more than once. I bore all this foul treatment patiently, and instead of causing him to be punished, I expostulated with him on the folly and wickedness of his ways, and gave him two or three suitable tracts, which he promised to read.

"Cold weather coming on, he had no coat or shoes,—a common thing in the prison, where some, indeed, were almost naked. I promised him an old coat and a pair of shoes, if he would become more attentive. The bribe was too tempting to be refused; and, after two or three weeks' trial I sent him the coat and shoes. He continued promising for some time, but there was nothing in his conduct which could induce a person to hope for an entire reformation. It is the duty of teachers, when they meet with such a scholar, to present him in fervent prayer before the throne of grace; yet at the same time, to watch over him, and to lose no opportunity of communicating suitable advice. This was the method adopted on the occasion, and I trust it was not unavailing. However, the term of his confinement expired, and he was released. Shortly afterwards, I had occasion to leave town; and, on my return, having been reading the whole of the day, I went out in the evening to enjoy a walk. My spirits were unusually low. I proceeded along one of the public roads for some time; but the noise and bustle not suiting my feelings, I turned up a narrow private road, shaded by trees on both sides, and interspersed here and there with neat whitewashed cottages. On passing one of them, I heard the clicking noise of a busy loom, and the singing of a light-hearted weaver. When I had passed about fifty paces, the door opened, and a neatly-dressed young man called after me by name. Not recognising him, I did not reply, but proceeded. He ran after me, and stopped me. I looked at him. 'Do you not know me, sir?' said he. 'No indeed I do not.' 'Do you not recollect your scholar at Newgate, James—?' I looked at him from head to foot; but the neatly combed hair, the clean face, new shirt, and plain and comfortable suit of clothes, had so metamorphosed him, that it was with difficulty I could recognise him. Taking me most affectionately by the hand, and with tears in his eyes he said, 'Sir, I saw you passing by, and could not refrain from coming out to ask your pardon for all my unkindness to you, and to thank you for all that you and the other young gentlemen said to me while in Newgate. It was a sad place, but I thank God that ever I was put into it; I shall count that day the happiest in my life. I should have been now, perhaps, living in wickedness, and should probably have come to the gallows at last. When I came out I was friendless, and without a home; but reflecting on what was often told me in Newgate, that Christ is the friend of sinners, and ever willing to receive the vilest, I prayed him to support and assist me. I shuddered at the idea of going to rob and pilfer again, and determined to work. I got some work, and some clothes too; and I have now employment enough at this cottage; and I pass away my time very happily.'"—*English Sunday School Teachers' Magazine and Journal of Education.*

IV. Papers on Public Libraries.

1. FREE BOOKS, FREE SCHOOLS, AND A FREE PEOPLE.

My visits to the Cincinnati Free Library, in which I frequently spend an interesting hour in observing those who come to draw from that well of knowledge, have moved me to say a word or two in its favor.

The circulation of books during the month of May, was 6,304 volumes, classified as follows, viz: 697 volumes, Lives (604, Poetry 698, Scientific 530, Novels and Tales 1,687, Miscellaneous 1,550, Travels 543. The number of subscribers to the Library is 4,237. Increase since November, 1,348.

But the most hopeful feature of all, is the character of the readers. The Free Library has drawn to itself some thousands of readers whom our other very excellent institution, the Young Men's Mercantile, has failed to reach. Though these embrace portions of all classes of our citizens, yet I judge the far greater part to be labouring men; and most of them are young men, and lads. On this ground we claim the Free Library to be a great moral institution. It is not to be conceived that the young men who drudge through the long weary

day, will not at night seek relaxation and some kind of excitement, to vary the dull routine of their usual avocations. Satan, taking advantage of this, spreads his lures to destruction, in the shape of drinking saloons, gambling and other kindred places of resort, in every thoroughfare and lane of our city. Total abstinence pledges may be paraded and numerously signed; yet, until we provide some innocent food to satisfy this natural craving of the mind for excitement, just so long the young and susceptible will be drawn into the vortex of destruction. We believe Free Libraries will furnish this food. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. For while timid moralists, theoretically overflowing with plans for the bettering of the condition of their fellows, stand debating and hesitating whether they shall vote a trifling sum to establish a library, Satan, who is not often troubled with scruples, by a grand *coup d'état*, in the shape of some extra fascination added to his public institutions, carries the day, and our moralists who have to foot the bill in the shape of expenses for a police force, courts, jails, and poor houses, with a refreshing innocence, wonder what the world is coming to!

Lads and young men, who have heretofore spent their evenings at theatres, and were rapidly acquiring a taste for places of worse resort, and who have read nothing, or only that vile trash procured from a portion of the periodical press, which is worse than nothing, may now be seen every day carrying away from our library books of solid worth, to be read in the evening, at the hearth-stone of home.

I may be enthusiastic, but I cannot but look upon this movement among our youth, as giving promise of an abundant harvest of noble fruit. We do not sufficiently estimate the importance of reading as an element of education. I think we should not be very extravagant, if we were to assert that newspapers do more to educate our people, than our schools. And whatever we may think of the healthfulness of their influence, we cannot deny its power. Newspapers go into every household throughout the length and breadth of the land. They not only direct public sentiment, but they create it. Not this alone: they build up our literary tastes, telling us what we shall read and what we shall not read.

It has been well said, that what you wish to appear in a nation's life, you must put into its schools. Not only this, but you must put it into the nation's books. "Let me write the ballads of a people, and I care not who makes its laws," may have been a very sagacious observation, when old Norse pirates roared forth songs of war, and Troubadours piped their strains of love. Substitute books for ballads, and the sentiment will still hold good.

It is, comparatively, of little importance whether our young men and young women leave our schools with a large knowledge of the branches taught there, or not; but it is of the utmost importance that they should leave these schools with a pure and noble taste in literature. For, 'this it is that makes men denizens of all nations—contemporaries of all ages, civilizes their conduct, and suffers them not to remain barbarous.' How sedulously, then, should we labor to create and foster this taste! And how can this be so effectually done, as by placing good books in the hands of all?

Free Schools and Free Books are the two premises of a syllogism, and a Free People the inevitable conclusion.—*Ohio J. of Ed.*

2. BOOKS FOR FARMERS IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For libraries in the rural districts, there should be some works selected which will instil a love for Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits, and all such books as have a tendency to render the children of the farmer discontented with their lot in life, should be discarded at once. Instil into the minds of the young ruralists a proper love for their avocation, and all the tinsel and glitter of the artificial life of cities will have no attraction to them. What a world of misery, wretchedness, and criminality, would be blotted out of existence, could all the youth of the land be taught to love labor, or the study of those sciences which insure the acquirement of a fund of useful knowledge, instead of the idleness, dissipation, and the frivolous accomplishments of fashionable society! How many farmers' sons, who, by improper associations, became indoctrinated with the idea that farm labor is menial and degrading, have left the 'Old Farm at Home,' and after a round of dissipation, are now reaping the reward of these evil influences in the Penitentiary. Had there been School Libraries, composed of judiciously selected books, these same felons or criminals would undoubtedly have been honest, intelligent, and industrious members of society.—*Ohio Farmer.*

3. LIBRARY AUXILIARIES TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

Development of mind, culture of morals, and diffusions of knowledge—these are the primary objects of common schools. Common libraries are not merely auxiliary—they form an essential part of an adequate free school system. The friends of liberal, popular educa-

tion, know that every argument good for a High School is good for a library; and they have confidence in the generosity and intelligence of a people which cheerfully supports Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatic and Idiot Asylums, and Reform Schools for juveniles.

The opportunity for self-culture, as free and ample to the poorest as to the wealthiest, is an all-important consideration to citizens, among whom virtue and intelligence underlie public prosperity.

If public affairs are to be intelligently and equitably managed, school children must learn the means and blessings of good government.

The advantages available to boys and girls in free libraries, assist, or succeed with permanent influence, the lessons which may be imparted at home, or in school.

Libraries well selected, in every township, town, and village, will afford the cheapest and most available facilities possible for encouragement in the youthful mind of a taste for good reading—appreciation of public morals—knowledge of public affairs—and acquaintance with arts, mechanics, and science.

The library is an economical adjunct to the common school, because it facilitates the accomplishment of the object for which schools are established.

In whatever mind a love of reading is instilled, love of school is begotten. It is the unanimous voice of observing teachers, that pupils who are diligent readers, lead their classes.

If a taste for reading is not formed in early youth, it is rarely a blessing to middle, or after-life.

If society neglects to prepare youths for virtuous and useful careers, it must protect itself from vice and deprecation. If it will not pay for schools and school books, it must pay for courts and jails. By the encouragement of libraries, which instruct, refine and ennoble, government can prevent, more effectually than by fines and imprisonments, the increase of gambling, intoxication and profanity.—*Ohio Journal of Education.*

4. A LIBRARY AN ARMY OF SOLDIERS.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHN M. MASON.—While recently engaged in arranging a large library, a friend came to lighten our labors by pleasant conversation.

"What is the most common idea of a library?" said he.

"A workshop, perhaps, in which are all manner of tools."

"What is your idea?"

"A dictionary, in which we can turn to any given subject, and find the information we desire.

"Very fair, both these definitions; but I think I know one much better. When a lad about sixteen years of age, living as a neighbor of Dr. Mason and also a member of his congregation, I was engaged in helping him to move and arrange his valuable library. 'Hamilton,' said he, 'you bear a great name—a very great name; but it is still more honorable to bear the name of Christ!—Hamilton, do you know what a library is?' 'No, sir. Well, sir, it is an army. Do you see those books? They are my soldiers! I am the centurion. I call them down, and make them fight for me, my boy. Now you know what a library is, which is more than most folks do. Don't you forget it.'—*American Presbyterian.*

5. EFFECTS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The more widely knowledge is spread, the more will they be prized whose happy lot it is to extend its bounds by discovering new truths, to multiply its uses by inventing new modes of applying it in practice. * * Real knowledge never promoted either turbulence or unbelief; but its progress is the forerunner of liberality and enlightened toleration. Whoso dreads these, let him tremble; for he may be well assured that their day is at length come, and must put to sudden flight the evil spirits of tyranny and persecution which haunted the long night now gone down the sky.—*Brougham.*

6. DISCOVERIES & PROGRESS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

There is no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made, as in the last half century or so. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807; now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent.; the rivers of nearly every country in the world are now traversed by steamboats. In 1800, there was not a single railroad in the world; there are now, in England and America alone, about twenty-two thousand miles of railroad, costing in the neighborhood of three hundred millions of dollars. In 1800, it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes by the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843.

