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by all strangers who visit our city. They extend to the northern boundary of the city.

About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government some time ago took possession of, under authority of a Provincial Statute, with the view of erecting thereon suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen-street avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by an order, bearing date 22nd February, 1856, authorized the Senate of the University to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purposes of a Library and Museum. With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate took immediate action, procured plans, and commenced erecting a building the foundation stone of which was laid on the 4th of October, 1856.

The chief façades of the University building are those of the south and east, the former of great and massive elevation for distant effect from the lake and town, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main Park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the buildings approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 ft. square, the north side of which is left open to the Park. One great peculiarity in the appearance of the building, is the constant break and change, which is everywhere apparent. View it from what side you will, the roofs, mouldings, and other enrichments are in pleasing variety. The architecture of the building is Norman, the carvings and mouldings being in the character of the period. The bulk of the cut stone used in its construction has been brought from Ohio, while the rubble walling-stone is from Georgetown, and the more highly ornamented corbels are from the quarries of Caen in France. The principal entrance is under the massive tower at the south side. The main porchway is not yet erected, but the mouldings and carvings will be most elaborate. This porchway will lead to the vestibule, which is the ground floor of the main tower—having the President's ante-room and Porter's waiting room on the right and left. Having passed through a second stone archway, in a decorated screen, the main hall is gained. This hall is forty-three feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and thirty feet high. It is lighted by five richly-carved windows; and a gallery with a dwarf wall runs along the south

## CEREMONY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BUILDING.

On Monday, the 4th of October, the highly interesting ceremony of placing the coping-stone on the turret of the University Building took place. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor General, who is *ex officio* Visitor of the University. The assemblage was large, and included not only those connected with the University and various literary institutions in the province, but also many distinguished public men and members of the learned professions. The day was favourable, and several ladies were present. From the various reports of the proceedings, published in the City papers, we have prepared the following full and accurate account of the new building itself and of the interesting ceremony which took place there on the 4th ultimo.

The original site of the University consisted of park lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and comprised portions of the property of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Hon. J. Elmsley, Chief Justice Powell, and Sir J. B. Robinson,—in all 168 acres. The first portion was deeded to the University in December, 1828, the remainder in May, 1829. The avenue leading from Queen-street, comprises about 10 acres, and is  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile in length. The Yonge-street avenue is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long, and contains about two acres. Both avenues are beautifully laid out and planted with trees which afford an agreeable drive or promenade and cool retreat during the summer months. The grounds are justly admired

end. The hall will be paved with encaustic tiles; and from it the main corridor and principal stone stairs open right and left. On the ground floor, opening from the corridor, are eleven lecture rooms and the President and Professors' private rooms. The staircases at each end of this corridor will be of oak.

The Museum is situated on the first principal floor in the west end of the building. It is seventy-five feet long by thirty-six feet wide, and thirty-six feet high, and has a pannelled ceiling and highly decorated corbels. Adjoining it will be the Natural History department and Professors' rooms.

The Library is on the east side of the Central Hall, and of the same dimensions as the Museum. In decoration it is, however, different. It has an enriched timber ceiling, with appropriate corbels. Connected with the Museum and Library are galleries, at the ends nearest the Central Hall. These galleries connect with a series of small rooms, useful appendages to the two larger rooms. Over the Central Hall, and in connection with the galleries and these rooms, will be the Geological Museum. The room designed for this purpose is of the same size as the Central Hall, and will connect with the principal floor of the main tower. The upper portions of the main tower will be occupied by mineralogical collections. The belfry will contain, probably, the largest bell in Upper Canada. It is from Troy, New York. From the main tower, on a clear day, the shore on the opposite side of the Lake can be distinctly seen.

At the extreme west of the building is the Chemical school and Laboratory,—with a bell turret attached.

The total length of the main front is 384 feet and the average height about 53 feet.

The East wing of the building is about 260 feet long and has two towers (capped with spires), the one octagonal and the other square. On the ground floor are Lecture Rooms, Professors and Registrar's rooms, and the Convocation Hall. This Hall will be 85 feet in length by 38 in breadth, with an average height up to the leading-beams of forty-five feet. At its northern end will be a dais, for the members of the Senate and other official personages on state occasions. On the upper floor of this wing are the Reading rooms for the public and for the Students, Senate Chamber and Chancellor's Apartments—the approach to which will be by a large and elaborately-worked oak staircase. The stone-carvings of the Senate Hall are of the most elaborate description. Above these are rooms for the accommodation of the Beadle and Sub-Librarian.

