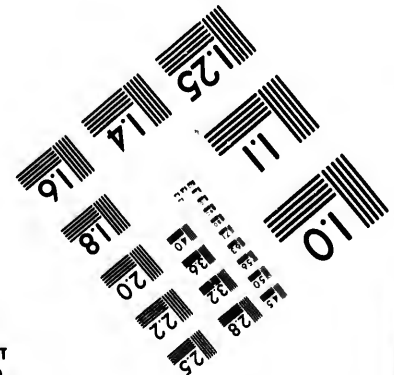
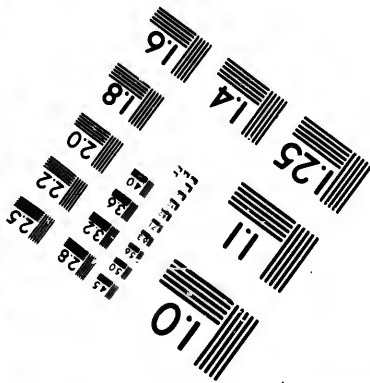
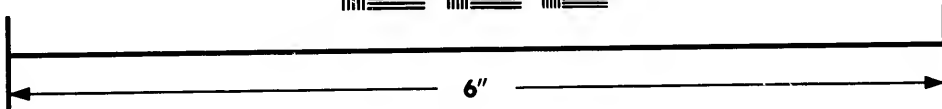
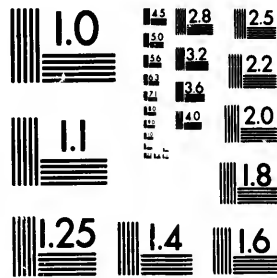


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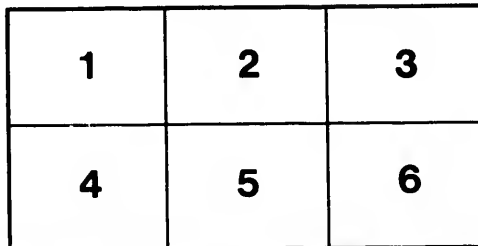
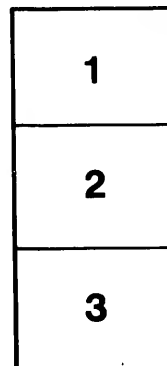
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THE
GAZETTE OF EDUCATION,
AND
FRIEND OF MAN.

"NEL DESPERANDUM."

No. 1.] MONTREAL, TENTH MONTH, OCTOBER 13, 1830. [Vol. 1.

JOSEPH LANCASTERS *Introductory Address to the Public, on Publishing the First Number of the GAZETTE OF EDUCATION, and FRIEND OF MAN.*

MONTREAL, 10th Month, 13th, 1830.

FRIENDS,

In appealing to your support, for this undertaking—In soliciting your countenance, custom and propriety alike, require an explicit declaration of the principles on which I intend to conduct this Publication;—of the great objects to be comprised in its pages and of the reasons which render it worthy of the honourable patronage already received, and of that which I still seek in order to ensure its success.

The public are well aware, that the individual who now addresses them, is the inventor and founder of the Royal Lancasterian System of Education, and what they have heard of him for thirty years, they still find him, pursuing the same objects, with persevering undaunted step—and with his eye fixed on all that can advance and improve the cause of Education—Education has ever been the first object of the morning of his day—the public witness the same to be the last and sole pursuit and consolation of the evening of his professional life.

That which has been the public object and delight of his whole existence, is naturally to constitute the subject of his present Publication,—*Education.—Education without proselytism.—Philanthropic Institutions.—Scientific Improvements.—and all inventions and objects, which can tend to exalt the mind—or civilize and im-*

prove the condition of men, will be embraced, as far as the public support, may allow, within the limits of this publication; but the spirit of party politics, of any kind cannot mingle with its contents. The work will occasionally embrace the Biography of individuals, whose lives have been a boon to humanity.—Of Institutions which have arisen at various periods of time, to ameliorate the condition of the world,—and of inventions—which have made a silent beneficent and moral revolution in the condition of men and nations

These objects need only to be stated, to meet approbation, and it is hoped support; but if it should be asked, 'on what grounds does the author rest—his peculiar claims for public countenance.' His reply is. The experience—the practical and theoretic knowledge of an *entire* professional career—and if this is not a qualification on which a man may assume, that he has a ability to enter upon and discuss public professional subjects after 35 years experience, then; the compass of human existence may be too small to allow of such an appropriate attainment in any man.—

As ample testimonials of the highest honor and character, will be adduced to the excellence of the Royal Lancasterian System, as countenanced by three succeeding Kings of England, his own statements are at present dispersed with, as needless in this introduction.—On that system, as well, as independent of that system, J. Lancaster has made such improvements, as are likely whenever he shall fully embody them with it

to accomplish its work in one half or one fourth of the common time, and, consequently—at an ultimate saving,—of a large portion of the expense.

“Can a Nation be born in a day”? *As to Education* Joseph Lancaster, hopes he is materially prepared, to answer—Mentally or comparatively, and as to time—“It can”

Near 35 years.—I have now been personally engaged in Education, or actively travelling to promote its extension. Time and experience has taught me, that ALL EDUCATION IS BUT IN ITS PRAXIS, allowing due merit to every previous practical step, that has been yet taken. It is in consequence of this belief, that without undervaluing—my past successful demonstrations, I have been willing to practice Teaching *in person*—as a learner, and am now astonished at the things which have been overlooked,—and from their great simplicity,—have been considered of no value, and which now afford me, solid hopes of future good for Man.—I am thankful to the Father and fountain of all intelligence and wisdom, that I have been made willing through a series of singular dispensations—to begin anew,—to bring all my recollections and theory to the test of a experiment, a second time. In so doing I have reason to hope from experimental results, that the Barrier and partition walls of Babylonian confusion may be broken down, between men and nations. That the attainment of any language may become easy,—that the Portals of Civilization and Science may be rendered of free access to the world!—that Babels confusion may end in one speech, being attainable by all men—that the whole earth may become a sublime temple of knowledge and peace, and the amplidome of the whole heaven re-echo one song of exalted praise from the children of all nations.

Though I have succeeded, as far as time and experiment allowed on a small scale, it is such as warrants me to anticipate greater things.—Though I am thus rejoiced in the delightful view of future good; being naturally enquire of success, I feel bound in prudence to guard against enthusiastic feelings;—yet, I am now advanced in life,—my enthusiasm is moderated by time and prudence, looking to an Eternal Home. Thankful indeed that, that, is a home where

thousands of the children of my care may rejoice to meet their father—I thank God—that though it may be his pleasure, that my abode shall not be long in this world,—I can look round on the children of all nations and feel grateful to Him, for the hope, that if my life is prolonged only a few months, I shall not leave the world,—without leaving an ample legacy—a rich blessing for every sleeping infant—for every lovely child—for every hopeful youth of the present and future times—an object worthy of a Christian's aim, or a patriot's pursuit—an object worth times first, and worthy of life's last and best exertions.

I cannot with propriety, publish an experiment, or a series of experiments, which are not yet fully matured, and which every day is bringing to greater perfection; nor can I truly (I say) what the definite nature of those experiments are, till demonstration has silenced every objection, and obviated every difficulty in my own mind. The results however being published, will prepare the public mind hereafter to enter into details—Details founded on invincible facts and simple experiments, which concern every parent, family, and school, in the world—but more especially in the British Colonies.

To do justice to the patrons of the System, is a matter of public duty, to defend it from the attacks and misrepresentations of interested or deluded enemies in a proper spirit, is also, my firm intention.