7. READING.

'There are many,' said Dr. Chalmers, addressing a meeting of his own parishioners, 'who have been two or three quarters at school, and have even got on so far as the Bible; but when I come to examine them, I am struck with their slovenly and imperfect mode of reading, obliged as they are to stop and to spell, to blunder on their way through every verse in such a manner as to make it palpable to those who hear them that it had been very little worse for them though they had never been at school at all. Now, be assured that those who cannot read with fluency and readiness to the satisfaction of others, cannot read with satisfaction, or any real understanding of what they read, to themselves.'

V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 1.—THE HONORABLE ROBERT BALDWIN, C.B.*

(Companion, Civil Division, of the Order of the Bath.)

Died, the 9th December, at his late residence at Spadina, near the City of Toronto, the Honorable Robert Baldwin, C. B., aged 54 years. His health had been declining some years, but the immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs caused by a severe cold. He was aware of his approaching departure several days before it occurred, and expressed his devout resignation to the Divine will. The Sunday before his decease, he partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and gave to his family one by one his prayerful and parting blessing. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters, his wife having died twenty-five years before him.

Mr. Baldwin early entered the legal profession, which he pursued with great integrity and success. He first entered political life in 1828. He was several times elected member of the Legislative Assembly, and filled the offices of Solicitor General, Attorney General, and Executive Councillor, and was offered a Judgeship, which he declined on account of ill-health; he retired from political and professional life some years since, but continued until his decease to perform the duties of Bencher and Treasurer of the Law Society. His mortal remains were followed to the grave by the Judges, Bar, and a very large number of his friends and fellow citizens.

In youth, Mr. Baldwin was diligent in his studies, amiable and cheerful in his disposition, esteemed and loved by his companions; in his profession he was well read, painstaking, judicious, and held in the highest esteem by all his professional brethren. In political life he was liberal, moderate, firm, honest, and persevering, free from all resentment towards his opponents, and faithful to his friends; he was a man of strong understanding, of solid attainments in the science of government as well as of law, of pure and generous patriotism, of sincere and benevolent piety; he was a forcible reasoner, though not an eloquent speaker. At times, however, his speeches rose to genuine eloquence, and captivated as well as convinced his audience. It is doubtful whether Canadian history will have to record a more faultless character, a more disinterested statesman, a more fervent patriot than Mr. Baldwin.

To him, more than to any other man, is the country indebted for the system of Responsible Government, as also for the system of Municipal Institutions; the former obtained by England herself only by the Revolution of 1688, and the latter the most potent agency for developing the resources of the country, and the best school of local self-government. These two boons, the fruit of large expenditures of money and many years of labour on Mr. Baldwin's part, merit for him a public monument of gratitude from the people of Canada, as well as their most affectionate remembrance.

When the principle of local taxation was first introduced into the School Law of Upper Canada in 1841, as a condition of receiving Legislative aid for school purposes, it was much opposed in some places, and Mr. Baldwin risked the loss of his election in the County of Hastings by avowing and earnestly advocating the principle as the true and only means of general education; thus giving the weight of his example as one of the wealthiest men in the country, and staking his success in an election contest in behalf of elementary education of the people.† And when the writer of this notice submitted to Mr. Baldwin, as Attorney General, in 1850, the provisions of a Bill empowering the inhabitants in each School Section or Municipality to support their school by a rate on property, thus providing for the education of all the children in such locality without any rate-bill for attendance at school, he stated to Mr. Baldwin that he did not wish to discuss with him or ask from him any opinion on the subject of free schools, but he wished that principle of local self-government for which Mr. Baldwin had contended in behalf of the

country at large in contradistinction to transatlantic interference, and which he had given to County and Township Municipalities in local affairs, should be given to each School Section in school affairs; since, if five men elected in a Township could manage the affairs of such Township, three men elected in a School Section could manage the affairs of each School Section, and experience would soon teach them the best method of doing so. Mr. Baldwin said the principle was sound, and he would support it; and under the operation of this provision have 1707 free schools been established by the local voluntary action of the inhabitants themselves. By such acts of noble disinterestedness, Mr. Baldwin evinced himself no less the philanthropist than the statesman, and became, educationally as well as politically, the ornament and benefactor of his native country.

VI. IMPERIAL HONORS BORNE BY CANADIANS.

Her Majesty has of late conferred several honors on native Canadians which testify to the high position which Canada is now assuming for itself in the public mind in England. The warmest and most courteous reception was given in England to the Hon. MM. Cartier, Ross and Galt, and to the ministers of our sister colonies, who met in London with a view of discussing great intercolonial questions. Our present Premier, M. Cartier, was the guest of Her Majesty, during two days, at Windsor Castle. Our late Premier, Colonel Taché, has been knighted, and is now Sir Etienne Pascal Taché. Ex Chief Justice Macaulay has also been raised to the dignity of a Companion of the Bath. The same honor, as our readers are aware, had been conferred on the late lamented Robert Baldwin, [the Hon. Chief Justice Draper and Major T. C. Campbell]. We have now four [five] Canadian baronets, Sir Henry Caldwell, son of Sir James Caldwell; Sir Charles Stuart, son of the late Sir James Stuart, Chief Justice; Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Sir John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and [Sir Allan Napier Macnab,] and two Canadian knights, Sir William Logan and Sir E. P. Taché.—*Lower Canada Journal of Education, and Ed. U. C. Jour. of Ed.*

VII. Papers on Natural History.

No 1.

INSTINCT OF LOCALITY IN ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

The instinct of animals, in many cases, is acknowledged to equal reason, if not to surpass it. Numerous anecdotes of this faculty are reported, from White's History of Selborne down. The instinct of locality is one more or less familiar to every observer of nature. Whoever has bird houses about the house must have suspected that the same wrens and martins come, year after year, to build in the same place. We know of a lady, who, desirous of testing this, selected a blind wren from several who built about her dwelling, and was careful to notice, the Spring following, if he returned, which he did. In the city of Reading, in Pennsylvania, is a barber, who had erected several large bird boxes, which, in time, came to be inhabited by hundreds of martins who, with their children, resorted thither annually. One year he moved across the street, taking with him his bird-boxes. When spring returned, the flocks of martins came back, but not to their new locality. They flew as usual, to the old one, where they remained for a whole day, restless, and lost, though the boxes were only across the street. At last, however, they were induced to enter their old homes, shifted to the new locality; and now, year after year, the martins return, blacking the air at morning and evening, as they leave and return to their nests.

An even more curious anecdote of the instinct of locality has come to us from a highly voracious quarter. In the town of Franklin, in Venango county, once lived a gentleman who was fond of bees. One morning he observed four toads sitting just below his hive. The next day the same toads were there, grave and solemn as sphinxes before an Egyptian temple. One was black; another bright colored; a third blind; a fourth marked in some other distinguishing way. Thinking they annoyed the bees, and seeing they pertinaciously preserved their position day after day, he put them into a basket, carried them across the Alleghany, and left them at the top of a hill. What was his surprise, three weeks after, to find them at their old post, as grave and solemn as ever? Again he removed them, taking them this time, in a different direction, and leaving them at a point much farther off. In about six weeks, however, they were back for the second time. A neighbour to whom the incident was told, and was incredulous, next tried to lose them. But in a few weeks the toads were seen one morning, entering the garden, under the leadership of one of their number, who gave a "cheep, cheep," looked back for his suite, and then hopped on, followed by the rest, until he reached his old station under the bee-hive, where he took up his quarters.

* By the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

† This incident is referred to in the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for 1852, page 288. For other references to Mr. Baldwin's enlightened and honorable conduct by sustaining the School System of Upper Canada, see official reports and documents of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Every one familiar with the woods, knows how easily a wild bee can be tracked to its hive in the forest. If you take four bees from a city hive, carry them to as many points of the compass within any distance that can be managed in an afternoon's drive, and then let them free, each bee will soar up into the air, and afterward shoot, as straight as an arrow, in the direction of its home, where, in due time, you will find it again. The instinct of dogs and horses, in finding their way back to their kennels and stables, when their owners, though endowed with reason, are hopelessly lost, has been proved by too many well authenticated instances to be doubted. The observation of instinct would be a pleasing and instructive recreation; and it is surprising that more persons do not devote their attention to it. To those living in the country the opportunities are so frequent, that the neglect of them seems little short of crime. A man is always better for being brought into sympathy with the brute creation. The study of the habits of animals and birds enlarges the heart and gives breadth to the intellect, as well as stores the memory with a vast variety of curious and instructive facts. Audubon was as single hearted and reverent as he was wise and entertaining.—*Phil. Ledger.*

VIII. Papers on Classical Subjects.

I. THE PICTURESQUE USAGES OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS.

GAMES AND FESTIVALS.

Among all the features, which distinguish the institutions of antiquity, there is none which takes a more prominent place than flowers and the boughs of trees, a fact which evinces an admiration of the products of nature far beyond that which marks the character of the Anglo-Saxon race. In their gayest games and most solemn festivals these beautiful offsprings of the earth had some prominent place assigned to them. At the Olympic Games, at which all Greece assembled, the prize of the victor was a wreath of wild olive. At the Pythian, the victor was crowned with a wreath of laurel; at the Isthmian, a garland of pine leaves was all that was awarded; and at the Nemean, a crown of olive. So slight were these rewards, and of so little real value, that, but for the great glory of winning them, they were not worth contending for. There is something, however, both poetical and picturesque in the institution of such rewards of merit. They are as far as possible removed from any idea of grossness. There is nothing low or mean attaching to them, whilst they seem to us to have a tendency to imbue the mind with a love of nature, and to influence its attachments or affections towards objects perhaps the most common, but, of all others, among the most beautiful, that have come from the hand of the Creator. Crown us with a wreath of wild olive, and we will henceforth venerate the tree that has brought us so much glory. We will survey it with the deepest affection, whilst those who are aware that it is a wreath of it that constitutes the victor's crown at the Olympic Games, will associate with it all that is honourable in the minds of men, and glorious in the annals of contending heroes.