The west wing, 336 feet long, contains lodging rooms for forty-five students, together with the College Society room and residence for the officer in charge of the Students. Here will be, also, the Dining Hall,—50 by 34,—having an open timber ceiling, and a gallery at each end. Stretching away from this Hall are the domestic offices, steward's room, &c. Attached to the south-east corner of the Dining Hall is a porch leading to the cloister, which runs along the whole of this wing. This porch is surmounted by a Clock Tower, where a handsome clock with chimes, will be conspicuous.

The main porches, Entrance Halls, Corridors, Convocation Hall, Museum and Library are lined throughout with patent pressed brick, and cut stone dressings, and the varied, tasteful enrichments and carvings of the building will be very fine. The windows of all the Lecture Rooms, Museum and Library will be glazed with rich embossed glass, prepared by Mr. Bullock of Toronto; while the staircase windows and those of the entrance hall, will be of stained glass.

The quadrangle is internally faced with white brick and cut stone dressings; and round its interior will be a raised terrace—having flights of steps to the central area. This area will, we believe, be laid out in grass plots with shrubs.

The architects, are Messrs. Cumberland and Storm; and the general contractors are Messrs. Worthington Brothers. Messrs. Jacques and Hay have the sub-contract for the wood work of the main building.

The whole grounds around the new buildings and the observatory are to be laid out with walks and planted. Some 40 or 50 acres are to be devoted to a public Park for the use of the citizens, and provision will also be made for a botanical garden, in addition to the experimental farm already at the north of the Park.

The above description applies to the structure, as it will be when the design is fully completed. The front façade and the east wing are now roofed in, and the other portions of the building are being rapidly proceeded with. The whole structure, it is expected, will be in a position to be handed over by the contractors, in less than a year from the present date, and will be available for the College classes, at the commencement of the Academic year of 1859-60. The turret, which rises from the north-east corner of the massive Norman tower in the centre of the southern front, is now completed, and the laying its cope-stone constituted the ceremony which we proceed to describe as follows:—

At a quarter to one, a procession, consisting of the boys of Upper

Canada College, with their Masters, the Graduates and Under-graduates, and the Officers of the University and College, was formed at the building at the head of the Avenue where the College classes are now held and proceeded to the new Buildings. The heads of the University and College took their position on a platform at the entrance of the tower to receive His Excellency—the graduates, under-graduates, &c., being ranged on either side, while the College boys were drawn up in an enclosure in front.

At one o'clock a carriage drove up, containing Lady Head, Miss Head, and other ladies, who were received by the Vice-Chancellor, and the President of University College. Shortly afterwards the Governor General arrived, and was greeted with loud cheering.

On taking his place on the platform the Vice-Chancellor read the following address.

*May it please Your Excellency:*

"On this auspicious occasion when we are assembled for the purpose of placing the topmost stone on the building dedicated to the uses of the University and College of which Your Excellency is the Visitor: we the members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and of the Council of University College, with the Graduates and Students, beg leave to express to Your Excellency with the utmost respect the high gratification with which we recognise in our Visitor, not only the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, but one who alike in the most ancient University of the Empire has achieved distinguished honours, and in the wider arena of Literature has maintained the well-earned distinctions won in Academic Halls.

"We now unite in praying your Excellency to lay for us the crowning stone of this edifice, which while we hope it may prove the happy emblem of many future triumphs to be achieved within these walls, will we also trust ever be associated with one whose generous sympathy in the progress of our University and College has so materially contributed to the prosperity they now enjoy."

The GOVERNOR GENERAL replied as follows: Dr. McCaul, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen of the University of Toronto, and University College, I thank you very sincerely for the flattering terms you have made use of in your address to me, and I shall have great pleasure in complying with your request, but before proceeding to this work, let us join in supplicating the divine blessing.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul then offered up the following prayer:

"O most gracious Lord God, we humbly offer unto Thee our unfeigned praises for all the mercies which Thou hast vouchsafed to us; especially do we desire to thank Thy Holy Name for permitting us to carry on successfully the great work in which we have been engaged, and enabling us on this occasion to celebrate the approaching completion of the structure intended for the use of our University and College. It is of thy favor, most merciful Father, that the work of our hands has so far prospered; it is on Thee alone that we depend for the future success of our Institutions. Pour down, we beseech Thee, an abundant measure of Thy grace on those who are to impart and those who are to receive instruction within these walls, and grant that successive generations may here acquire such information, and form such habits, as may enable them to discharge the duties of the stations to which it may please Thee to call them, to Thy Honor and glory, with credit to themselves, and with benefit to their fellow creatures. And, now, O Lord we pray Thee to bless our Sovereign, Her Majesty's Representative, and all that are set in authority under him, and to grant that each of us in our several stations and employments may live in the fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to the Queen, and in brotherly love and Christian charity, each towards the other; and this we humbly beg in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen."