Much of the present number will be occupied with original anecdotes, of the Kings of England, who were its friends—nor will the Noble Duke of Bedford, and Northumberland, and many others be forgotten, after justice has been done to the several Kings and Royal Dukes whose merit as well as rank justly claim precedence.

To promote education throughout the British provinces of North America, but especially Lower Canada,—To stir up the spirit of industry and emulation in doing good, is one more immediate object of my design, and for this purpose I distinguish between Education, and Education without Proselytism.

It always has been conceded, that it is the duty of every Christian; and every Christian Minister to inculcate their doctrines which he be

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never, on the minds of his children, and pupils of his own faith, not imposing them on others.

What I have always had to do with education, has been free and clear of this imposition, for a dozen different creeds, would not have been sufficient for children in some schools—to avoid this confusion and contradiction, I have ever confined my line of tuition to the sacred text, without note or comment: I have been the means of educating Myriads, but never converted one to my particular profession of Religion,—by means of Education—I have always reprobated that enormous principle which renders continually the price of elementary instruction, and lament that any man, meanly availing themselves of human poverty, should make the conscience of a tender father, a cruel sacrifice in the poison of his beloved child. I never wish to be severe on unintentional errors;—but where this is a systematic design, it reminds me of the worshippers of Heathen days, who made children pass through the fire to their Idol-God-Moloch. When the language is “conform, or remain under the curse of ignorance,” I lament the condition of the sufferer, I lament and pity the worse condition of the oppressor. On these liberal principles the Education of Canada will be treated, and measures for its advancement proposed.—Religious doctrines must be left to Parents, and Ministers of every denomination. The principle on which George the Third first patronized me, was one that left to every Parent and Minister, this duty, so as to involve me in no responsibility whatever, bearing the different parties, “as far as I was concerned to settle the matter as they pleased,—making it their act and deed, not mine.”

Yet let me not be supposed to be a Latitudinarian in my own Religious principles, because I am friendly to unrestricted liberty of conscience in others, or because I am an enemy to intolerance in all. I have always professed a Religious Christian principle, and feel, love, and honour it. However tender I may be with children on the peculiar points of my Religious profession, when meeting with men on equal terms, I have neither sought private controversy nor shunned it, and in general conversation and society I have never played the coward, when my religious

principle was called in question, though its defence may have been a great sacrifice of my wishes and feelings.

I hereby solicit from my friends, and the Public, such a number of Subscriptions as, at least may cover the expence of this publication for six months; a time of probation sufficient to satisfy the public, if its merits do, or do not, conduce to those happy ends which I have always found them ready to approve and cherish. It is, to the patriot, the Christian, the friend of knowledge, and civilization—whoever he may be, or wherever this may find him, that I confidentially appeal for countenance and influence, to fill up the subscription, and, thanking the Almighty that I am again within the precincts of the British Empire—that I am no longer in a distant land of midnight darkness, the very empire of mental death. I again offer my heart, my time, my talents, my best services on the altar of my country, FOR THE HONOUR OF ITS KING, FOR THE GLORY OF ITS GOD! AND FOR THE GOOD OF ITS CHILDREN.

JOS. PH. LANCASTER

Original Anecdotes of King George the Third, by Joseph Lancaster, Founder of the Royal Lancasterian System of Education.

That one teacher only, should by means of system combined with industry; be capable of instructing hundreds of youth in elementary knowledge, seemed only a few years ago, a blessing far beyond the calculation of every friend of man. That the inventor should find his invention, operate by its denunciation, to raise him up a numerous and glorious constellation of friends; was a natural effect of practical evidence on benevolent hearts. King George the Third, possessed feelings deeply engaged with every thing, that could tend to promote the happiness or improvement of Britain; and therefore it was no wonder, that an invention capable of producing so much good, should create for its author a ready passport to the notice of such a King; for George the Third, never intentionally allowed any man capable of doing much good, to escape from this world, unhonoured by his

notice, or unsupported by his friendship, or unpatronized by his name, if patronage could be of service.

Some few collateral circumstances, require notice, in order to place the subject of this detail in its clearest light; but the main object of this original statement, is to do honor to the memory of the deceased Monarch, by reciting facts. These facts are of a nature that will embalm in the recollection of the nations children the remembrance of a King, and of a King's Son, who delighted to employ high rank, influence and example, to promote the progress of genuine invention and discovery. Their endeavours to strengthen and cherish the principles of civilization and benevolence, have been such, that they must occupy not only their regular and honourable place in the calendar of England's Kings; but also, fill more than one grand niche in the temple of humanity. Summoned by his fiat to whom all things bow, they have left behind them the memory and the fruit of certain blessings which brighten on remembrance with a feeling of heart, excelling that of all former Monarchs, who live in human admiration and remembrance.

It is a theory in the policy of Britain "that the King can do no wrong," for the responsibility lies with his Ministers.—But by some kind of fallacy in the human race, men often reason, as if Monarchs from their birth, should be expected to possess a certain superiority of moral capacity, a certain degree of exemption from human infirmity, which never fell to the lot of any other class of mankind. The brightest characters that ever honoured their own crowns by their admirable conduct, were all born and matured with all the ills that mind and "flesh is heir to"—all had to pass through a multitude of probationary exercises, before their moral or mental attainments, proved that they were fited to shine as lights before men. When we contemplate the actions of Princes, it should be with a wise recollection of our own nature, and its infirmities, for when occupied in such considerations, the wisest of subjects, as well as the best of

Kings, need to remember that they are "but men."

There is a peculiar disadvantage in the situation of Princes. It is so hard and difficult for truth to reach them, that they have neither the same chance of the best information, nor of hearing disinterested truth, in some instances as other men.—If truth and their true interests does make its way under such circumstances, and they embrace what is good, and love it, and do the best they can, in its favor, it is so much the more to their honour, and their happiness.

George the Third was frequently charged by those who had no hesitation in making themselves merry at the expence of truth; with talking nonsense,—now when an interested courtier is in company with a King, and cannot induce him to converse on such topics as conduce to his purposes, he often becomes a disappointed courtier, and perhaps ultimately an enemy, and raises evil reports, much like a poor poet, who said he looked at the King's favorite pigs till he wished the King would send him one for dinner, and finding all such wishes, naught but vapours, vanity or thin air. He then turned round his whole park of artillery to batter the heart and head of the King, with all the powers of poetry, prose, false colouring and untruth, that the whole armoury of his wild-goose pericranium could furnish. No Monarch ever suffered more than George the Third, from this species of libel—and libellers lived by it; but in the end, no Monarch on earth was ever more beloved and respected by his subjects. The truth had outshone every mist on his noble character, and in this respect he left the world, as a sun setting in brightness and glory. In all the intercourse which Joseph Lancaster was honored with by George the Third, every communication was marked by strong sterling good sense, and this fact was confirmed in many other instances, by the interviews related as having taken place between the King and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Beattie, Robert Raikes, the late President Adams and others. The circumstance of the King never having had a private Secretary till he lost his sight; but writing his own communications, alone marks a

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strength of character, in which, the want or deficiency of precision, during a long reign, in such momentous correspondence might have involved any nation in a world of troubles.

When Charles J. Fox and his Ministry came into office, they generally felt astonished at the King's mental powers. Engaged in opposition and absent from Court, they were strangers to the King's capacity as a man of business, and it impressed them more powerfully in their official intercourse, as it was altogether so much beyond their previous estimate.