Besides the garland of laurel, at the Pythian Games, apples, consecrated to Apollo, were given. At an earlier period than the time of which we are writing, however, garlands of palm or of beech were awarded to the victors. Some say that gold or silver was also given, but this was subsequently exchanged for the wreath. At these games both a musical and a poetical contention took place. The songs consisted of five parts, in which the contest between Apollo and the Python was supposed to be represented. The first indicated the preparation for battle; the second, the advance towards it; the third, the combat itself, and the god's own exhortation to himself to be courageous; the fourth, the insulting sarcasms of the god over the vanquished Python; and fifth, the hiss of the dying serpent. Others have given a somewhat different division to the parts of this song, and have even made Apollo dance with joy at the close of his victory. But whether the god so far forgot his immortality as to descend to such a weak exhibition of himself on the occasion of his triumph, we will not venture to decide. All that we wish to show is, the natural connexion which song and poetry take with the garlands of flowers and wreaths of laurel and myrtle. In the Greek mind they seem to have been intimately blended. The one seldom appears without the other, and the connexion seems not only to be natural, but beautiful; and to heighten the picturesque, which so eminently distinguishes many of the institutions of the ancient Greeks.

With the mythological origin of these public games the picturesque is also closely associated. The Olympic are instituted to commemorate the victory of Jupiter over the giants, and he himself is represented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches, his mantle covered with flowers, especially the lily, and an eagle perched on the top of the sceptre of cypress which he holds in his hand. The Pythian are celebrated in honour of Apollo, for having overcome the serpent. The Nemean, in memory of the death of Opheltes, which was the

prelude to all the misfortunes which befel the Theban champions; or, perhaps, rather to commemorate the victory of Hercules over the Nemean lion; and the Isthmian, in honour of Melicertes, who, with Ino, threw himself into the sea, and was rescued by Neptune, and enrolled among his divinities. In all these events we discover the poetical invention of the classic Greek mind. They all belong to the extraordinary or lofty ideal, meriting commemoration from the great events they are supposed to recall, and inspiring with a love of glory those who would enter their lists to contend for the prizes, so valueless in themselves, which they hold forth as the reward of the victors. The exercises practised in these games, however, seem to us scarcely equal to the importance with which they were invested. They were leaping, running, throwing, boxing, wrestling, and horse and chariot racing. These were the physical exercises, and they are wonderfully at variance with the lofty conceptions which the very name of the Olympic Games is apt to suggest, when seen through the retrospective vista of years which have elapsed since they were in the palmy days of their celebration. With us, all these exercises hold, if not an indifferently, a very subordinate rank in public estimation. Our successful champions in the pugilistic ring do not receive a niche of immortality in the historic temple of fame. We erect no statues to them in an Olympian wood, consecrated to Jupiter. No walls are demolished to allow them to re-enter their native city amid the deafening acclamations of the people, after a *mill* in which broken ribs and black eyes have been the most striking evidences of its grandeur. They may return as victors; but alas! they are only known as Tom Cribb, Jack Lanigan, or by some name which may be supposed to indicate the more prominent qualities by which their style of fighting is characterized. But let us not compare the public exercises of the Greeks with those of the Saxon, lest Jupiter frown and Britain smile at the actual resemblance that is between them. We may observe, however, that it is not our habit to invest any pleasurable exercises with an important character. We do not erect it into a solemnity in which either great honour or glory is to be obtained, should the prize contended for be won. Not so the Greeks. They began and ended their games with a sacrifice; and they who obtained the victory, especially in the Olympic, were universally honoured. At Sparta, they were assigned a post in the army near the person of the King. In some cities they were not only presented with rewards, but had the first places at all games and shows, and were maintained at the public charge. If any one was conqueror in all the exercises, he was considered superior to mortals, and his actions were recognised as wonders. Nor were these all the honours and privileges which it brought them. By the laws of Solon, one hundred drachms were allowed from the public treasury to every Athenian who obtained a prize in the Isthmian Games; and five hundred to the victor in the Olympian. Subsequently, these were maintained in the Prytaneum, so that no pecuniary reward, however great, could equal that of the simple olive or the laurel crown contended for at the Olympic Games of ancient Greece.

From the celebration of the Games it is but a step to that of the Greek Festivals, and here these stand alone in originality of invention and gaiety of solemnization. They may be regarded as marvels of the picturesque in the usages of an ancient people; but in some of them there is much to revolt, whilst there is a good deal to admire. In many the fruits of the earth, and the olive and the laurel, have their due prominence. Of all the other Grecian cities we will select Athens for the celebration of its festivals. Here the Panathenææ, first instituted by Erichthonius, and afterwards revived by Theseus, were solemnized with great magnificence; the lesser every third, and the greater every fifth year. In the former were three games, managed by ten presidents, elected from the ten tribes of Athens, and to hold their office during four years. On the first day was a race with torches, in which both footmen and horsemen contended. On the second, was a gymnastic exercise; and on the third, a musical contention, instituted by Pericles. This might have been adopted from a practice at the Pythian Games, at which poets and the votaries of the fine arts generally contended. Be this as it may, however, the subject proposed at the Panathenææ, by Pericles, was the eulogium of Harmodius, Aristogiton, and Thrasybulus, who had rescued the republic from the yoke of the tyrants by whom it was oppressed. Besides these, there was a sham sea-fight. The victors in these games were rewarded with a vessel of oil and a crown of olives, which grew in the Academy. There was, likewise, a dance called Pyrrhichia, performed by boys in armour, who represented, to the sound of the flute, the battle of Minerva with the Titans. At these games no man was permitted to be present in dyed garments, under a penalty to be imposed by the president of the games. Lastly, a sumptuous sacrifice was offered, to which every Athenian borough contributed an ox, and of the flesh that remained a public entertainment was made to the whole assembly. The greater festival was similarly celebrated, but marked by greater splendour and magnificence. In addition to all that entered into the rites of the lesser, there was a procession, in which the sacred garment of Minerva was carried. This vesture was woven by a select number of virgins, and had described upon it the

achievements of Minerva against the giants, of Jupiter, of the heroes, and of men renowned for courage. From this it was said that the actions of men of bravery and courage were worthy of being transcribed in the garment of Minerva. In the Ceramicus, without the city, was an engine, built in the form of a ship, upon which the vestment was hung in the manner of a sail, and which was put in motion by concealed machinery. It was then conveyed to the temple of Ceres Eleusinia, thence to the Citadel, where it was put upon the statue of Minerva, which was then laid on a bed strewn with flowers.

We will not pursue the ceremonies of this festival any further. We may observe, however, that what remains to be described is sufficiently picturesque, and that the ceremonies usually ended with a goal-delivery, at which golden crowns are presented to those who had rendered any remarkable service to the commonwealth, and rhapsodists appointed to sing the poems of Homer.

Remarkable as the Panathenæa were, however, they were far inferior to the Eleusinian solemnity, which was the most renowned in Greece. Like those of which we have just spoken, it was divided into the Lesser and the Greater, the former being dedicated to Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, in whose honour the other was celebrated. This festival was observed in the month Boedromion, answering to our September, and lasted nine days. To be initiated into the mysteries of this festival was no small matter to a Greek, as he was afterwards supposed to be more especially under the care of the gods whilst here; and hereafter to have one of the first places in that ideal island of Greek happiness, in which were situate the Elysian Fields. The candidates for this honour, being crowned with myrtle, were admitted by night into the mystical temple; a name, we may observe, in itself sufficiently Masonic to terrify a neophyte. On their entrance they washed their hands in holy water, and at the same time were admonished to present themselves with minds pure and undefiled, without which the external cleanness of the body would not be accepted. The sacred mysteries were then read to them out of a book of stone; yes, literally of stone, consisting of two leaves or slabs properly cemented together. They now beheld strange and frightful objects; sometimes the place in which they were appeared bright and resplendent with the light and radiant fire, and then suddenly became as dark as pitch. The earth would then quake beneath their very feet, and suddenly a flash of lightning would illuminate all around them, a roll of thunder would seem to shake the universe, and through the dingy atmosphere gloomy phantoms and spectres would make their appearance, to terrify the imagination. This is what was called initiation; and the candidates, having been thus initiated, were dismissed finally to consecrate the garments which they had worn during the ceremony to Ceres and Proserpine.—*English School and the Teacher.*

2. TEXTILE FABRICS OF THE ANCIENTS—LINEN.

A letter on the preparation of flax so as to resemble cotton, which we published recently, has elicited from an antiquarian correspondent the following curious and interesting *résumé* of what is known respecting the textile fabrics of the ancients:

Your correspondent's reference to the clothing of the Assyrian gods carries us back to a period when fine linen occupied a proud station among textile fabrics. The Greeks and Romans are but moderns when compared with the Egyptians and Assyrians. The fashions of Pharaoh's court, and the luxury of Sardanapalus, bore little analogy to the stately extravagance of George IV. or of Louis Quatorze. But unless, as Byron suggested, some future age should actually disinterment George IV. and his courtiers, posterity will probably be puzzled as to Brussels lace with the same doubts which perplex writers on ancient linen. When Lucius Lucullus invited his friends to supper in the Hall of Apollo, had he a shirt to his back? When lovely Thais inveigled the philosopher, had she a cambric handkerchief? The learned say that Alexander Severus was the first Emperor of Rome who wore a shirt, at least in our sense of the word, for everybody had an *indusium*. And here we are fairly plunged in the ambiguities of language, and we shall not easily emerge from them. The Roman *subucula*, the under-tunic, was made of *linum*. Was it linen or calico? Curtius uses *linum* of cotton and cotton cloth. In Yorkshire they call flax "line;" we moderns have restricted the word "linen" to the fabric made from flax. We may remark in general that the more deeply we dive into antiquity, the more completely isolated we find mankind in their arts and their luxuries, in their Religion and their Government. Clothing was one of the prime necessities of life, and different races of men have clothed themselves with various materials: the Chinese kept silkworms, and from time immemorial have worn silk; the natives of Hindostan cultivated the cotton tree, and consequently have worn calico; the Syrian, the Iberian, the Gaul, made garments of the skins of beasts; nay the ancient Spaniard, and all that maritime population which dwelt on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, used leather for the sails of their ships. When Lucian, who was a Syrian, describes Timon in his poverty, he

dresses the misanthrope in a dipthera, or leathern garment. Linen would have been unsuited to the poverty of Timon. Thus, even to modern times, while mankind live apart, nations are distinguished by their clothing. The native fabric of Otaheite was the tappa, made from the bark of trees, but Queen Pomaré, although, like Penelope, skilled in the indigenous manufacture, preferred for herself an English cotton gown. At Manilla they make muslin from the fibres of the pineapple; in New Zealand flax is in use, but the New Zealander does not employ the loom—he plaits the fibres into a square mantle for the chief.