Rev. Dr. McCaul next repeated the Lord's prayer, and pronounced the Apostolic benediction, after which His Excellency, accompanied by a considerable number of those present, proceeded to the top of the tower. Thence His Excellency, accompanied by several officials, the architects, and contractors, ascended a temporary stairway to the top of the turret, erected on the N. E. corner of the tower. A bottle containing the College Calendar and other documents, connected with the history of the Institution, having been duly deposited, a plate, bearing the following Latin inscription, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, was inserted in the stone:

HOC LAPIDE  
 OMNIUM INÆDIBUS ACADEMICIS  
 SUMMO  
 TURREI IMPOSITO  
 OPUS ABHINC BIENNIIUM SE AUSPICE INCHOATUM  
 CORONAVIT  
 EDMUNDUS WALKER HEAD BARONETTUS  
 A. M. OXON.  
 E SECRET REGIN CONSIL  
 VICE REGIA EBRUM SUMMAM  
 PER PROVINC BRITANN IN AMERICA SEPTENTR  
 ADMINISTTRANS  
 IDEMQUE UNIV ET UNIV COLL APUD TORONTONENSES  
 VISITATOR  
 IV NON OCTOBR  
 A. D. MDCCLVIII  
 ET  
 VICT REG XXII

HON ROBERTO E BURNS  
 UNIV CANG  
 JOHANN LANGTON A. M.  
 UNIV V CANG

REV JOHANN MCCAUL LL. D.  
 UNIV COLL PRÆS

F. GUL CUMBERLAND ET GUL G STORM  
ARCHITECTIS  
JOHANNES ET JACOBUS WORTHINGTON  
REDEMPTORIBUS

A very handsome silver trowel, with a similar Latin inscription, was handed to His Excellency, who applied the necessary amount of mortar. The cope-stone was then lowered to its place, and His Excellency having applied the square and plummet, and struck the stone with the mallet, formally declared—"The cope-stone is now laid,"—and, on a signal being given, a salvo of artillery was fired by the field battery under the command of Lieutenant Col. Denison in the Park to announce the completion of the ceremony. His Excellency and the rest of the company then descended to the museum, where the necessary arrangements for entering the dining-hall without confusion, the place of each guest at the tables having been fixed beforehand, were intimated.

The *dejeuner* took place in the fine apartment, which is to be appropriated to the Library. An elevated table, crossing the eastern end of the Hall, was set apart for His Excellency, and the principal guests, and the rest of the company were accommodated at four parallel tables, running from the cross-table the whole length of the room. Upwards of 250 invitations had been issued by the University authorities for the *dejeuner*,—but the number actually present did not exceed 200. The Band of the Canadian Rifles was in attendance, and played a variety of airs during the entertainment. Lady Head and other ladies were spectators of the proceedings from the gallery.

At two o'clock the Governor General took the chair, in his capacity as Visitor to the University. The parallel tables were presided over by Messrs. Chewett (M.D.), Crooks (M.A.), Patton (LL.D.), and Bernard.

As soon as the Rev. Dr. McCaul had said the Latin Grace after meat, J. LANGTON, Esq., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, rose and said the toast he had to propose needed no preface,—“The Queen.” (Loud Applause.)

The Band : God Save the Queen.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul rose to propose the next toast, but could not proceed for the prolonged cheering with which he was greeted. When the applause had subsided, he said he had to propose the toast which usually stood next in order at the festive gatherings of Britons. It was a toast to the “Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal family.” If Prince Albert had no other claim than the relation which he bears to the Queen, it alone would be sufficient to secure for him the respect and regard of all loyal subjects, but he does not require to shine by reflected light, for he has strong personal claims. Without reference to his attainments and accomplishments, which rather grace private life than the exalted station which he occupies, he (Dr. M.) would especially call attention to that remarkable judgment, that discretion, that tact, with which he has so conducted himself, since he came to England, that in a country characteristically jealous of foreign influence near the throne, he has won the esteem of all parties, and is regarded with the same affection as if he had been British by birth. (Cheers.) With him also originated the great English Exhibition of 1851 (loud cheers) of which during the past week we had our imitation, humble indeed, but yet creditable to the city and honorable to the Province. (Renewed cheering.) Another claim upon them was that he was the Chancellor of the ancient and honorable University of Cambridge. (Applause.) Of the other members of the Royal Family he would say no more than that our warmest good wishes attend the fair rose of England, transplanted, we trust, to bloom in the genial soil of Prussia, and that our earnest prayers are that they all may follow the footsteps of their illustrious parents, for by so doing their course will be alike honorable to themselves and beneficial to the community. (Applause.)