In the case of John Adams who was Ambassador from the United States, the King overcame the peculiar difficulty of meeting a man in the character of Ambassador, from an independent nation, who he had once proclaimed as a rebel,—by the manners of a fine gentleman,—by the promise of an honest man, and by a condescension, which obliterated every personal, painful feeling,—saying all that was proper to say—yet preserving his own dignity, when unexpectedly recurring to the past—and cementing peace and concord, without touching a discordant string. The Ambassador was introduced to present his credentials.—The moment was trying.—The King relieved the embarrassment by saying, "sir, I was the last man in my dominions to acknowledge the independence of your country, and now I will be the last man in my dominions to do any thing against it." The impression made was such, that John Adams spoke of the King with admiration all his future life.

Except in this one public interview which took place in the discharge of official duties, all that have been named, and others, which cannot immediately be recollected, took place by the spontaneous wish of the King,—were the result of his own free choice, and originated by his command associated with some noble pious literary or benevolent pursuit, which in his views the intellectual and moral happiness of the nation might be advanced.

Such actions in a great number of instances, bespeak the mind which a nation will long revere—a mind that lived only to be identified with the peoples happiness.

It was thus in the first interview with which George the Third honoured Joseph Lancaster. It was his own Royal act and not the solicitation of a subject.—The illness of J. Lancaster's first wife requiring an excursion to the country, and on receiving an invitation to visit a relative at a Town, only a few miles from Windsor. He accompanied her in the year 1804, with that object. A benevolent lady had established a school in Windsor Forrest. This amiable friend, was entitled to a visit, from a sense of duty and respect.

This Lady was the wife of General Harcourt (afterwards Earl). The house was originally inhabited by the Duke of Gloucester, one of the King's brothers, then deceased. It was a magnificent establishment, and commanded a fine view of the Town and Castle of Windsor, from the garden. It was the abode of urbanity and benevolence, and the doors of hospitality to their friends, seemed like the hearts of its owners—never shut. On calling here to pay his respects, the invitation was immediately given to remain, and he was introduced at once to the General, to Lord Hawkesbury, (afterwards Liverpool) Major, Genl. Sir H. Calvert, Sir Sydney Smith, the Dean of Windsor, and a very numerous circle of high respectability, and received from them every attention and kindness that he could wish.

Invited to remain another day—and being little more than two miles from Windsor Castle, he embraced the opportunity of making an excursion to see the paintings and curiosities at a place so distinguished as the residence of British Kings.

There was also another wish, formed in his own mind, and he mentioned it to the General's benevolent Lady.

It was a wish very natural to any British subject to form, and a stranger, would have felt himself remiss indeed, had he embraced the occasion to see the Palace, which was an open exhibition to all, and neglected the opportunity of seeing the King, when riding out, as he did daily.

On this, the Lady (since Countess of Harcourt.) the General being absent, wrote an introduction to Colonel, now Sir Herbert Taylor, and George Villiers, the brother of the Earl of Clarendon, on presenting which at the Queens Lodge; the question was asked, "have you any petition to present, or do you wish to speak to the King. J. Lancaster replied, "no, neither,—I wish simply to be placed where I can see the King when he

comes out to mount his horse, as I have never been near enough to see him before, but I have nothing to say to him unless he first speaks to me."

Now it was the well known rule of Court, that no person should speak to the King, unless first spoken to. It has often seemed remarkable that in reply, J. Lancaster answered so exactly in order, that the General's Lady, when she heard of the answer exclaimed why that is the very rule of Court and added that she only knew it violated but once, and that was by a Colonel, who was her friend. The King was driving a chaise, in which the Colonel thought them unsuitable to the safety, both of his own head and the King's Crown, and he talked successfully, but contrary to the rule, to preserve both, by keeping the King awake.

To return from digression, Colonel Taylor, with his friend said "if you will meet us in the Castle yard, this morning when the King comes out to ride, we shall be in attendance on him, and will place you between us both, where you can see him to advantage." At the time appointed, he met these two gentlemen, and with his hospitable host, General Harcourt, who had joined them on the same occasion.

The King had received despatches from London, that morning, and found that of some other cause, the companions of his ride were detained waiting much longer than usual. This gave General Harcourt time for conversation, in which he learned from Joseph Lancaster a brief outline of the system of Education, which he had invented. After some time, the King came out, (he could still see persons, but not write letters,) and seeing Joseph Lancaster standing between the General and other officers, asked General Harcourt "What Quaker is this? Who is this? The General gave the name and a very epitomized statement in reply," when the King *came towards* Joseph Lancaster, evidently with an intention of speaking to him, and at the same instant, a feeling came over the mind of Joseph Lancaster, words arose as upon his tongue unpremeditated: his heart itself moved as towards the King, and he began to address him, yet, without knowing what word would follow the first sentence of his address. The reader may enquire, what feeling? The answer readily is the power of him who has promised to be a strength in his people's weakness, and to be mouth and wisdom, tongue and utterance to

all who place their whole dependence on his guidance and protection, whilst seeking the happiness of his creation.

The address itself, however, shall speak, its appropriate nature, his unstudied brevity, its happy affection—all prove that a superior direction was then attending the steps of a man, who came not before the King for his own self interest.

"Permit O King!—one of thy most faithful subjects, to offer his sincere wishes for thy best welfare and preservation.—May that Divine Hand which hath been with thee from thy youth up, till now, and kept thee through many deep trials and afflictions, be about thy house, thy path, thy bed, and all thy ways; and may Peace and righteousness be multiplied to thee, and thy Family!"

The instant that the King heard the first words; he raised his hand to his hat, and stood with it over his head,—all around him doing the same, with the exception of the speaker, from whom it was not expected. The King's manner was reverent and solemn, and at the words "deep trials and afflictions," tears of sensibility stole down his cheeks in quick succession:—long his more honour than any pearls he ever wore.

The address being ended, the King put on his hat, and replied, Mr. Lancaster, I like the Quakers best of any body, next to my own church." I lately saw a Quaker that had care of a large Institution (Baldie, in Hampshire,) and was doing much good. I will not be personal and mention names; but I knew a particular case; a boy was so wild that it seemed as if no body could tame him. His Father was recommended to send him to a Quaker's School, as the only mode of cure, he did so, and it cured him effectually."

"Mr. Lancaster, I like Education very much, it is a very good thing, and I wish you all possible success."

On saying this, he mounted his horse, and when about to ride away turned round, and with all that politeness which distinguishes his Family, in a most eminent manner, made a farewell motion with his hat and hand, which bespoke the kindest feeling of a Father, a Gentleman, and a King.

During the ride, the King conversed with General Harcourt, on the plan of instruction; and still more highly pleased and deeply interested with the subject, when he returned, he gave the Queen an account of all that had passed, and interested her mind nearly as much as his own.

At dinner, at St. Leonards, that day General Harcourt said, "well, Mr. Lancaster, you

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made our good old King shed tears to day; but he was much pleased."

It was the King himself who had recommended the wild boy to be sent to a Quaker's School, as the only mode of taming him. The boy was the son of one of his own Domestic's, who had been expelled from a Public School. The School in which he was sent, was in the vicinity of London. The Teacher knew that the boy was sent on the King's recommendation; but could not imagine the cause. The boy had always been brought up with more care and respect for the name of the King, than for the Head Tutor of a Public School, and he knew by whom he was recommended, he perhaps feared, that, that recommendation, might be extended to make him wear a *plum* cap, and *broad-brimmed hat*, if he did not conform to good behavior. So however, it turned out, that he was effectively "cured," and at the time, the last of this information was obtained, he was respectably engaged in a Mercantile pursuit in London.

When the King honoured Joseph Lancaster with this undesigned audience, neither of the parties imagined the *important results* which in a few months were to be the consequence, nor the high pinnacle of Elevation on which the King was to be placed, in the eyes of present and future ages; as the Father of his people, offering to Joseph Lancaster, a *cart blanche* for the wide extended instruction of the nations children.