So it is everywhere; the domestic production is cheap, the imported goods costly, and therefore valued. Thus linen, which so slowly made its way among the rugged Romans, was in more than one country the habiliment of females,—nay, of the gods and their attendants. In the days of old Homer, the wife of Ulysses superintended the spinning, but it was wool which her maids spun. Doubtless she had linen among her stores, but it was linen imported from Egypt, with which a trade already existed. Whether Penelope had not even some calico may be doubted; for, if cotton was not yet cultivated in Egypt, it was brought from the East by caravans. The wares of China have been found in the Pyramids, and a portion of those of India might have been there also. It is not at all unlikely that the rigging of the Grecian fleet which went to Troy was supplied from Egypt; for at a period long subsequent to that expedition we find Egyptian sailcloth made from flax enumerated among the commodities for sale in the Tyrian marts (Ezekiel xxvii. 7.) The manufacture of ropes from the same material is a frequently recurring subject of those truly immortal designs which illustrate Egyptian arts.

Here we are then, on the early traces of the East India trade. It was carried on partly by ship from the Malabar coast, and partly by caravans arriving at the Euxine Sea, or passing down through Syria to Tyre, or even to Egypt. In the age of Homer we find a Mediterranean trade in iron flourishing in full vigor. When Telemachus inquires of Mentor whither he was bound, the goddess in disguise informs the prince that she was conveying iron to Brundisium, where she would take up a return cargo of copper. Doubtless the other goal of this voyage was on the coast of Pontus. The Chalybes, or Chaldeans, were famous for their iron—whether they got it from the higher Asia, or forged it themselves. At all events, this track was one of those by which Asiatic goods found their way into Europe for centuries. In the age of Pliny, iron came from the Seres in company with wearing apparel and skins. But the earliest certain indication of the arrival of cotton in Europe is given by Herodotus. He relates the gift by Amasis, King of Egypt, to the Lacedæmonians, of a linen corslet, ornamented with gold and cotton, B. C. 556. The embroidery on this corslet, whether executed with the needle or the loom, was a triumph of Egyptian art. Devices of all kinds, more especially of religious character, were produced by the Egyptian craftsmen, who wrought, according to Julius Pollux, with a warp of linen and woof of cotton, or with colored threads, or gold. According to Pliny, whose information as to their operations was most accurate, they were familiar with the use of mordants. "In Egypt," says he, "they produce colored delineations with marvellous skill, not by applying the colors to the fabric, but drugs which take up the color. After the drug is applied there is no visible result; but the cloth, once plunged in the seething bath, is raised again partially colored. And marvellous it is, when there is but one color in the vessel, how a succession of hues is given to the robe, produced by the quality of the drug which calls them out; nor can they be subsequently effaced by washing."

It was probably against this delineation of patterns that the prohibitions of the Mosaic law in Leviticus xix., 19, and Deuteronomy, xxii., 11 were directed. The Israelites were to be withheld from luxury; that is the point of many of their insinuations; their strength consisted in their simplicity. But, moreover, they were to be preserved from the symbolism of Egypt. The embroidery representations of Egyptian gods were as hateful to Moses as the permanent images in wood or stone.

Here, then, we have arrived at the great flax-growing country. From Egypt the Greeks derived the manufacture of linen. But was all the linen which the Egyptians sold made from flax? More than one author has gone the length of asserting that the garments of the Egyptian priesthood, no less than mummy wrappers, were all cotton. This notion counts among its partisans the well-known names of Forster, of Tremellius, and of Dr. Solander. Rouelle, in the "Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1750," says that "all the mummy cloths without resinous matter which he had examined, were entirely of cotton; that the rags with which the embalmed birds are furnished forth to give them a more elegant figure, were, equally with the others, cotton." "Was the Egyptian flax cotton, after all?" he asks, "or was cotton consecrated by religion for the purpose of embalming?" The inquiries carried on at the British Museum led to the same conclusions as those arrived at by the Frenchman. But the more recent microscopical investigations of Bauer and

Thomson have overturned all these speculations. The fibres of linen thread are said by these more recent inquiries to present a cylindrical form, transparent and articulated, or jointed like a cane; while cotton offers the appearance of a flat ribbon, with a hem or border at each edge. It has indeed been suggested that the ripeness of the cotton might affect the condition of the fibre, or that the ancient mode of treating the plant might give to Egyptian flax an appearance not presented by European specimens. Yet, although Philostratus expressly affirms that calico was exported from India to Egypt for sacred purposes, the balance of opinion has inclined to the belief that all the cerecloths at least were of flax.

As our inquiry leads us from the shores of Greece to the banks of the Nile, the language in which the subject of discussion is expressed is radically changed. In Egypt we are in contact with a Shemitic dialect. The Teutonic word "linen" disappears. The Greek, in purchasing a foreign commodity, had learnt the Greek word, and he had given it to the Romans as "byssus." But in the Shemitic dialects we meet with half-a-dozen words which may all mean linen or cotton, and whose signification has been abundantly disputed. No doubt these words had originally different significations; but eventually they were confounded together. The account of the corslet presented by Amasis, if there were no other evidence, would prove that the Egyptians had cotton under the Pharaohs. The very phrase for cotton, which we find in the mouths of the Greeks and Romans, viz, "linen of the tree" or "woollen of the trees," we find in the book of Joshua, ii, 6. But "byssus" seems to have been selected as the name of the material specially destined for sacred rites. It certainly is the term which Herodotus employs in speaking of the mummy wrappers. But had the father of history another word to use, intelligible at least to Greek ears? On the other hand, if the Greek word meant "byssus" why did he choose the foreign word? Byssus evidently had a special adaptation to his subject. That the Jewish byssus had a more yellow tint than the plant cultivated in Elis may be inferred from a passage in Pausanias; but the etymology of the word leads us to surmise that the name implied peculiar brilliancy and whiteness. Theocritus, who enjoyed the favors of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and may be supposed to know the appropriate name for the material used in Egyptian rites, represents one of his female characters as attending a procession to the grove of Artemis in a byssus tunic.

But if we are in doubt as to the native names for the various sorts of Egyptian linens, the mummy wrappers leave no uncertainty as to the excellence of the workmanship. The interior swaths are indeed coarse; but some of the exterior bands vie with the most artistic productions of the modern loom.

The peculiarity of the Egyptian structure is a great disparity between the warp and the woof; the warp generally containing three or even four times as many threads as the woof. The disparity probably originated in the difficulty of inserting the woof when the shuttle was thrown by hand. To give an idea of the fineness of the Egyptian muslins, we may remark that the yarns average nearly 100 hanks to the pound, 140 threads in the inch to the warp, and about 64 to the woof. Some of the cloths are fringed at the end, and remind us of the garments prescribed to the Jews in the Mosaic law. (Numbers xv. 38.) Several specimens are bordered with blue stripes of various patterns. Had the patterns, instead of being confined to the edge, been extended across the structure, they would have formed a modern gingham. The Nubians at the present day rejoice in similar shawls. The dresses in the Egyptian paintings, descriptive of women of rank or of deities, resemble our chintzes.

Such was the ancient linen, the staple commodity of Egypt. She exported it in Phœnician bottoms to the Mediterranean ports. It was not all made of flax. Both Pliny and the Rosetta stone testify that the calico was in especial favor with the priesthood; that their partiality for the more modern material was not strong enough to break through ancient custom. The experiments on the mummy cloths corroborate all which we know of Egyptian conservatism. For religious purposes the flaxen texture was rigidly demanded.

3. ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS.

OPENING LECTURE OF THE WINTER COURSE AT THE TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. BY THE REV. DR M'CAUL, PRES. UNIV. COLL.

The Rev. Doctor commenced his lecture by stating that the subject which he had selected for consideration was recommended to him principally on account of its novelty. So far as he was aware it had never formed the subject of a lecture before, either a public or an academic audience. Another recommendation of it was its obscurity—but when he said its obscurity, he hoped it would not be so obscure that it would be uninteresting to the audience. Its obscurity, indeed, had been greatly removed by the discoveries made at Pompeii—that great repository of knowledge for scholars regarding the private and domestic life of the ancient Romans. In the extant

writings of the ancients it was impossible to find reference to minute particulars of daily life. But in Pompeii are found things as they were in the houses, in the baths, in the saloons, and in the kitchens, when they were overwhelmed by the fearful eruption which buried it for so many hundred years. The consequence was, that we derived from it information which we could not have learned in any other way. The Doctor then gave a graphic and impressive description of the destruction of Pompeii: On the 24th August, 79, when Titus, the delight of all the earth, was emperor, the morning sun rose with its usual splendor, and looked down from a cloudless sky on Pompeii. All was life and animation. The people came forth, some for occupation,—for their daily business,—but the majority for pleasure. They repaired, as usual, to the theatres, but they were not long there before they heard strange rumbling sounds as of distant thunder, and soon after perceived sulphurous vapours rising from Vesuvius. These vapours must have been more alarming than usual, and it is quite plain the people must have rushed from the theatres, for no skeletons were found in them when the city was exhumed, if he might use that expression. When they rushed away from the theatre they must have witnessed the awful spectacle of an immense column of dark pitchy smoke, ascending from the crater, mingled with coruscations of flame, and steam-like vapor. When it reached an enormous height—the younger Pliny described it as a colossal pine tree, with the branches hanging from the top—unluckily the wind brought this mass towards Pompeii, and down descended red hot rocks, pumice stones and ashes. The description, said he, of the ancient historians of this event is couched in forcible brevity and expressive simplicity. Some rushed from the town to the fields; some from the fields to the town; some from the sea to the land; some from the land to the sea; some from their houses to the streets; some from the streets to the houses, in the wildest confusion. But all the efforts to escape the fiery deluge were unavailing, and before the close of that day there can be little doubt that nothing more than a rude mishapen mound covered the spot where Pompeii had stood.

"Where gleamed afar Pompeii's graceful towers,
And hill and vale were clothed with vintage bowers;
O'er the dark waste the smouldering ashes spread,
A pall above the dying and the dead."