The Band : The Saxe Cobourg March.

The VICE CHANCELLOR said he had the honor to propose “The health of His Excellency the Governor General,” not alone however as the representative of our Sovereign, but also as the joint Visitor of the University of Toronto and the University College. He did not propose it as a mere routine toast, or as an official toast in consequence of the interest taken by the Governor General in the University. It was not merely an official toast, but one which was intended as a slight acknowledgement of the interest taken by His Excellency and the peculiar attention which he had shown to the University, and his especial care with regard to it. [Loud cheers.] Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lord Elgin [cheers] had done much to encourage the erection of the building, but there had been no one who had shown that special care concerning it as His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. (Loud and long protracted cheering.) He could not forget the very critical period when the University was left without a head, and the legal existence of the governing body was suspended, for at that time His Excellency had afforded them his valuable assistance and advice. (Loud cheers.) From the smallest details to the most important matters he had exhibited an interest in the building, and had it not been for him he (the speaker) believed that it never would have been

built. [Applause.] It must be to His Excellency a matter of satisfaction that he could see the University in its present stage of completion, and it was gratifying to himself on this occasion to present the trowel, with which he had laid the topmost stone, as a memorial of the celebration of that event. [Loud cheering.]

The Band : The Roast Beef of Old England.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL then rose, and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes. His Excellency at length said he had much pleasure in accepting the trowel, with which he had laid the topmost stone of the Buildings. I shall, as long as I live, preserve this memorial of the day on which the last stone has been laid, and I shall long remember the kind manner in which the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to speak of my services in connection with the University. It is, however, my duty to tell him and to tell you, gentlemen, that I consider he has greatly overrated these services. The good sense of the people of this country acknowledged the necessity for such a University and the advantages of the education to be afforded by it, and I have only acted in the discharge of my duty in doing what I have been enabled to accomplish in promoting the progress and, I hope, in consolidating the foundation of this great institution. (Applause.) But although the Vice-Chancellor has overrated my merits in connection with the institution, he has not overrated my inclination to aid it. That inclination has ever been strong and will ever continue strong. (Applause.) I have a thorough conviction that academical institutions such as are calculated to afford the means of acquiring a superior education are of the highest value, especially in new countries. They are of value in all countries. They are of value in old countries. But in new countries, which are beset with peculiar difficulties, their results are of great importance to the whole community. Such institutions are doubly important, Sir, where the rougher elements of society are called upon at an early age to go into the wilderness, there to earn their daily subsistence—they are doubly important in every case where it is necessary that the young men of the country should go forth with those resources which may enable them to pass their leisure free from vice and in a manner befitting a Christian and a gentleman. (Applause.) You have to contend with circumstances which make it doubly difficult to apply a remedy for the softening down of that surface which is necessarily more or less refined by contact with the world, because in new countries, such as this, men are called into active life at an earlier period than in old countries, and they have not therefore the means of receiving the full benefit of a University education. It is also clear that however sound may be the basis of classical learning—that however much you may wish to refine those with whom your lot is cast—you must rear an enduring superstructure, or the mass of the community will not be able to receive at your hands the instruction which you desire to put before them. I consider that the instruction inculcated in a University ought to extend a practical influence over a man's life, to enable him to go forth a better citizen and more able to earn his own bread in whatever walk of life he may be placed. In order to discharge these important duties successfully all kinds of appliances are necessary. The University of Toronto had, no doubt, in the times referred to by the Vice-Chancellor, to struggle with many difficulties; but I felt a deep conviction that amongst the means most essential to its future welfare was that of a building alike worthy of the city in which the University is situated and of the University itself. (Hear, hear.) Such a building was greatly needed, and I did not hesitate, as the Visitor, to sanction the outlay of the money necessary for the erection of the present structure. In so doing, I felt convinced that the results would fully justify the step then taken. Such a building is important in many respects. There is a general disposition to depreciate that of which there is no outward visible sign. The existence of a building like this, of an important character, commensurate with the growth of the University itself, tends to remove such an impression. In the next place, the appliances connected with the building are of first-rate importance, not only to the pupils of the University, but also to the community amongst whom the University is situated. A few months, or at most a year or two, may pass, and the room in which we are now assembled will be filled with volumes of books; and in this room the citizens of Toronto, whether they are or are not members of the University, may if they choose seek recreation and information. (Applause.) The influence of such a library as this is a most important matter. It is not only so with regard to what the young men take away, but it is so in its general humanizing spirit—in the feeling of respect for literature which grows by the possession of such an institution as this. (Hear, hear.) With regard, also, to another room, which we have just left—the Museum—I shall hope to see collected in this museum such remains as may from time to time be found, and which would otherwise be scattered about and lost, of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country—remains which my friend Professor Wilson is as well able to conserve and explain as any man I know. (Loud applause.) Again, in natural history, a museum of that sort, constantly open