"Mr. Lancaster, I will do *any thing* you please, to promote it, and wishing that every poor child in his dominions, might be able to read his Bible."

For this audience was in a few months followed by another, of a much more interesting and detailed character, that also was at the King's own desire, and by his special command. Then, in his own Palace, he gave to Joseph Lancaster such a reception, such a welcome, that it seemed impossible, for man to behave more nobly to man.

At this subsequent meeting, which was given in presence of the Queen and all the Princesses. The King sent for the Duke of Kent, and the Queen and herself introduced him with "Edward: Here is Mr. Lancaster." The Duke was in the room only for a few minutes, and only as a listener. A Page was then dispatched in their names to introduce him to the Duke of Cumberland, who cheerfully acceded to the wishes of his Royal Parents, in joining with their patronage, and often shewed him great personal kindness afterwards.

This important interview cannot now be detailed, for want of time, on some future oc-

asion, if the present essay to do public service meets with sufficient encouragement, it may be given at length. But it led to others, the heir apparent, since the late King George the Fourth, which claims our more immediate attention.

Extract from a Poem by Isaac Drayton, 1811, on the Royal Lancasterian System of Education.

System of Genius; whose effect sublime
Seems to enlighten without aid of time;
Like that vast engine's mighty speed and power,
Which stamps the coin by myriads in an hour!

The guileless chil'ren that we ranged behold,
As pure and ductile too as virgin gold;
Each like the coin shall take the stamp impressed,
And sterling be, as h's Monarch in his treat;
That Patriot Monarch by whose pious hand,
They rise the strength and Treasure of the Land.

Instruction, heading o'er thy groups proclaim
The Schools first patron here each Royal Name!
And as the little listeners' lift their eyes,
Grave on their hearts, who bade the fibres rise;
With cherished knowledge, grateful love instill
The names of BEDFORD and of SUMMERVILLE.*

* Two Noblemen—who acted nobly in their early patronage of Joseph Lancaster—and were honored and esteemed by the Royal Family and the British Public, for their benevolent intentions.

Original Anecdote of King George the Fourth, by Joseph Lancaster, in a Letter to a Friend.

"My Friend has been informed, that after an audience with the King and Queen, in 1805; they personally introduced me to the Duke of Kent, and then sent their Page to introduce me in their name, to the Duke of Cumberland. It became an important point after this to have the avowed patronage of every Member of the Royal Family, especially the Prince of Wales, to the System thus patronized by their King and Father. At that time, I became acquainted with one of the King's confidential private friends, who soon after introduced me to the late Duchess of Devonshire, who at the very time of my introduction expected the Prince to call on her. This he did soon after; when my friend introduced me in the King's name to the heir apparent, and stated what the Royal Family had done, and my request, that as one of its most distinguished members, he would unite with them, in patronizing the

extension of education. He asked "what did my mother give," and being answered, said I will send the same amount to the banker to-morrow, having previously asked where Subscriptions could be received.— This he did. This interview was short; but full, impressive and satisfactory. There was no expected homage or hat-worship,—for it was a mark of his condescension that he made no objection to my standing, covered in his presence. He knew it was from Religious principle and not from disrespect. And though many persons may esteem such a thing only a trifle; yet it was *one*, of many valuable instances in which the house of Hanover have shown the value they set upon a tender conscience, and that nothing is ever farther from their hearts, than a wish in any case to oppress it. Few lives of public men, have been more variegated either in the morally sublime or mentally beautiful views, afforded of human character, than my own, and did time and leisure admit, I could draw matter of fact—portraits of many of England's worthies which would make them live and breathe, in the memory of their never dying actions: but the characters which *now* stand out from the canvass, are the two last King's of England; whose reigns have been one continued era of light, science and discovery. Could we personify the arts and sciences; the power and spirit of high enterprise, under proper representations each might claim the monarchs for their own champions on earth.

By them Geography has extended her dominions; for them navigation and discovery have encompassed the Globe; under them the power of mechanics has been employed and enabled the British Nation to *clothe* a world. In their time; the labour of a part only of the population, has been rendered by machinery equal to that of eight-hundred millions of men; but, last though not least; the high honor of these King's of men, has been that they were patrons of Education, and friends of the poor above all that preceded them, in the History either of our own or any other nation. In these kindly respects to them then all other characters, however high, noble, benevolent, or excellent give place, and while grateful truth raises the unflattering trophies of honorable transactions to their memories. The present and future races of men shall crown their names with unfading wreaths of true glory.

Some years after the interview at Devonshire house, the Prince of Wales became Regent of the Kingdom. I had placed the affairs of my Institution in the hands of sev-

eral persons acting as my Trustees; and having all their transactions conducted solely in my name, and on my behalf. At that time it became a matter of consideration, and continued so before the Prince became Regent, and with the full knowledge of those professed friends, I petitioned the City of London, for land, on which to erect a new building; this was generously granted. It then became an object to obtain the sanction and support of the Prince Regent. Time will not now allow of detailing all the preliminary measures which I individually took in my own name. But at last, in consequence of personal exertions and interest alone, the whole series of interesting events ended, in a warm hearted public and personal compliment, in the sailor like fashion, "from the heart to the heart addressed" by the present King William 4th, then Duke of Clarence, and a speedy appointment to wait upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

The Prince understanding that I wished to present a petition to him, appointed a time for that purpose, of which I was specially apprized by letter.

On sending in my card to Col. McMahon, at the time fixed, I was instantly shewn into a room where I soon found it was the design of the Prince Regent, to do me the highest honor he could, by receiving me publicly, in his Royal Robes, at the head of his Ministers and the Cabinet Council of the Kingdom. It was council day, and I had not long been in the palace, before the Recorder of London, came into the same state room, waiting the call for council. In the midst of Carlton House palace was then one of the finest stair cases in the world. To this spot I was conducted and told by my guide, "Sir you will wait till the Prince Regent comes down, to go to the Council, then you will take off your hat, kneel on one knee and present your petition." These regulations were such as my conscience could not conform to; and I replied, "this is more than I can do, my Religious principles do not permit me to take off my hat. I have been received before by the Prince at Devonshire house, and he did not require it, nor yet did the King at Windsor, and as to *kneeling*, it is an act of homage to *my God*, and I cannot kneel to any man alive." Sir, said the gentleman in attendance, "stay here awhile, and I will bring you word what you are to do." I waited for his answer, but the path of duty was plain. If I had been required to do any act of homage or worship, (due only to my God,) even to my revered and honored prince. I must have made patronage give place to conscience, and

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in the question of duty to my God, or kneeling to my Prince, I should have left the Palace, in obedience and homage to the King of Kings. After waiting a little time every feeling of suspense and concern was hushed, by the attendant returning with the Prince Regent's command, "Sir you are only to do what you please, and what you usually do, and nothing else."

Thus again proving the kind concern of Princes of the Hanoverian Race, "who know the value of a tender conscience, and wish not to oppress it." Men whose caprice, prompts them to cavil at any thing they think kindly; many account such condescension nothing—but they may rest assured, that with every man who knows what a tender mind feels on Religious scruples, such conduct is both endearing and honorable in Princes whose actions speak home to the heart, so nobly that they cannot be mistaken.

Soon after this the Prince Regent came down the Grand Stair Case. His fine person—the Royal Habitments he wore—his mild and dignified manner—his attendants all in regular place in their Robes as the Cabinet Council of a Mighty Realm, all made this an overpowering audience; when so much rank, splendour and pomp of National Power and Dignity were united with the sympathising and gentleman like feeling so recently exercised.