The morning's sun arose with the same unclouded splendor, but its light fell not on Pompeii. Its light could not penetrate the dark, murky cloud that curtained from view the spot where Pompeii once had stood. Its rays, however penetrating, could not pierce the sable drapery, wherewith the heavens were hung, as if in mourning for the recent disaster. For 1600 years Pompeii remained in the tomb. At length, by accident, its position which was so completely lost as to be a matter of curious investigation, was discovered. And what is very remarkable, the ashes over some parts of it were not more than three feet deep. It was from this city that most of the advertisements to which he was now about to call their attention, were taken. These were not advertisements such as we now have. All their advertisements were on walls, and were sketched with chalk, red, white, or black, in anything but what could be called a symmetrical form. The difficulties with regard to discovering the true meaning of Latin inscriptions he would briefly allude to. First of all they were often contracted. One single letter frequently stood for a word, and of course, however easy they were to the Romans, they were difficult to us. For instance, if any such thing were to happen to Toronto as happened to Pompeii, and that in long ages after this some one was to fish up a Railroad car with the words, "O. S. H. R. R." on it, what would he make of it? So it was with these inscriptions, in many cases. Then they had contractions such as our abbreviations for esquire, honorable, and so forth: and, as a matter of course it was difficult to know what they meant. They also used tied letters, i. e.: two or three grouped together, as our Æ for A E. And besides these difficulties in understanding the meaning of those inscriptions there was another very material one—that there were seldom breaks or stops in them. Their advertisements were in the most public places, on walls, at the gates of the city, at the theatres, at the markets, on monuments, &c. There seem to have been *alba*, or white panels for the notices of the magistrates or municipal officers. One of their business signs was as follows:

D. M.

TITVLOS S'CRI
BENDOSVEL
SI QVID OPE
RIS MARMOR
ARI OPVS FV
ERIT HIC HA
BES

"If you want inscriptions to be written on monuments, or any work done in marble, here you have me," for "Here's your man."—So that that expression was after all somewhat classical. [Laughter.]

Now-a-days we had occasionally good hotel puffs, such as, "All the delicacies of the season provided," or "Furnished regardless of expense." [laughter] and such like. But these were entirely thrown into the shade by the following:

MERCVRIVS HIC LVCRVM
PROMITTIT APOLLO SALVTM
SEPTVMANVS HOSPITIVM
CVM PRANDIO QVI VENERIT
MELIVS VTEVR POST
HOSPEB VBI MANEAS PROSPICE

"Mercury here promises gain—Apollo health, and Septumanus lodging with dinner"—closing with the disinterested caution "stranger, look out where you stay." [Laughter.] Another very interesting advertisement was one regarding a wine vessel which had been lost out of a tavern. It is as follows:

VENA VINARIA PERIT DE TABERNA
SEI EAM QVIS RETVLERIT DABVNTVR
HSLXV SEI FVREM
QVI ABVXERIT
DABITVR DVPLVM
AVARIO.

This meant, "A wine vessel has been lost from a shop. If any one will bring it back there will be given to him 65 sesterces [between \$2 and \$3]; but if any one will bring the thief who stole it double will be paid by Varius." The learned Doctor pointed out other advertisements relative to baths, exhibitions in the amphitheatre, and especially as to the civic elections in which votes were solicited for favorite candidates. It must, he said, have struck them while he was speaking of these things how very remarkable was the difference between our circumstances and those of this ancient people. We are accustomed, from reading their history, to associate with them everything that was great and wonderful, but in many of the things we have in ordinary life they were vastly inferior. He spoke of the things which were absolutely necessary for our comfort and convenience. Take, for example, such a mode of advertising as that which they had, compared with that which we have at present. If there had been found in Pompeii even one such paper as those that were every day laid upon our tables, it would have given us more information about Pompeii than we could learn from all the inscriptions that had been found there. They had few means of conveying their ideas; they had manuscripts, it was true, but manuscripts were uncertain, costly, and rare. Since we had the discovery of the art of printing, we had the means of knowledge brought within the reach of every one, such as Imperial Rome with all its splendor and magnificence could not have produced. Printing furnishes us with amusement in childhood, with instruction in youth, and with comfort in old age. It supplies us with profitable occupation or agreeable relaxation in health, and smooths the pillow of sickness. It provides us with society in our loneliest hours at home and with companions who attend us whilst we travel. It limits not its information to this earth, on which we stand, with all the wonders which it presents for investigation, but ascends on high and takes cognizance of those bright orbs that spangle the dark mantle of night. Its sphere is not restricted to the present but extends back to the past and forward to the future. And here its choicest and best influences are used, for it prepares man for the responsibilities not only of this life but also of that which is to come. It enables all men to read that blessed volume, in which the Almighty has revealed his will—to take it as a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path—a lamp that will burn brightest in the darkest moments with which life is overcast—a light that will shine even in the dark valley of the shadow of death. [Loud applause.]—*Leader.*

4. THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

We approached Pompeii, the city of the dead, by the street of the tombs. Near the gate we got a guide—all the guides are licensed and wear the royal livery—and commenced the tour of inspection. The hand-book for Pompeii should be Sir Bulwer Lytton's matchless romance, not less than the volume of Murray. You should study "The Last Days" before you visit Pompeii, and the descriptions and associations it will afford you will add immensely to your enjoyment of the marvellous spectacle of the disburied city. It is much to be lamented that the Neapolitan government should have systematically denuded the dwellings of their choicest and most distinctive ornaments which now enrich the Museo Borbonico. Surely one house, at least, might have been roofed in and thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and rubbish, and then fitted up in all its chambers in the antique style. As it is, in all Pompeii, there is no one mansion which together illustrates the aspect of an ancient abode. All the furniture and fittings are removed—you look at the shell of the building; its walls, stairs, floor, and columns in Pompeii, and then

you must go to the Borbonico, and study its domestic embellishments and appurtenances there. The buildings are not so complete as I had been led to expect; many of the rooms are still well roofed, but the house itself is always roofless; and neat little stairs to the upper stories are broken off a-top; the walls and columns are in very many cases marred and mashed. Of course all this is but to be looked for; but foolish people will write and speak about the ruins of the city as if they were not ruins at all, but whole and entire, and so many whom they mislead go expecting to find a degree of entireness and perfectness which would be simply miraculous. The floor pavements and the pictures are the most striking objects in the place. The former are of the most beautiful mosaic, exquisite in design, minute in execution, vivid and lively in hue. Of course, a number of the mosaics are comparatively plain and coarse, but all those in the better houses and the choicer chambers evince not only skilful workmanship, but refined and fastidious taste. The pictures even at this day retain a freshness and brilliancy of color that many a modern master's works—those of Reynolds, for instance—do not exhibit even in their first century, and these are eighteen hundred years old. The forms and faces painted are graceful in shape, correct in drawing, and lovely in feature and expression. Some of the groups, simple in their grouping, posed in lively and *gracieuse* attitude, contrasted in clear and delicate lights and shades, are, in my opinion, more human, more beautiful, and evince more of the true spirit of art, than some of the boasted frescoes of the mighty Michael Angelo; one of them (I speak as well of those in the Museo as of those still in Pompeii) would, to use Lytton's words, "in point of expression scarcely disgrace Raphael," an infinitely purer and nobler artist than Michael Angelo. No one will deny that the ancients excel us in sculpture, that they are our models, and their works our ideals. But many moderns have clung to the hope that we at least transcended them in painting. Pompeii, however, has given the lie to the assertion. Here, in a provincial city, not more wealthy nor more refined than a dozen others in the empire, you find in the houses of the citizens works painted in a style of art which we must confess to be not inferior to ours. We have no painting of theirs on canvas—indeed, they probably never painted on canvas; but these pictures on the walls of provincial Pompeii are equal to any frescoes which modern times can display. And these are but some of the possessions of the city, the mass of its dwellings is still interred. What an idea, then, do these give of the state of art in those days! How high must have been its standard when works such as these were common; how widely must artists have been encouraged when one city of Campania could possess itself of so many artistic treasures! There can have been no need of royal academies and artist's funds in the times when every house was a picture-gallery, and every householder a patron.

What coarse, oppressive and meaningless trash our flaring papers, streaked and dotted over with flowers and shrubbery and parallels and triangles, look when compared with the light and airy panels on the Pompeian walls! with here a nymph, there a dancing girl; here a wreath of summer flowers, there some grotesque and playful group of birds or beasts, traced in bright tints and fairy outlines on the smooth expanse divided into squares and oblongs by slender pilasters or columns rich with delicate ornamentation. Poor, ruined, melancholy Pompeii! about the saddest place human eyes can rest on! There, on the solid cubes that pave the streets, are the ruts worn by swift chariot-wheels two thousand years ago; how many a gallant youth sped along here with prancing coursers! and here are the baths; how often did the loungers make these old sad roofs echo with laughter as carelessly they chatted below! and here is the banquetting room; there the wine-coolers; beyond, the silent fountain; to the left, what cozy chambers; how often was love's tale not in vain whispered yonder; how often did the purple night look in on the sleep of beauty; how often has the sailing moon silvered those lonely columns, played on the leaping fountain and softly lighted up the sweet-scented flowers in the stately vases! Alas! and all is now the most desolate of desolations; shown by a callous *cicerone* to the wandering foreigner, as the strangest spectacle in Campania. It must have been a most stately and fair little city ere that fatal shower of ashes. The streets—though narrow as Italian streets are to this day—were well paved, and lined with elegant houses; the ground-floor was, in many cases, let as a shop and tastefully decorated; all through the town the fountained gardens in the pillared courts threw their fragrance on the wind. Many of the houses were painted on the exterior, or had their lower story inlaid with variously colored marbles. The streets had triumphal arches; frequently rose the symmetrical temples of the gods, among which the mystic Isis claimed the most costly shrine; here stood the Doric colonnade of the forum; there, the Pantheon; further off rose the tiers of the Amphitheatre, besides which there were two theatres for the amusement of these pleasure-loving children of the sunshine. Then, as now, the warm sun and clear sky tempted the inhabitants to be constantly out of doors; the thoroughfares were thronged with vivacious,

restless, gaily-costumed crowds. The Sarnus then was "a shining river" rushing to the halcyon sea that filled the port, and came to murmur and ripple close to the city walls; now the river is a shrunken stream, and the blue sea has drawn back affrighted, and the city is a skeleton.