for the reception of specimens, affords the certain prospect of the accumulation of that which is of the utmost importance in the history of science. You have amongst you men (such as Professors Hincks and Chapman) who are in every way qualified to occupy a high position in this branch of science. (Applause.) Another feature in connection with this building, which I look upon as of great importance, is that of providing accommodation within the walls of the College for some portion of the students. This is undoubtedly one of the most powerful means of forming the character and maintaining through the influence of College discipline that decorum and that sense of propriety with which you would wish to see the pupils leave the walls of the Institution. (Applause.) I do not know that the time would allow me to go more into detail on the points connected with the building as bearing upon the success of the University itself. I cannot, however, sit down without adding a few words in reference to the object of the building. I congratulate the architect upon having dealt with the structure in the successful manner he has done. I congratulate him, inasmuch as I believe he was the first to introduce this style of building into the American continent. So far as my knowledge extends, I am not aware of any other instance of the Norman or Romanesque style of architecture on this continent. There may be such instances; but I know of none. I believe that style is capable of the most useful results. To my own mind, it suggests a variety of analogies, some of them bearing particularly on the nature of the duties of the members of the University here assembled. In the first place, I never see a building in this style of architecture—whether it be ecclesiastical or civil—but I regard it as a type of modern civilization. It is the adaptation to modern purposes of forms which originated long ago—it is the adaptation of Roman architecture to modern civilization. (Applause.) Where did you get these forms? Where did you get those ceremonies under which municipalities are formed—those municipalities which under different names are creeping through the continent of America carrying the principles of local self-government with them? They are from Rome, from whence comes this kind of Romanesque architecture—they are the adaptation of forms derived from Rome to the wants of modern society. (Applause.) Many things in modern Europe are precisely analogous to the style of the building in which we are this evening assembled. I say, moreover, that the style of the architecture of this building suggests some reflections upon the duties of the University itself, for it is the business of the University to give a sound classical education to the youth of our country, and to impart to them that instruction and information which are essential to the discharge of their duties as citizens, both in public and private life, according to the wants and usages of modern society. I say, Sir, that we may take the building in which we are assembled as the type of the duties standing before the University to discharge. (Hear, hear.) I will say no more. I have already trespassed too long. I repeat my thanks for the handsome manner in which you have acknowledged the little I have done in connection with this University. I would express my best wishes for its future success. Wherever I may be, I shall ever look with interest on the success of the University of Toronto. (Applause.) I have now to propose "Success to the University and to University College in connection with it." (The toast was loudly applauded.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in responding on behalf of the University, alluded to the intimate connection existing between the two institutions, which were together in the same building and supported by the same endowment. The prosperity of the one was ever connected with the prosperity of the other. It was gratifying to him on the present occasion to announce that the University had hitherto gone on so steadily progressing that very little doubt could be entertained as to its future prosperity. (Hear, hear.) The year before last the number of students increased at the rate of 20 per cent., and the past year showed a further increase of 17 per cent. Such an increase made them look forward to the possibility of their being hardly established in the present building before they would have to make additional preparations to provide further accommodation in that portion of it set apart for the residence of the students. (Hear, hear.) He was glad that His Excellency did propose the two Institutions in connection with each other, because he felt that they were necessarily dependent the one upon the other. As their arms were inscribed upon the windows side by side—as Dr. McCaul and himself, representing these two Institutions, sat on the present occasion on the right hand and on the left of His Excellency, as their common Visitor—so he hoped the Institutions would continue to go on hand in hand until they fulfilled those high designs which he believed they were destined to realize. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. McCaul responded on behalf of University College. It will readily be believed, (he said,) that it was with no ordinary feelings he had taken part in the proceedings of the day, intended as they are to celebrate the completion, for such he might call it, of the great work for which he had so long and so anxiously striven,—a day in which he has seen the realization of hopes, often disap-