In an instant the Council halted, for the Prince Regent stopped, and addressed me in these words, "Lancaster, it is some time since I saw you. It was at Devonshire House: I find you have been doing much good since, and I am glad of it." I replied, whatever good I have been doing, thy name, thy Fathers name, and the names of ALL the Royal Family, have been my passports to usefulness, for my plans would have been *cried* down, but for *your support*." To this the Prince with all the gentleman, the man, and the Monarch, which he could throw at pleasure into his highly-polished and elegant manner, waving his hand and giving to words the full effect of his personal action, said "We have supported you, and we will support you: we have done something, and must do more, and after all, at best, we can only second your good intentions; you are doing more good than any man alive."

Had I stood aside the great guns of the Royal George, I could not have been more overpowered by the deafening sound of their sudden broadside, when in the full roar of its discharge, I could hardly then have felt more overpowered, than by this soft "music of speech," from the Prince Regent.

The surprize of this personal condescension, honor, and great compliment, combined with circumstances of time and place, left me *silent and electrified*, for some seconds, and the necessity of not keeping the Prince and his company waiting; *alone forced* a reply.

I presented my Petitions, which were drawn up by myself, and not in the name of any other person in the world, saying "Here are my Petitions." To which the Prince replied, "I will read them, I will do all you wish." Here the audience closed, the Prince and Council proceeding, on my saying "Gracious Prince! Heaven Bless thee!"

The Petitions were answered in a few days, and in a manner which still shewed the master-piece of a gentleman in the conduct of the Prince.

The King of England had publicly acknowledged my System as being "*The Royal Lancasterian System of Education*." The Regent took another step, for acknowledging it in that character.

I expected that a private reply would be given to my petitions; to my great surprize I found the Prince intended me a public answer.

At this juncture of time, it had recently been proposed to call a public meeting at the Freemasons Tavern, London, of the Friends of the *Royal Lancasterian System of Education*, who had never yet assembled on any occasion, and afterwards to have a public dinner, with a view of obtaining aid to the funds of *my Institution*. The Dukes of Kent, Sussex, Bedford, and a number of the Nobility and Members of Parliament, had promised to attend the meeting, at my personal request. Wm. Adam, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall to the Prince Regent was deputed, on his behalf to give me his personal answer in this Public Meeting of my Friends. His donations were 350 guineas, which was paid at my desire, to the Trustees of my Institution, acting solely in my name, and on my behalf.

As there were two meetings to be held, one to hear the Report, the second for a Public Dinner, the Prince was pleased to appear at *both* assemblies, by his agent and representative. One of his Royal Brothers announcing that the Princes Chancellor had a message to communicate from the Prince Regent. Wm. Adam then gave the public answer to my Petitions, and among other things, he stated that such was the impression made upon the mind of the Prince Regent, by Mr. Lancasters interview with him at Carlton House, that the friends of the system might depend on him, that whether as

Prince of Wales, as Prince Regent, or in any other situation in which it might please providence to place him, he would always be found ready to support Mr. Lancaster and his plans."

But his kindness did not stop here. He soon had, though, accidentally, an opportunity of personally enquiring into the state of the concern.

A friend of mine from Edinburgh, came up to London and paid me a friendly visit. My friend having seen all the curiosities and wonders of London, was inclined to go down to Windsor, and see the Castle there. I agreed to accompany him, and we found, on our arrival that the Prince Regent, dined that day with the Queen, and was to return in the evening to London. My friend had the same natural desire to see the Prince, that I had formerly felt to see the King. I placed my friend near myself, where the carriage was in waiting for the Prince, expecting to see him when he came out of the Palace. There were fewer persons there, than might have been expected. The Prince coming out with his brother, the Duke of Cumberland—both noticed me with great kindness at the same moment—but the Prince coming up to me, with all the kindness he could, and that was not small, placed his hand *almost*, but not quite, on my shoulder! and in the most pleasing manner said, "Have I done all you wished?" To which I replied, "I have no wish left, O Prince, but to thank thee." The Royal Brothers then went into their carriage smiling respectfully, as the coach drove off. I now write from memorandums at a distance of 19 or 20 years. I still feel in remembering and consulting my notes and documents for those interesting records, as if I was yet in his presence, and as if I saw and felt the impressive fascination of those elegant manners, which certainly ranked George the 4th as the first gentleman of the age, in which he lived, of the age which he adorned.

The late King's donations and annual subscriptions, intended to advance the progress of my system, amounted on the whole during a series of years, to near £3000 sterling. A hounteous stream of benevolence, all springing up from the personal requests of Joseph Lancaster, in answers given according to his petitions, and that in a manner surpassing any thing of which man can give just description.

And shall not *GLORY* hail the *illustrious Son*,
Who shields the work, his *Royal Sirs* began,
A mind so exquisite, a heart so warm
Where high refinement blends with nature's
charm,

So nobly eloquent his fine controul,
Reaches at once the judgment and the soul;
Graveful as Generous—Liberal as wise!
The arts bend grateful as they smiling rise:
Virtues so great, that e'en our foes shall own
THE SEAT OF TRUE RENOWN

IS BRITAIN'S THRONO:

Extract from a poem by ISAAC BRANDON.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Suppose that in the midst of the Corderillas of the Alps, or the Andes, a Battery of a million of heavy cannon, could have been discharged at once their reverberations among the vallies and their re-echoes from the mountains could not have more astonished the inhabitants of the world, than the recent Revolution in France. A thousand thunders have uttered their voices over the city of Paris, dealing wounds and sorrow and death among its inhabitants. The King has abdicated and fled, and his Family, his Troops, his Ministry, and their measures, are scattered like chaff before the four winds of heaven. The Members of the present French Government, have distinguished themselves by much more moderation, than might have been anticipated by persons who recollect the lamentable scenes of the first revolution. The private and public character of the Duke of Orleans, and the moderation with which General Lafayette does honor to his grey hairs, have made them centres of attraction and personal rallying points for all moderate men in France. It is to be hoped that Heaven will give them wisdom and piety in a most ample degree, to preserve the harmony and happiness of France and cement the peace of the world. It ought not however to be concealed that *much* of the former heaven remains not only in France, but other nations; capable of convulsing the universe and deluging every field on the earth with blood. If France can content itself with a limited Monarchy, and with freedom of conscience, and without persecuting or making war on their own aristocracy or clergy; gradually improve their domestic Institutions—educate their entire population—banish ignorance from all their borders, and improve and developo national talents and mental energies, then may France indeed become a truly great nation. She is great because, she has the

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means, because she has the foundation of greatness in herself. But that foundation must be built upon, before she can enjoy the protecting shield of a noble superstructure. Conciliation and peace, concord and harmony, alone can cherish her best hopes; but should any unhappy conspiracy make one revolution to succeed another, should the chaos and the convulsion, the crusade and the wars of her former career, be renewed, it will then be time for her world to go into mourning, and put on sack-cloth for France and for itself.

Had five hundred new volcanoes poured forth their fire, and lava, and threatened mankind, with their earthquakes at once, the "powers that be" in the world could not be much more affected and alarmed than at the electrifying thought of the French Revolution, newly revived with all its former scenes of war, proscription, conquest and oppression, and reaction, which are always the children of conquest. But if it please providence that the moderate men who have been borne up above the waves, to quiet the storm of a new and mighty commotion in France, may only hold and guide the helm so as to avoid the rocks and shoals of a dangerous coast; fondly will every liberal mind cherish the hope, and hail the prospect of success to the career of such pilots as may be useful in steering the vessel of State into the harbour of safety, amidst the dangers of such dreadful days.