5. ANCIENT ROMAN AGRICULTURE.

By request of the Agricultural Association, the Rev. Dr. McCaul delivered an address on Ancient Roman Agriculture, in the Crystal Palace, on the Thursday evening of the Exhibition. Mr. Ferguson, the acting President of the Association, introduced—

The REV. DR. McCAUL, who, in an able and excellent address, gave a brief but very clear description of the chief characteristics of Roman agriculture, as related to their farms and farm houses, their crops, their cattle and agricultural products, and their mode of cultivation. Under the first head he referred to the care which they exercised in selecting a farm, and mentioned the particulars as given by Columella, which should influence a choice, viz., good soil, good air, good water, good roads and good neighbours. The advice, which the old author gave, would in his (Dr. McCaul's) opinion, be valuable even now in Canada to those desiring to select a position. The Roman farm houses—at least of those who were in good circumstances—were on a large scale, containing separate accommodation for the proprietor and his family, the farm servants and slaves, and granaries, barns and other out-offices of a similar description. The wealthy had villas on a wonderfully large scale, containing different suites of apartments, suitable for use in winter and in summer, and attached to the villas were covered drives, ball courts, swimming basins, fish ponds, &c. Lucullus had a villa so large, that it was said he had more ground to sweep than to plough. Of their crops cereals were not held in the high estimation in which we hold them. They depended chiefly for their supply of wheat on Sicily, Sardinia, and Egypt. Their principal remunerative crops were from vines, and olives, and bees. They had fall and spring wheat, spelt, barley, sesame, rye, millet and pannicum, but not *zea*, interpreted as maize, for that was unknown until after the discovery of the new world. Of other crops, which they cultivated he would name beans, vetches, lupines, hemp, flax and turnips. In their kitchen gardens they had many of the vegetables which we now value, with some peculiar to the soil and climate. They had garlic, leeks, onions, parsley, asparagus, cucumbers, beets, cabbage, artichokes, kidney beans, lettuce, parsnips, anise, mustard, skirret, savory, &c. Of their fruits the principal were, apricots, damsons, peaches, pomegranates, cherries, apples, pears, strawberries, blackberries, bilberries, &c., but it is not probable they had melons. It is surprising that the list of their horticultural products contains but very few species as compared with ours. In this our greater intercourse with remote parts of the world gives us very marked advantage. They did not rear fat cattle as we do for the butcher; for joints of beef and mutton were not articles of ordinary diet. They were well acquainted, however, with the good points of cattle, and their description would be a useful index even now. Oxen were valued by them for draught; sheep for the fleeces, and for milk, butter and cheese. Butter was not used as we use it, the oil of the olive supplying a substitute for most purposes. As they had not the sugar cane, honey was a very important article in their diet, yielding the saccharine matter which they required. There were two modes of cultivation—by the proprietor himself with slaves, or by *coloni*, free tenants. Sometimes they adopted a principle similar to the *metayer* system on the continent of Europe, and not unlike our plan of shares, by means of a class called *politores*. They were acquainted with the advantages of the rotation of crops, paid much attention to manures, and were careful in forming drains, but it is not probable that they used those formed by tiles. Of their agricultural implements they had many intended for the same purpose as those in present use. Here the learned Doctor explained from a diagram, the different parts of a Roman plough, and pointed out the progress from the hoe to the plough by drawings of sculptures from Theban tombs of the 18th and 19th Egyptian dynasties. In conclusion, the Dr. drew a very eloquent comparison between ancient Roman and Canadian farmers. The address was heard throughout with marked attention, and at its close, three hearty cheers were given for Dr. McCaul, after which the audience dispersed.—*Leader*.

6. RESTORATION OF OLYMPIC GAMES IN GREECE.

A correspondent writing from Athens, under date September 4, says—"The Queen-Regent has just signed a royal decree for the re-establishment of the ancient Olympic games, after being discontinued nearly 1500 years. They are to be held in Athens, in the ancient Stadium, which is still in a very perfect state of preservation, and requires very little more than a good cleaning out, and are to take place on the three first Sundays in October, every fourth year, com-

mencing in 1858. The games are to include horse races, wrestling, throwing quoits, and other athletic sports, singing, music, and dancing, besides which there is to be an exhibition of flowers, fruit, cattle, and other articles of Greek produce or manufactures. This eccentric idea was formed by a wealthy Peloponnesian named Evangelos Zappas, who resides at Jassy, in Moldavia, and who has liberally endowed the games by placing at the disposal of the Hellenic Government 400 shares in the Greek Steam Navigation Company, besides the sum of 3000 Dutch ducats *in natura*. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee appointed each Olympiad by the Greek Government, and will consist of gold and silver medals, and wreaths of silver leaves and flowers. The former will contain an effigy of the King, whilst on the reverse will be engraved the name of the founder "Zappas," and the date, or rather the number of the Olympiad. The winners of the prize medals will be entitled to wear them at the button hole, suspended by a blue and white watered silk ribbon."

7. SITE OF THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

A German archæologist, Dr. Erlinger, has after two years' labour succeeded in ascertaining the precise position of the camps of Antony and Octavius just before the battle of Actium, which place, now called Azio, is on the Gulf of Arta, in Epirus. The camp of the latter is surrounded by a ceinture of redoubts about 5½ miles in extent, which were constructed in stone, faced with earth, and protected by a ditch. At a distance of about 1,000 yards, the remains of square towers, surmounted by a platform and protected by a rampart, have been found, as have also balls, or masses of metals of different forms, which served as projectiles, together with various arms and accoutrements. In the centre of the camp, on an eminence, were the head-quarters of Augustus; they occupied a superficies of about 1,000 yards, and were not unlike what are formed in modern times. In advance of the camp were external works, constructed on small eminences, consisting of several small forts, which served apparently more for observation than defence; they were occupied by detachments forming the advanced guard. One of them higher and stonger than the others, served as a telegraph for communicating with the fleet. In the ruins of one of these forts was discovered a tablet in steel, on which are traced signals, which have some affinity with those of aerial telegraphs. The camp of Antony has not yet been so closely examined as the other, but it is not doubted that the remains of it will be equally interesting. The town of Actium contains ruins of temples of Neptune and Mars, and of other remarkable edifices.

8. REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.

Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the roof. It was an hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains three hundred chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of \$500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

IX. Miscellaneous.

1. TIME.

Time 's an hand's-breath; 'tis a tale;
'Tis a vessel under sail,
'Tis an eagle on its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'Tis an arrow in its flight,
Mocking the pursuing light;
'Tis a short-lived, fading flower;
'Tis a rainbow in a shower;
'Tis a momentary ray,
Smiling on a winter's day;
'Tis a torrent's rapid stream;
'Tis a shadow; 'tis a dream;
'Tis the closing watch of night,
Dying at the rising light;
'Tis a bubble; 'tis a sigh;
Be prepared, O man! to die.—*F. Quarles, 1634.*

2. SPEAK GENTLY TO EACH OTHER.

"Please to help me a minute, sister,"

"O don't disturb me, I'm reading," was the answer.

"But just hold this stick, won't you, while I drive this pin through?"

"I can't now, I want to finish this story," said I, emphatically; and my little brother turned away with a disappointed look, in search of somebody else to assist him.

He was a bright boy of ten years, and my only brother. He had been visiting a young friend, and had seen a windmill, and as soon as he came home his energies were all employed in making a small one; for he was always trying to make tops, wheel-barrows, or kites, and all sorts of things, such as boys delight in. He had worked patiently all the morning with saw and jackknife, and now it only needed putting together to complete it—and his only sister had refused to assist him, and he had gone away with his young heart saddened.

I thought of all this in the fifteen minutes after he left me, and my book gave me no pleasure. It was not intentional unkindness, only thoughtlessness, for I loved my brother and was generally kind to him; still I had refused to help him. I would have gone after him and afforded the assistance he needed, but I knew he had found some one else. But I had neglected an opportunity of gladdening a childish heart.

In half an hour he came bounding into the house, exclaiming, "Come, Mary, I've got it up; just see how it goes!" His tones were joyous, and I saw that he had forgotten my petulance, so I determined to atone by unusual kindness. I went with him, and sure enough on the roof of the woodhouse was fastened a miniature windmill, and the arms were whirling round fast enough to suit any boy. I praised the windmill and my little brother's ingenuity, and he seemed happy and entirely forgetful of my unkindness, and I resolved, as I had many times before, to be always loving and gentle.

A few days passed by, and the shadow of a great sorrow darkened our dwelling. The joyous laugh and noisy glee were hushed, and our merry boy lay in a darkened room, with anxious faces around him, his cheeks flushed and his eyes unnaturally bright. Sometimes his temples would moisten and his muscles relax, and then hope would come into our hearts, and our eyes would fill with thankful tears. It was in one of these deceitful calms in his disease that he heard the noise of his little wheel, and said, "I hear my windmill."

"Does it make your head ache?" I asked; "Shall we take it down?"

"Oh no," replied he, "it seems as if I were out of doors, and it makes me feel better."

He mused a moment and then added: "Don't you remember, Mary, that I wanted you to help me fix it, and you was reading and told me you could not? But it didn't make any difference, for mamma helped me."

O, how sadly those words fell upon my ear, and what bitter memories they awakened! How I repented, as I kissed little Fred's forehead, that I had ever spoken unkindly to him. Hours of sorrow went by, and we watched his couch, hope growing fainter, and fainter, and anguish deeper, until, one week from the morning on which he spoke of his childish sports, we closed the eyes once so sparkling, and folded his hands over his pulseless heart. He sleeps now in the grave, and home is desolate; but the little windmill, the work of his busy hands, is still swinging in the breeze, just where he placed it, upon the roof of our old woodshed; and every time I see the tiny arms revolving I remember the lost little Fred—and I remember also the thoughtless, the unkind words!

Brothers and sisters be kind to each other. Be gentle, considerate, and loving.—*Examiner*.

3. LORD ELGIN AND THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

[Abridged from the correspondence of the London Times.]*

SHANGHAI, Friday, Sept. 3, 1853,

On the 3rd of August, Her Majesty's ships *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee*, (gunboat,) and steam yacht *Emperor* destined as a present for His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, entered the port of Nangasaki, and steaming past the point at which a line of junks have heretofore been moored to bar the ingress of foreign ships, cast anchor immediately off the city and Dutch factory of Decima. On the following day the *Calcutta*, having on board the Admiral, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, joined the squadron. Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the bay of Nangasaki and the situation of the city at the extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; while temples perched upon overhanging points contrast brilliantly with their dark green set-

ting. In some places precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue or the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries guard projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest, or terraced with rice fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags—the Imperial colors—glance across the harbor, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who skulk to the tune of a measured chant. The forepart of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a *posse* of two-sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentleman-like and good-natured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the harbor. A Dutch merchant ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw-steamer were the only vessels in harbor when we arrived and anchored about half a mile from the shore. The city of Nangasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbor, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Decima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive, and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean and free from foul odors; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stacked with lacquer, China, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources. As Mr. Ward, who commanded the yacht, had been instructed to deliver it over, if possible, at Jeddo, it was therefore determined to proceed at once to that place. Lord Elgin determined, by accompanying the yacht, to avail himself of the opportunity which would thus be presented, of gaining access to the capital, as by these means additional facilities would doubtless be afforded for carrying out the object he had in view.