pointed, but never abandoned,—of intentions, often frustrated, but never given up. In truth his feelings were such as those of the mariner, when he passes from the surging billows of a storm swept sea to some calm unruffled haven of rest, and the festivities of the occasion seem to be as the rejoicings of "the glad some sailors as they place the garlands on the poops." (Applause.) But it is not my intention to revert to difficulties which once existed but are now removed, to troubles, which are now gone, I trust, never to return, lest perchance the mere reference to the dark clouds, which once overhung us, but have now passed away, should cast a shade on the brightness of this festal day, lest the breath of a passing observation might dim the lustre of this happy hour. On the part of the Institution under his charge, he begged to offer his grateful acknowledgments. During the past year it had been blessed with great success, and the entries at the Matriculation Examination, which had just terminated, indicated a continuance of this prosperity for the present year. Last year the number of Students in attendance had almost reached 200 (applause), being considerably more than had ever attended either University or College, and he felt persuaded that when they were in the new building with the additional accommodation which it affords, that number would be considerably increased. If he were asked, what were the causes of this success, he would trace it, under God, to the facts, that he had associated with him, as colleagues, men able and willing to discharge their duty, and that he had under his charge students, at once apt to learn and prompt to obey, talented, diligent, and tractable. (Applause.) But five years have passed since this vigorous stripling commenced its legal existence, and yet it has already attained a magnitude and achieved a reputation, such as usually attend only on mature age. And to what cause should this be traced? To the additional fact, that the College has with it the warmest sympathies and the cordial co-operation of the Graduates, of those who have been connected with the establishment from its infancy, from that memorable 8th of June, 1843, when the doors of King's College were first opened for the admission of students up to the present time, in which we are engaged in rejoicings, that herald the approaching occupation of our permanent buildings; in a celebration, the harbinger of those ceremonies, wherewith we shall shortly inaugurate, in our Hall of Convocation, the home which we have achieved for our University and College. (Cheers.) It but remains for him now to express his hope that the College may still continue to prosper,—*esto perpetua*,—that it may still continue faithfully to discharge the important duties committed to it,—that it may long send forth loyal subjects, good citizens, and useful members of society—men that are qualified to serve their country in whatever position she may require their services, whether professional or otherwise, as magistrates, as legislators, as statesmen, as judges. (Applause.) And he trusted that long after the wild grass waves over the grave that wraps his bones, and those bones are mingled with their kindred dust, successive generations may hand down, for the benefit of posterity, an Institution which freely offers the advantages of an education of the highest order to all who are qualified to avail themselves of its benefits, and enables the son of the poorest and humblest man in the land to compete on equal terms with the children of the most affluent and the most influential. (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, after the applause had subsided, rose and said: The next toast which I have to propose, is one of that character to which, if full justice were done, it would require more glowing language than I can command, and a more extended eulogy than the limits proper on such an occasion as the present will permit. Happily the mere mention of "The Army and Navy" sufficiently excites the feelings and stirs the emotions. (Applause.) I ask you, then, to do honor to our soldiers and sailors, to those gallant heroes who have held up the Red Cross flag in triumph in many a hard-fought contest. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men who have done their duty whenever and wherever they were called on to discharge it. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men, who with their own blood have defended our hearths and homes. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men, who have boldly confronted the storm of shot and shell, and the pelting of the iron sleet as they mounted the deadly breach; who have held their decks amidst the howling of the tempest, when "the stormy winds did blow," and the thunder of the booming broadside—(cheers)—to those, who, at the close of many a death-struggle, have made the welkin ring with the shouts of Victory, on many a watery plain, in whose depths were engulfed the projects of aspiring despots; on many a battle-field beneath whose dust lie sepulchred the hopes of empires. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to those, whose types are Nelson and Wellington,—(cheers),—honored names, that shine out on the bright roll of British glory. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the heroes, who have proved in the late atrocious mutiny in India, that the sons of our island homes possess both those qualities so proudly claimed as characteristic of the ancient warriors,—"*Et facere et pati fortia Romanum est*,"—for their

bravery and their endurance have been equally heroic. (Cheers.) I give you, gentlemen, "The Army and Navy." (Loud and protracted cheers.)

The Band—The British Grenadiers and Rule Britannia.

Col. IRVINE though he did not belong to the regular army, begged to return thanks on their behalf, and he knew they would be always ready to do their duty when required. (Applause.)