This subject has so momentous a bearing on the repose and consequent civilization of man, that it may be resumed in a future number; at present it is sufficient to express a concluding wish "Peace to France, happiness and repose to the World."

ENIGMATICAL NOTIFICATION.

The following Enigma is exactly nine years of age, and is now condensed from the original written by Joseph Lancaster at that time. As an enigma, its secret is actually as old as the first day of creation; perhaps more ancient; but how much older, eternity alone can explain. Its meaning can be explained in a single letter, in a few words

or may take the whole range of art, nature and science in fifty folio volumes. Perhaps, never was a simple secret capable of being demonstrated in much less compass, never was a small matter capable of greater extension.

Joseph Lancaster could never have made one improvement in education, without the aid derived from its power, and it is an indispensable auxiliary to all his recent discoveries, in the science of Education. He cannot make his inventions known to the world without its aid, yet any man who can find the secret of this enigma, shall then know no more of Joseph Lancaster's invention, than he did before. Wise men, learned men, good men and bad men, have tried in vain to find its secret, yet never rise, wake, sleep or move, but by its help.

INSTRUCTIVE ENIGMA OF ENIGMAS.

As to size and stature I am perfectly indiffere[n]t, yet I have my own characteristic shape. I but I am all alike whether found in the wing of a gnat, or the fan of a lady; whether I ascend the elevation of Mount Blanc, or become as lofty as the fixed stars; exist in the body of an animalcule; am crowned with all the beautiful hues of nature before the sun; or rank the Alps and Andes, in comparison with my height, as *very little things*. I always retain my name and nature; and, like a disciple of wisdom, true to my principles. I never sacrifice one thing which I ought to retain; or in any instance depart from the line of rectitude. My antiquity is equal to my shape. I was not only before the most ancient philosopher, but I assisted the sun to spread his rays when he first shone on the solar system. In height I am a giant or a dwarf, at the pleasure of man. A man intimately acquainted with my powers, may call me forth in any shape he pleases. I appear at command with a soldier, armed with sword, gun, spear or shield, or with a shepherd feeding his flock; but feel no reluctance at having my likeness taken under the shape of a pen-knife, a hen-coop or a wheel barrow.

Pride is a principle with an elastic spring, and a vivifying power that is almost capable of raising the dead. Pride contends with me for my elevated rank, and would fain be loftier, but pretends as I am, I am very often the victor, and whenever I have made lofty pride submit to my pleasure, I raise the nodding crest or humble the towering plume, as suits my purpose, for though high and erect, I am low and humble. *When to bend and when to stand upright*, are philosophic

points, which are portrayed in all the grades of my unchangeable nature; and thus I am fitted not only to be the instructor of a sect, but am the proceptor of a world. I have great interest in crystallography, and preoccupied geology, before light itself was formed, or man in being. I am settled in America, and never deserted the Mississippi, Ohio or St. Lawrence; yet I am to be found on every choid of the Irish harp and I express myself in the words, "ERIN MAVOREIN ERIN GO BRACH."

My changes of embodied forms are not only many and various, but duplicates of myself are continually multiplied with more accuracy than stereotype, with as much speed as time. The wind blows my likeness over the earth, and while I remain unknown I increase in countless numbers. I am invisible and visible daily to every man in the world, sometimes on his person, sometimes not; but I have long been suspected of Cabalistic arts and not quite without reason, for I have developed many occult mysteries. As an agriculturist and gardener, I forward the plough, but am very partial to the spade; the pick axe or hoe, and am often visible day and night, in any field of Indian corn for many weeks together—yet am to be found in every tuft of grass and leaf and flower in creation; and some of my progeny, (for I have a numerous family) are as old as myself. I am useful in motion, but rest as quietly in a box, as I ride rapidly on the hurricane. I have been possessed by a blind philosopher and his dog, and yet can give full as much gracefulness and dignity to all the motions of man, as the far famed lion of beauty. If my present acquaintance is acceptable, I may one day introduce a relative of mine, who will extend or circumscribe the dimensions of the globe to any size, so as to be held in the hollow of a child's hand, or become so lofty as to be invisible to the eye! He is not less earthly, much more heavenly, not less mighty, well described in the world already and equally non-descript as I am; but though he is my relative and of the same age as myself, he is about as like to me as a violet is to an alder. As to my common duties, I am the carpenters and cabinet makers friend, and regulate and direct the manufacture of tables doors, windows and mathematical instruments, giving them perfection with much rapidity and beauty; I am also to be found in every leaf of a book from the law of Moses, in one roll of parchment sixty yards long, to the humble pages of a child's two penny volume. I am the chief prop of the art of umbrella making, and have poised the ear of many a balloon by my intimate connection with the principle of gravity and the attraction of cohesion. I am a friend to watch makers, they are none of them able to mark time without my aid. Devoid of that species of pride which distinguished titled barons in darker ages; I am a friend to mechanics, I am no mechanic myself, yet have done even what Archimedes left undone, for it is I that span the orbits in which the worlds move and mark their progression. Not only does every book and type and engraving in

the world, bear witness to my humble or exalted power, and every author on theology, philosophy, necromancy, astronomy or geography, acknowledge my rank; but the extinguisher of the candle which turns light into darkness, and the stars as they shine, and even the planets when they are eclipsed, only throw more light on my prowess, and make my importance more visible. The share that I have unhappily held in war, proves that I am entitled to as much, and if it be not egotism, much more admiration than any of the conquerors of the world. I was the first and moving aid to Alexander when he tamed Bucephalus. I aided Titus to take Jerusalem, I baffled Marcellus at Syracuse, the Romans at Cannae; and in my regard to knowledge, drew aside the veil which else would forever have enveloped, and perhaps, hid the beauties of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Plutarch and Milton. More naturally anxious to nature than art, I first helped the Nautilus to lift his little snail, and caused man to learn from a shell fish, how he might traverse the ocean and open the doors of commerce to the world. I landed with Caesar when he invaded the Britons, and without treachery, I aided them in their defence. I combated both Harold and William at the battle of Hastings, and decided the victory. I was companion with Bonaparte at Malmaison and Austerlitz, with Alexander at Dresden and Lnybach, I aided Canute to rebuke his courtiers, and I assisted the courtiers to hide their diminished heads. I have in me still more of the ancient and modern classic than the warrior, though I have ranged many a cannon shot—as well as bridled many a Macedonian spear. I instructed Euclid, and aided in demonstrating the mighty powers of Newton's mind. I am always ready to assist all men to lose one day in their lives, and have done so to the admiration of the most virtuous and pious men. In my movements, I am as exact as an unerring chronometer. I have much to do with the ringing of bells and vibration of pendulums, and, though often in the very centre of percussion, without me the sun would not have been eclipsed, nor the moon quietly enter the mighty cone of the earth's shadow. Not a ray of solar light beams on the universe but I regulate its course, and indeed, I may say, without derogating from Omnipotence in his least attributes, that I bind the sweet influence of Orion and the Pleiades—and guide Arcturus and his sons. I shine in mirrors, and when a *spectre* appears I make him visible and rid his motions. I have displayed this feat and will do it again in the presence of philosophers, I am not only powerful, but rich, for I hold even the longitude amidst my hidden treasures! Not only do I put a polish on the human race, but on brass, wood, iron silver and stone, on bodies that reflect light, and on bodies that absorb its rays, I am as visible in the fire irons of a lady's parlour, as in the diamond buttons of the lofty couriers coat.