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee* and *Emperor* started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four to run in for shelter at the bay of Nangasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of *Fusiyama*. Towering like *Etna* to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. *Fusiyama* is painted at the bottom of the delicate China cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice. He fans himself with *Fusiyama*—he hands things to you on *Fusiyama*. It is on the back of his looking-glass, it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and is the back-ground of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbor. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo you into their embraces, and when the south winds blow fiercely you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate *Diana* changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding ground, but it is a fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security.

Simoda is about 80 miles from the city of Jeddo, situate at the extreme point of the promontory which forms one side of the capacious bay, or rather gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded with a fair wind in the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of *Urago*, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the Port of *Kanagawa*, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were very cautiously feeling their way round a long spit of land which runs far out in the bay, and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water of which was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street

* A most interesting account of the expedition, said to have been written by Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., formerly Lord Elgin's Private Secretary in Canada.

as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from the five island forts. About a mile beyond these forts, and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city; the wooded height, on which is situated the Castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in water which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats follow each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and finally urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas generally put forward were amusing and characteristic—first, it was said the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then that it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do without these, but no sooner was the matter settled than the Japanese, in their usual way, became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff.

The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the Empire of Japan, was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbor. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of her Majesty's gun-boats, with 13 ships' boats in tow, amid the thunders of salutes, the inspiring strains of a native band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the little *Lee*, surrounded by the gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, inclosing between them the Ambassador's barge the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God Save the Queen" as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing place, near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officials of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy, was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the future progress of the old crowd who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarters. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles closely packed with houses and densely crowded with people. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) streets, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but we are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, 70 or 80 yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopean in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly displaying themselves, and denote that within the Imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortification in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two million and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles were made into the country in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skilfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where tea-houses were picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a natural characteristic of Japan. The traveller, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately-

flavored tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nangasaki, towards evening a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently "tubbing" at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer-by, and presents a curious spectacle, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingenuously rush out of it to gaze at him as he rides blushing past. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experiences and observations of a residence in the capital of an empire about which the information at home is so very scanty, and which presents, probably, a greater variety of interesting and curious matter to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the globe; while as if to harmonize with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalized as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of Western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by resources of their country and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterize them should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not, as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from a conviction that the well-being and happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries; and that very propensity to imitate and adopt the appliances of civilization, so foreign to the Chinaman, is so strongly developed in Japan that their rulers foresee that the changes now being effected will, in all probability, some day or other revolutionize the country,—an apprehension which need cause the Emperor but little alarm; no one can doubt, who has visited the two countries, that the Chinaman will still be navigating the canals of his country in the crazy old junks of his ancestors when the Japanese is skimming along his rivers in high-pressure steamers, or flying across the country behind a locomotive. We have yet to discover what the exports of Japan may be beyond camphor, wax and copper; but from a consideration of the natural tendencies and "go-a-head" disposition of the people, there can be little doubt that a market will at some future day exist in these islands for the produce and manufacture of the West, of sufficient magnitude and importance to secure for them a high place in the list of Great Britain's customers.*

X. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— CONVOCATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The Annual Convocation of Trinity College was recently held in the College Buildings. The Chancellor, Sir J. B. Robinson, occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Bishop of Toronto. Among the assembly were Lord Radstock, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Lewis Moffatt, Esq., &c. One degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred, six of M.A., and nine of B.A. Prizes were then distributed by the Chancellor as follows:—The *Bishop's Prize* to Divinity Students, awarded according to standing in the June examination, 1858—Rev. G. N. Higginson and Stewart Houston.—*Classical Prize*, in 3rd year—Chas. Howard Badgely.—*Mathematical Prize* in 3rd year—John McNeilly.—*Classical Prize* in 2nd year—Chas. James Stewart Bethune.—*Mathematical Prize* in 2nd year—Henry James Evans.—*Prize in Chemistry*—Charles James Stewart Bethune.—The *Archdeacon of York's Prize* for English Verse—J. L. Bradbury. Books were also presented to the Rev. E. W. Beaven, M.A., and to W. P. Atkinson, B.A., in acknowledgment of their services as leaders of the College choir. Five Students were admitted to Divinity Scholarships and seven matriculated. The Bishop then pronounced the benediction and the Convocation was dismissed.—*Leader*.

* In the new edition of two maps of Asia, published by Maclear & Co., Toronto, (under the supervision of the Educational Department,) all the new ports which have been thrown open to British commerce, by Lord Elgin's treaties, in China and Japan are inserted and distinguished by a special reference.

— **MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.**—The Rev. John Ambrey, M.A., Oxon, Professor of Classical Literature in Trinity College, Toronto, has been appointed to the Classical Mastership of the Model Grammar School of this city; and Mr. Francis L. Checkley, Science Scholar of T. C. D., and late Mathematical Master of the Barrie Grammar School, has been selected to perform the duties of Mathematical Master. Mr. Ambrey's position as a man of first class attainments is well known, and Mr. Checkley, whose brother, the Rev. W. F. Checkley, has been so successful with the Barrie Grammar School, came to this country with the highest testimonials, and after gaining first class honors in his college. These appointments will be deemed highly satisfactory by all who desire that the training for the higher branches of education should be in thoroughly efficient hands.—*Colonist*. [Mr. Checkley was partly educated at University College, Toronto.—*Ed.*]

— **SANTA CLAUS IN THE COBOURG COMMON SCHOOLS.**—On last Christmas Eve we had the pleasure of being present at a gathering in Mr. N. Wilson's school room, of the children belonging to four of the Common Schools within the limits of the Corporation, for the purpose of hearing a few short addresses from the School Trustees and other gentlemen, and of receiving a "Christmas Box" in the shape of a packet of figs, raisins, &c. This gathering together of the teachers and scholars of all our Common Schools was suggested, we believe, by the Rev. John Bredin, the worthy Chairman of the Local Board of Trustees. The chair being taken by Dr. Powell, the Local Superintendent of Common Schools, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Bredin. The chairman then addressed the juvenile auditory in a very happy manner, and was followed by the Rev. J. Bredin with equal facility. A few words from Mr. Milne were followed by a twinkle from the *Star*. Professor Whitlock was the next in order, followed by Messrs. Sinclair and N. Wilson. The Venerable Archdeacon Bethune then gave an able address; and afterwards, at the request of the Chairman, closed the proceedings with prayer. The Christmas packets mentioned above were then distributed to the children as they left the room. We rejoiced to see so many happy faces, and to witness the general good order which prevailed among the 150 children present.—*Cobourg Star*.

UNITED STATES.

— **FINANCIAL ESTIMATES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the finance committee reported that \$1,246,000 will be required for the purposes of public instruction in the City of New York, during the year 1859. The following is a schedule of the estimates.—

For the salaries of teachers and janitors in the Ward and Primary Schools	\$600,000 00
For incidental expenses of said schools, including fuel	90,000 00
For the support of the Free Academy, including supplies....	60,000 00
For repairs on the Free Academy building.....	2,000 00
For support of Normal Schools, including supplies.....	20,000 00
For apportionment to Incorporated Schools.....	30,000 00
For repairs through the year.....	10,000 00
For support of Evening Schools, including supplies.....	70,000 00
For books and stationery, and other supplies.....	100,000 00
For rent of school premises.....	15,000 00
For salaries of clerks, superintendents, and other officers connected with the Board.....	26,000 00
For incidental expenses, including printing.....	13,000 00
For sites of ground for new school houses, and for heating and furnishing new schools and buildings, erected in 1858; and for repairing old school houses, and for new buildings that will be required in 1859.....	210,000 00

—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

\$1,246,000 00

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— **UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—ELECTION OF THE COLONIAL MINISTER AS LORD RECTOR.**—The candidates brought forward were Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lord Shaftesbury, and the Lord Justice Clerk. On the latter being nominated, however, he declined to stand in opposition to the others, and the medical students then named Mr. Charles Dickens instead. It was deemed proper to bring forward Sir Edward on this occasion in consideration of the great attention he had paid to the affairs of the Uni-

versity; for the munificent prizes he has founded; for the Ceylon Writership, to be competed for exclusively by Glasgow students, the emoluments of which rise from £300 to £1,500 per annum; and, above all, for the great service he did in securing to the students the continuance of their right to elect the Lord Rector, which was intended to be abolished by the Bill of the Lord-Advocate. The vote stood as follows:—

	Bulwer.	Shaftesbury.	Dickens.
Natio Glottiana	102	97	40
Natio Loudoniana	41	33	7
Natio Transforthana	27	29	7
Natio Rothesayana	46	45	14
	216	203	68

— **RUSSIAN MILITARY SCHOOLS.**—The Russian Government has just decreed that twenty Military Schools shall be established for the purpose of teaching surveying, topographical engravings, gymnastics, &c.; also, that the sons of poor nobles and functionaries shall be educated at them gratuitously, subject to the condition of their undertaking to serve the State gratuitously for a certain number of years.

— **PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.**—The Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has decided that henceforth Terence and Plautus shall not be used as class books in the public schools of that country.

XI. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— **CANADIAN INSTITUTE.**—At a recent meeting of the Upper Canada Canadian Institute, the annual report of the Council was moved and adopted. The Treasurer's account compared with other years showed favorably in a financial point of view. The total number of members at the commencement of the present session was 650, and the Council "believe that they may report satisfactorily upon the general progress and condition of the Institute, and the library was annually becoming a more important feature of the Institute, numbering at present upwards of 2,000 volumes, which, since the publication of the catalogue, have become more generally accessible. The journal, under the editorship of Dr. Wilson and his colleagues, has maintained its reputation, and the papers read at the meetings will compare favorably with those of other years." Professor Chapman read a scientific paper on a new species of trilobite discovered by Professor Hincks; and Mr. Weir an interesting paper on "the Manufactures of Canada"—glancing at their importance to the country—adverting to the great number of persons at present out of employment, and the large balance of trade against us. A short discussion ensued, in which the Chairman, Professor Hincks, Dr. Philbrick, W. Weir, and F. W. Cumberland, Esq., took part. The Hon. G. W. Allan has succeeded the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper, C.B., as President for 1859. The other changes, except in the Council, are not material.

— **L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS** recently inaugurated its winter sitting with great *eclat*. The inaugural address was delivered by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, President of the Institute. Speeches were also delivered on the occasion by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, Rev. M. Grant, M. Fabre and several other gentlemen.