Professor CROFT, who on rising was warmly cheered, gave, as the next toast,—“The prosperity of Upper Canada College.” He said that, independently of the interest which every Canadian must feel in the educational establishments of the Province, the University of Toronto was particularly interested in Upper Canada College, inasmuch as a very large proportion of its students were derived or had been derived from Upper Canada College; and at present, as regarded the members sent to the University, Upper Canada College disputed the prize with the Grammar Schools—and within the last few months no fewer than four of the masters of Upper Canada College were graduates of this University. (Cheers.) Being one of the oldest members of the College, and having seen the course of those gentlemen from the time they entered, he could explain the reason of this in a few words, by saying that of all the students who had entered University College since its commencement 16 years ago, none had been more greedy for honors than Stennett, Wedd, Brown, Evans, and Moss. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. STENNETT, Principal of Upper Canada College, responded. He said the boys from the institution over which he presided, had taken the first places of honour in the University—and he considered that every fresh acquisition of University distinction by a boy of Upper Canada College was a new cord to bind together the higher educational institutions of the country. It was to the awards of the University that they looked for a recognition of the soundness of their educational system, while at the same time they had the higher and better aim of sending forth to the world youths in whom they had endeavoured to infuse principles which should make them honest men and useful members of society. It was a misfortune that too often lads of great promise left them before they arrived at that point which fitted them for entrance at the University, but with the advance of the country in intelligence and prosperity, this evil, which was felt not only by Upper Canada College but by all the Grammar Schools in the Province, would be greatly diminished. On behalf of his colleagues and the boys, he heartily tendered thanks for the compliment which had been paid them. (Cheers.)

Professor CHERRIMAN (after the hearty cheers with which he was greeted had subsided) said, the toast which had been entrusted to him, was—“The Schools of Upper Canada”—one which seemed peculiarly fitting on an occasion like the present, for when they had assembled to lay the cope-stone of their chief national educational institution, they should at the same time gratefully commemorate those institutions which lay at the base of the whole system. The more widely and solidly that foundation was laid, the higher would the superstructure rise, and with it our welfare as a people. It was needless for him to dilate on the importance of education, whether the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people, or that higher culture which belongs to those who by force of intellect or station stand out as leaders from the mass, but he might remark the necessary connection there was between them. A high standard of education among the masses of the people necessitated a proportionately higher standard among those who aspired to be their chiefs and teachers. [Applause.] It is our boast in Canada that we possess a school system, whose machinery and organization are unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in any other country, and that its practical working should be as yet below its theoretical perfection may well be excused. Rome was not built in a day, neither could the education of a whole people be achieved in one generation. (Applause.) He would connect with the toast the justly venerated name of Dr. Ryerson, the founder of our system of public Schools. [Loud Cheers.]

The Rev. Dr. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, responded. He said the manner in which the toast had been received was one of those encouraging indications of the intellectual advancement of this country, that must warm and cheer the heart of those who were most intimately connected with its educational institutions. Years ago, when making his official visits to the various counties, the greatest obstacle which he had to encounter was the disposition of the people to undervalue their own institutions and advantages, but as soon as they began to respect themselves their institutions began to flourish. (Cheers.) The people of Upper Canada, more than those of any other country, had now learned to cherish their institutions, and more particularly to entertain feelings of the deepest interest for their Common Schools. (Applause.) During the past twelve years, not a single year had elapsed, without an advance of at least 20 per cent. in the amount imposed by the people on themselves for educational purposes, and of nearly 20 per cent. in the number of pupils, and he thought he could say, without

the slightest exaggeration, that there had been a corresponding improvement in the character and quality of the education given in the schools. During the past year, a year of unusual depression, the increase of pupils in the schools had been about 20,000, and the increase in the amount of money raised for the salaries of teachers and other appliances connected with the work, was upwards of £23,000. For the support of Grammar Schools, the amount raised by the municipalities during the past year exceeded by £4,000, the amount raised in any previous year. Looking at these facts, nothing could be more encouraging than the proof they afforded of the intellectual progress of the country. With regard to the Common Schools, though no perfection was assumed for the system, yet it was a note-worthy fact that throughout the length and breadth of the land not a single complaint had been preferred against the system by any municipality in the Province, and only two municipalities in all Upper Canada had desired a different adjustment from that which now prevailed with regard to the power of Trustees. The only theory he had ever heard propounded for the improvement of our School system in Upper Canada, was to introduce the Irish National system—a system in which mixed schools were the exception and Separate Schools were the general rule. He thought the subversion of our system for the introduction of a system of that kind would scarcely be an improvement. (Applause.) Of these schools 1600 are mixed, 3000 separate Roman Catholic schools; 800 Presbyterian, 80 Church of England, and 100 of other persuasions. And he would ask, would the introduction of that system into Canada be an improvement? (Great cheering.) The Common School system of this country was the property of the Municipalities, and was closely and indissolubly connected with the rights, privileges and duties of those Municipalities and inseparably interwoven with those principles which are destined to be the life-spring of future generations.—(Great cheering.) He hoped the Common School system of this country would be conserved inviolate—but, whatever might be the future fate of the system of public instruction in this country, he should have the satisfaction at least of feeling that up to the present time it had advanced without the slightest abatement. He thanked the assembly with all his heart for the manner in which the toast had been received, and sat down amidst great applause.