I am conspicuous in tin sn as in a glass of water, or the star on prince Esterhazy's coat. I am also visible in the Crown of King William the Fourth and in the curious little cocked hat,

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once worn by Bonaparte. Chemistry pays tribute to my empire; for my dominion is more extensive than that of Cæsar; more lasting than that of the *four* great monarchies foretold by Daniel at Babylon, when the first of them was only a giant in its cradle. I may help to form a Galvanic battery, the size of which would have frightened the late sir Humphrey Davy and astonished the royal Society; for I was originally made to puzzle the wise and astonish the ignorant. I radiate heat, melt ice, and raise the differential thermometer. I hereby claim the honor of instructing and improving that true American philosopher—who is at once a light to his country and a luminary in the scientific world; of him it may be truly said, that the wise and good among men will never regret that he is doing full credit to all his professions; that he honors every thing American about him, *except his own name, and in that none, his talents shine by power of contrast.**

I am often, very often in Canada, have been a continual aid of Sir JAMES KEMPT, during his administration, though certainly not by his appointment, and have accompanied thousands to public meetings to thank him, as they did with all their hearts, for the wisdom and ability of his truly acceptable administration; without me they could do nothing—yet poor I!!! am only an enigma; this is enough to grieve my heart, (if I had one) or at least make me shed as many Mathematical tears as I can.

As a painter, I have left the powers of Raphael, Titian, M. Angelo, Rubens, Coreggio, Reynolds and West, four thousand years behind my least attainment; I paint with colors they never saw, and even make that, which itself is colorless, become enchanting; for *it is I that commanded every tint of Eden.* It is I, that displayed every beauty of Paradise!

Encompassed with the evidence of all the planets in their spheres, of all that dwell in darkness, and every eye that ever saw light, I am bold in my assertions, but *veracity* is my text and my sermon. Nor do I deem it unwise to couch deep instruction under similitudes and ambiguities.

I cannot create worlds or form a worm, yet to me as a tool of omnipotence both own their very form and pressure. I am indispensable to all things which I have named, but I arrogate nothing to my own praise; I am only an instrument, always the same.

An appeal may be made and not in vain, for evidence of my assertions, to the eclipses of planetary moons, to the spots which progress on the surface, or the transit of Venus over the suns disk. Take the telescope of Herschell. Let the human eye penetrate the immensity of space to explore a million worlds, or examine the tract of a thousand fiery comets. To my claim every star will give evidence—to my honor every comet will bring proof—I have not told one half the truth of myself, perhaps eternity a-

* Professor Silliman, the enlightened Editor of the American Journal of Science.

long can tell it all: I appear in almost every thing, and am capable of including every thing, which can be brought within the compass of an inch, or be comprehended in the immensity of space; except what all wise men deem incomprehensible. The bow of promise is in my hand, the arrows of light are in my quiver! Nothing is too little or too great for me, except God and religion. At the Divine footstool I cast down my crowns and translate my trophies into praise; for by wise ordination during time, I triumph at Niagara. I encompass the earth. I shine in Heaven. The All-Powerful has crowned my brow with a thousand rainbows for a diadem—and even now I drive the chariot of the sun.

I nurse human reason as a favorite babe, and sometimes teach the lively infant to run alone. If dark philosophy, blind superstition and cruel tyranny had not opposed my progress I might ere now have instructed all the children of the world, *except the babe of Bethlehem;* my strength all fails, I sink when I come to the threshold of the manger, and am overcome before the goodness of Deity. Though incapable of, intending any evil, I must yet confess, I have appeared very conspicuous in the crucifixion, I must own that I have often been much connected with a nail, a cross and a crown of thorns.

But my loftiness was humbled when darkness covered the face of the earth from the sixth to the ninth hour—and in the morning of that day, when the Redeemer burst the bars of the grave and brought life and immortality to light, I again re-ascended to dominions by the fiat of his word; and to his honor, I STILL COMMAND THE MORNING SINCE HIS DAYS, AND CAUSE THE DAY-SPRING TO KNOW ITS PLACE.

I am
SEMPER IDEM.

GAZETTE OF EDUCATION

AND
FRIEND OF MAN.

MONTREAL, 10th MONTH 20th, 1830.

Twenty Egyptians are now in JOSEPH'S HOUSE, in LONDON, being sent there by the Pacha of Egypt to learn the Lancasterian System of Education. In the mean time, JOSEPH, himself is now, not on the banks of the Nile, but of the River St. Lawrence, making two ears of corn for mental bread, grow where only one grew before.

To the prejudiced this may appear assumption, especial as the peculiar lessons and essential mode of Instruction are kept secret—not for monopoly; but with a determination to produce nothing to the public till

time and repeated experiment shall have matured the undertaking.

The first experiment was made with eight Boys taken from a Public Institution in this City. Their names were entered on the School list, months before J. Lancaster entered Montreal. When they were placed under his care, they either only knew their letters, or a very few words of two or three letters. In one week one of them read, others in two or three weeks and at the end of five weeks their master examined them and found all able to read, and the majority of them read copious passages in either the Old or New Testament, at his discretion. They were then exhibited to numerous assemblies of the most respectable citizens and the impartial selection and success of the experiments were so clearly established that no question could honestly be made either of their former ignorance or actual improvement.

Joseph Lancaster was then solicited to receive a class of pupils from persons of property to pursue the same experiment. This class was mostly much younger than before. In the former class none were under five years of age, some were six, and two eight. In the second class were admitted pupils of three and four to five years old and upwards. Many of these were absolutely the pets of the kindest mothers; some could not even speak plain and others appeared heavy or were brought as either hopeless or almost incurable for the experiment. In addition to the original class 24 pupils were admitted, prior to the exhibition of the results of the second experiment, which took place in the tenth week after the commencement of the class.

Four of that number learnt to read in a few days, three of them on the day of exhibition could read any where; 14 acquired the art of reading and spelling in 5, 6 or 8 weeks. The very beginners, could spell difficult words of great length, although the class did not fill in at one time, while a few had been ten weeks, others had been only two or three, some four. Few commenced on the same day. The actual improvement compared with the shortness of the time and increased number of pupils gave general satisfaction. It is saying little, to say that the success of this experiment, become a theme of satisfaction to the numerous and respectable companies who witnessed it. On more than one occasion the room in which the company assembled seemed as full of happiness, as of air they breathed.

Other experiments have been instituted, especially in writing and arithmetic. They

have been and are in the highest train of success. A deep and substantial foundation has been laid in the minds of many of our pupils. It is not however, in the nature of a foundation for much of it to be visible. The superstructure raised will best speak for its power and durability. In a short time, the demonstration of our singular success in these and other departments will be exhibited to small, select and respectable companies, by special invitation only. We never expected to explore our new and untried paths, without having to encounter obstacles, or meet with impediments, and we have found one in the tender age of many of the pupils whom we have admitted. Formerly it was a matter of wonder for a boy or girl of three years of age to read, and has often been recorded as a sign of superior talent, corresponding with eminence in future life. There is now no doubt, that a very large majority of children, of good common capacity, may rank as high in proficiency as those whose talent burst forth so early, as to excite wonder and admiration. Much however, depends upon the regular attendance of pupils upon their Instructors, and their health and spirits during the excessive heat of summer, the pupils have not been able to exercise their attention to the same extent as was so successful last winter. Ill health has broken the course to study, and in every case, has lessened the continuity and effect of regular attention and instruction. Nor has our own health been exempt from a degree of that suffering which all nature seemed more or less to endure, under the heat and moisture of the season.

We have found our systematic success hopeful; but less efficient with Canadian youth, than others: simply that they commonly converse in their own language with each other, and have therefore, not so powerful an auxiliary to their progress, as those who constantly hear English spoken and converse as well as learn to read in that language. The difficulty, however, we have reason to hope may be much lessened if not entirely overcome.