— **THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.**—This magnificent structure, the first stone of which was laid by the Earl of Derby in 1855, has made considerable progress during the long vacation, and great efforts are being made to complete it by the next commemoration, when it is understood that Her Majesty will visit Oxford for the purpose of being present at the inauguration. The central tower, with its Rhenish-Gothic spires, has been completed, as also the curator's residence, a neat and commodious structure at the south-eastern angle of the Museum, where Professor Phillips now resides, Professor Brodie has taken possession of the chemical laboratory, with its lofty octagonal roof and four tall chimneys; and the medical laboratory will be occupied by Dr. Acland in the course of a few days. The chief features of the building—the grand central court—promises to become one of the most beautiful and striking objects of which Oxford can boast. It is 128 feet square, surrounded with an upper and lower corridor of 11 feet wide and will be crowned with a glass roof resting on light and elegant iron pillars, ornamented with representations of the foliage of British trees, such as the chestnut, oak, maple, &c. The new roof, designed by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, at an estimated cost of 5,000*l.*, is being fitted up at the works in Staffordshire. A number of artist workmen are employed in carving the capitals and corbels with natural foliage, illustrating the natural history of various epochs, climates, and regions, some of which are already finished.

On the corbels, around the central court, will be placed statues of the great founders and improvers of natural knowledge. Five of these figures have been presented by Her Majesty, namely those of Bacon, Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, and Oersted, and three of them have been already very beautifully executed in Caen stone. The undergraduates of the university have presented the statues of Aristotle and Cuvier, and 32 are now required to complete the series. Among the subscribers to this truly national work are the Earl of Derby, 100*l.*; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 100*l.*; Mr. M. P. W. Boulton, of Eastone, 150*l.*; Mr. John Ruakin, jun., 300*l.*; and among the contributors are Sir R. S. Murchison, the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir W. Trevelyan, Sir Stephen Glynne, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir B. Brodie, Sir C. Lyell, Mr. John Ruskin, Professor Sedgwick, Mr. W. Miles, M.P., and many others eminent in science and art. Among the works of public character expressive of the feeling which is entertained in the University on the subject of physical education, we may mention the erection of a new and commodious gymnasium from a design furnished by Mr. Wilkinson, of Oxford. It is 85 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and the centre of the roof will be in the form of a dome surmounted by a lantern. Altogether it promises to be a handsome and substantial building, and well adapted for the important purpose to which it will be devoted. The extensive works at Exeter College, upon which 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* has been expended during the last few years, are expected to be finished about Easter next. The Chapel, which is erected from the design of Mr. G. G. Scott, in the early English decorated style of architecture, is a magnificent structure, and promises to be one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Oxford, and reminds those who are familiar with Paris of the celebrated Sainte Chapelle.

— STATISTICS OF BOOKSELLING.—In Ireland there are seventy-four towns, each with a minimum of 2500 inhabitants, (census 1841,) not one of which contains a bookseller. Scotland, with a third of the population, has three times the number of booksellers, being in the proportion nine to one. The seventy-four towns without one of the "trade" include the following: Dungarven, 12,392; Carrick-on-Suir, 11,049; Youghal, 9,939; Carrickfergus, 9,379; Cashel, 8,027; Newtownards, 7,621; Lisbon, 7,524; Kinsale, 6,918. More remarkable still, there are six Counties which cannot boast of even one bookseller, or a single circulating library, and we shall name them: 1. Donegal; 2. Kildare; 3. Leitrim; 4. Queen's; 5. Westmeath; 6. Wicklow. These may be considered strange, and most assuredly they are very startling facts, says the *Literary Gazette*; but is not the explanation to be found in the circumstance that some in that country are not the friends of education and of human progress?

—THORWALDSEN'S CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES—copies in plaster—were among the really attractive specimens of Fine Arts in the New York Crystal Palace which has recently been destroyed. The group, of thirteen figures, was exhibited by its proprietor, Mr. Edward Bech, Danish Consul in New York. The casts in the Palace were Thorwaldsen's originals; once stood in the Metropolitan Church in Copenhagen, and were only removed to be replaced by copies in marble. The models became the property of Mr. Bech, and by him were contributed to the original exhibition at the Palace. They were not removed during the manifold changes which occurred in the management of the institution. Each figure of this noble group was symbolic. Christ stood in the midst of his Apostles, in the act of saying "Peace be unto you." Paul first at the right of Christ, held the sword; Peter, first at the left, held the keys of power. Matthew and his money-bag, Bartholomew and his knife, doubting Thomas holding the symbol of the square, Thaddeus with the executioner's axe, and the remaining members of the group of significant emblems, made up a striking picture, which very many people have enjoyed and will be sorry to miss hereafter. [Reduced copies of the figures in this celebrated group are in the Educational Museum, Toronto.—*Editor, U. C. Journal of Education.*]

—THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—There will be 13 tubes completed this season, the scaffolding being now erected for the work. The piers are also to be all above water level during the present fall, and it has been determined to complete the structure in the fall of 1859—probably in the month of October. The branch road from the main line to connect with the Bridge, some four or five miles on the other side of Longueuil, is progressing rapidly; a large number of hands being engaged on the work.

—POSTAGE STAMPS have been introduced into Spain. They are square in shape, and the colours are pink, green, and brown. Within a circular border is the representation of the head of Queen Isabella. The values of Spanish postage stamps are half a real (1½*d.*), one real (2½*d.*), and two reals (5*d.*).

— NEW SPANISH ISLANDS.—The steamship Vasoo de Gama has discovered two islands upon the coast of Africa, and has taken possession of them in the name of the Queen of Spain.

— A NEW DICTIONARY.—A new English dictionary is to be prepared under the authority of the Philological Society. The work has been placed by the Society in the hands of two committees, the one literary and historical, consisting of the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Furnivall, and Mr. H. Coleridge; and the other etymological, composed of Mr. Wedgwood, Professor Malden, and another not yet named. The former of these committees will edit the dictionary, and direct the general working of the scheme; and arrangements have been made for an early publication in parts. The committee have laid down some general guiding principles which may be briefly stated. The first lexicographical canon declares that a dictionary should contain every word occurring in the literature of the language it professes to illustrate. They repudiate the theory which converts the lexicographer into arbiter of style, and leave it to his discretion to accept or reject words according to his private notions of their comparative elegance or inelegance. All English books are to be admitted as authorities, except such as are devoted to purely scientific subjects as treatises on electricity, mathematics &c., and works written subsequently to the Reformation for the purpose of illustrating provincial dialects, reserving, however, a discretion of deciding, in doubtful cases, what shall or shall not be deemed a dictionary authority. The same principles of volunteer co-operation is to apply to this portion of the work as to the other, and the labor is invited of any contributors who may be willing to send in suggestions as to difficult etymology, or amendments on those already in the dictionaries, or lists of words illustrating any philological laws, such as those of the better change.—*The London Critic.*

—DISCOVERY OF SONNETS BY PETRARCH.—Dr. George Thomas, one of the librarians at the Royal Court Library at Munich, has discovered in the manuscript department of that rich collection a written copy of hitherto unknown sonnets by Petrarch, partly erotic and partly political. Dr. Thomas reported on this important discovery at the last meeting of the philosophical section of the Royal Academy, which, we understand, will have his report printed in a future volume of its "Transactions." It is likewise intended to print, with diplomatic accuracy, the manuscript itself, and to publish it next year on the occasion of the Academy's jubilee. The manuscript, it is asserted, belonged formerly to the library of the Welsler family, at Augsburg, and was brought to Germany, most likely, by Marcus Welsler, the learned member of that family, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century.—*Athenæum.*

XII. Departmental Notices.

1. REVISED PROGRAMME FOR THE EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY THE COUNTY BOARDS, PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

To be in full force until repealed or revised by the Council.

N.B.—Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

(1) Minimum Qualification of Third Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates are required:

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. To be acquainted with the relative positions of the principal countries of the world, with the principal cities, physical features, boundaries of continents, &c.
7. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.

8. In regard to teachers of French or German, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

(2) *Minimum Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.*

Candidates for certificates as second class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required :

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.
3. To know fractions, vulgar and decimal, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic, and to be familiar with the principles on which the rules depend.
4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry which may be submitted; to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.
6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical and physical geography, and the particular geography of Canada.
7. To be familiar with the outlines of general history.

(3) *Minimum Qualifications of First Class Teachers.*

Candidates for certificates as first class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required :

1. To be familiar with the remaining rules of common arithmetic.
2. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superficies and solids.
3. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations. (Colenso's.)
4. To know the first four books of Euclid. (Potts'.)
5. To be familiar with the outlines of Canadian and English history.
6. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of national readers.
7. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved methods of teaching.
8. To be acquainted with the principal Greek and Latin roots in the English language, with the prefixes and affixes; to be able to describe and exemplify the principal changes of construction.

Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs under this head.

Originally adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850, and revised on the 17th day of December, 1858.

2. TRUSTEES' SCHOOL MANUALS.

In reply to numerous applications for copies of the Trustees' Manuals of the School Act, we have to state that, as the old edition has been exhausted, a new edition is now in press. Copies of them will be sent for distribution as soon as they are printed, about the end of this month.

3. PRIZES IN SCHOOLS.

The Chief Superintendent will grant one hundred per cent. upon all sums not less than five dollars transmitted to him by Municipalities or Boards of School Trustees for the purchase of books or reward cards for prizes in Grammar and Common Schools. Catalogues and Forms forwarded upon application.

4. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

"Township and County Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the Institutions of the Province."—Lord Elgin at the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, September, 1854.

The Chief Superintendent of Education is prepared to apportion one hundred per cent. upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law. Prison Libraries, and Teachers County Association Libraries, may, under these regulations, be established by County Councils, as branch libraries. Remittances must not be in less sums than five dollars.

5. SCHOOL MAPS AND APPARATUS.

The Chief Superintendent will add 100 per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department from Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees. In all cases it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Trustees, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Trustees. A selection of articles to be sent can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

6. SCHOOL REGISTERS.

School Registers are supplied gratuitously, from the Department, to Grammar and Common Schools Trustees in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Townships by the County Clerks—through the local Superintendents. Application should therefore be made direct to the local Superintendents for them, and not to the Department. Those for Grammar Schools will be sent direct to the head Masters.

7. PENSIONS—SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent without delay, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription of \$4, commencing with 1854. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "that no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum."

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