The inertness of some young persons often gives them an appearance of dulness, they are slow, are ranked among the stupid and discouraged as dunces, among this class, I have frequently found some of the most valuable talents that could be useful to man, and some of a very superior order, yet they require such peculiar care and study, and time in their management that a teacher who is not willing to be cheerful and alert when on this forlorn hope will be discouraged, yet with industry even the deaf,

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The extreme shyness of some pupils is such that they hesitate to shew their attainments to their own parents, and utterly shrink from the exhibition before a stranger; they not only have to learn knowledge; but the attainment of confidence, in showing their knowledge. The difficulty which in some cases arise: from imperfection of speech are very great, yet we have a child, long reputed dumb, who now spells and will soon read.

When pupils have come to us with previous bad habits in reading, &c.—we have found more trouble and less hope of success than when our pupils commenced with the alphabet; we consider however, all difficulties as created only to be conquered, and we are in hopes of finding a remedy for all common cases under this head.

There are individual cases, of which we have had to complain of unreasonable conduct and unjustifiable expectations—when our school hours were seven hours a day—and two or three subtracted almost every day, besides absence from illness, holidays and other causes—for days together, and yet with all this subtraction from our time for Tuition, the same effect has been most unreasonably expected, as in cases where attendance has been regular and absence unthought of—once for all—we say that we hold out no promise of improvement where the attendance is not regular, and unbroken. There is a point in our course of instruction, to which if we attain, we have not the least doubt of solid, lasting success, with every individual, but without regular attendance, this can never be attained.

We have had every thing to create, not only to raise our institution and fit up our School Room, but to prepare an entire new set of Lessons adapted to our new System of Education. The latter has been a work of toil and labour to make enough for our own use. To print an impression even in London would cost near one thousand pounds. On this subject, the secret of economy is with us.

We look forward to that happy period when we shall be able to develop our secret plan to the world, and ultimately hope it will be useful in all Schools for Adults, Sabbath Schools, Missionary Schools, and Institutions for Education, by whatever party, or on whatever creed conducted.

The weather is now favourable for study; our anxiety to be useful has not shown itself in a single advertisement, at the recent period, generally chosen for School notifications,

yet we have, and shall have our class as full as we can wish, for our experiment.

This Paper is designed to be continued for a short time only, and not to assume the character of a News-Paper. We are willing to continue our exertions here, because we have laid in this City a successful foundation, and desire to complete what we have begun, especially as we have succeeded far beyond any thing we wish to exhibit or publish at present; yet with the blessing of health and a very short time, we may comfort our enemies (if we have any; BLESS THEM, the good of the land of Egypt be theirs) and console our friends by exhibiting improvements which indicate the visible dawn of a brighter day in Education, than has ever yet been known to shine on the children of nations.

We commit our cause to the blessing of him, whose blessing we hope may descend in double portion on ALL our readers.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The Act of Parliament allowance made by the year 1829, has been granted to 580 schools, for the period ending last spring, and during the last and present year aid for purchase or building under the parliamentary regulations, has been granted for one hundred school houses.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The Emperor of Russia has taken measures for the extension of the Lancasterian system in that Empire.

"The schoolmaster is abroad," say now in France, he succeeded "by the schoolmaster is KING," the Duke of Orleans having subsisted by that profession when an exile. Many impediments were presented to education under Charles X. Now it is hoped they will all be removed and education become as good, as general, and free as the air we breathe.

The KING and PRINCE ROYAL of Denmark, have both personally interested themselves in the Lancasterian system. There are now Lancasterian schools for above 200,000 children in Denmark. This is "like wholesale work," or steam engine operation, royalty well employed! Royal benevolence honourably directed!

A small and successful attempt on the Lancasterian system has been made in China.

BENEFIT OF EDUCATION.

Where is the mob of Scotland? When King George the fourth, arrived at Edinburgh, he was astonished at the absence of those tumultuous crowds which he had seen in other places, and he asked with some surprise, Where is the mob of Scotland? and he was answered, "there is no mob in Scotland"—few general assertions are more substantially true, the Scotch are an educated people.

"SUNDAY SCHOOL."

At one of the "Sunday Schools" in England, there was a scholar who afforded a theme of delight among the teachers for his wonderful improvement in reading—for the time between learning his alphabets, and being able fluently to read his testament, seemed nothing. The teachers congratulated themselves on the fruits of their own ability and diligence, till they thought of inquiring how he spent his time, which they knew to be perfect leisure, during the weekly interim from school. The reader if he is one that *can*, will readily guess their surprise, at finding his time was spent in playing marbles, and *reading tombstones*.

Country parish grave yards, in England are often crowded with tombstones, as memorials of several generations, names, epitaphs; texts, &c. all variegated five hundred fold. The boy related that he loved to play at marbles and he loved to learn to read. He could play at marbles better than any boy in the parish. He never played but he won all the game, then gave the marbles back, on condition the losers would teach him to read some of the inscriptions on the tombstones. His play place was a path in the grave yard. Thus he improved under self selected monitors, and surprised the teachers by his progress. We did not however, hear that his teachers, recommended playing at marbles, and reading tombstones as a regular mode of improvement.

TIT FOR TAT.

Anecdote of the singular memory of King George the Third.

The King was repeatedly at Weymouth, for the benefit of sea air. One morning he was taking his usual walk which he often did alone, and about the palace, very early, when he came into contact with two centinels and was challenged by one of them, as being on forbidden ground, with "I say *old one*, you have no business there." The King, in dress, the morning being cold, was a great coat, which concealed his person and made the new recruit mistake him for a country farmer. Both sentinels belonged to a regiment which had marched in, only the evening before, one of them *only*, knew the King, but

was prevented checking the bluntness of his companion by the King going up to the challenger and keeping up his disguise. The centinel and the King had a few words together, when the latter gave him a crown, in true kingly style, knowing that the man only did his duty and meant no harm, and that strangers were forbidden entrance into that part of the premises. On the King retiring and before he was out of hearing, the challenger went up to the other centinel and shaking the money in his hand, said "I have done *the old one* out of five shillings," when he was thunderstruck, by his companion saying "why—do you know that was the King!" The King heard it and passed away, leaving the poor centinel ready to shrink his head to the very soles of his shoes. The King loved a merry thing, and remembered the transaction, for two years after, he was going into the house of peers, at the meeting of parliament, and in passing between two files of soldiers from the carriage to the door, he recognized the gentleman recruit who had so politely accosted him at Weymouth, and turning round, suddenly addressed him with, "I say, have you done another old one out of five shillings since I saw you last?"

The King went smiling into the house of peers and left the soldier wishing to sink into the earth.

A NOSE INSTEAD OF A NAME.

This curious substitute for a name, was once actually used in its place, from a combination of causes. The late John Robinson, was a portrait and miniature painter, whose pictures were drawn so much to life as even to seem to look, and to live and breathe again on the recollection. This excellence was not attainable without a great deal of study, and his mind was continually contemplating the human countenance, in order to attain greater perfection. One day calling to leave a message, he found a servant engaged in conversation with an eccentric old lady, whom he was amused with, & unwilling to interrupt; he was at the same time anxious to join a friend round the corner of the street, who with himself was engaged to meet for a scientific pursuit, at a very short distance. While listening to the garrulous old lady, the girl's countenance engaged his attention so much, in his favorite study that when he had left his message, he had forgotten his own name, and when asked for it, "My name is! . . . my name is! . . . whip me if I can tell what it is, tell your master and mistress, that a little man with a little nose called on them."

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