Professor WILSON (who was warmly cheered) proposed the next toast. He said—This day we accomplish one important stage in the history of this magnificent building—destined, we trust, through long centuries to be the nursery of the young intellect of this Province—and it would ill become us on such an occasion to be forgetful of those architects whose intellect has been especially occupied in rearing so noble an edifice, worthy of so noble an employment. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that I beg you to join with me in toasting the architects of this building. (Applause.) Your Excellency has already nearly superseded what I might have desired to say in reference to this toast, in the commendations you passed on this intellectual work of one of the architects of the Province. Nor is it an unimportant thing that, in an institution where intellect is to be cultivated, the æsthetic faculty of the young minds of Canada should be specially nurtured by gazing through every stage of such development, on works of gorgeous sculpture and beautiful architecture, showing the adaptation of intellect wrought in stone, for such purposes as this building is to be devoted to. (Cheers.) All great nations in past times have sought to establish an imperishable memorial of their intellectual power in the architectural structures that they handed down to other generations. These still survive to us in the grand old monolithic memorials of the early Britons, the evidence of that struggle with rude power which showed itself in later times in the fierce conflict with aggressive Rome. There still are reared for us, in the old Nile valley, the time-baffling monuments of Egypt, which perpetuate the results attained in their cradle of the world's civilization. And still more, the chaste purity and intellectual power of the marbles of Greece commemorate to us in another form that truth which has fed the mind of the world in all later centuries. Nor is there wanting in the sensuous magnificence of the gorgeous palaces of old Rome something of the intellectual power of that nation, which wrought with its plow-share to prepare the soil of Europe and the world for the introduction of Christianity. (Cheers.) In the choice of this day for this celebration,—the inauguration of our new building, the Building Committee were guided by the fact that upon the same day two years ago we laid the foundation of this structure. We did not then invite your Excellency to join us and aid us in that work—we rather proceeded in it, something like the returned captive Jews of old, who wrought with swords in their hands, dreading the enemy. (Laughter.) Secretly, as if we were engaged almost in a deed of shame, we laid that stone, full of hope, but full also of fear—and perhaps it was well and wisely that it was so done. I trust, moreover, it is an emblem and an evidence of what is to be the character of this institution and of its alumni in future times—that they are not to boast as they who lay hold of the sword, but are to wait for the hour of triumph when the work is accomplished—that they are not to rejoice as those who

put on the armour but as those who cast it off after the field is won. (Cheers.) We therefore thank your Excellency that now, when a fitting and appropriate time has come, when our fears have all passed away, when our hopes are all fully justified, when we look forward without apprehension to a glorious future for this institution, a noble destiny for this building, that your Excellency has laid that crowning stone, the evidence of the glory which, we trust, awaits us. (Cheers.) But I have been carried away from the subject proper to my toast. I should rather have spoken of the refined taste, the intellectual power, the true genius which our architect has manifested in the erection of this magnificent structure. Your Excellency has referred to its admirable adaptedness to the purposes for which it is intended. More than this, it is peculiarly emblematic of this Province and the adaptations of our institutions to it. It belongs to an old period, coeval with the laying of the foundations of British freedom, and it is exhibited here with a wise adaptation to modern uses. The architect has been no slave of precedent, as I hope those who occupy this building shall never be. (Cheers.) He has not forgot, whilst adopting the architectural style of the 12th century, that he was working for the 19th century—and therefore it is he has achieved the highest triumph an architect can accomplish—he has finished a beautiful structure, consistent in all respects with the style he has adopted, but has in no one point sacrificed its wise and fitting adaptation to the modern purposes to which it is to be devoted. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUMBERLAND acknowledged the compliment in a brief but graceful speech, in the course of which he gave credit to his Excellency for having suggested the particular architectural style of the building.

Dr. McCaul next proposed "the contractors." For evidence of the success which had attended their operations, it was only necessary to look around. He might apply to them the old quotation—"si monumentum queris, circumspice"—in which however conformable to the ancient custom of the living erecting their own monuments, there was this happy impropriety, according to existing usage, that whereas it was originally applied to commemorate the excellence of a dead architect, he applied it to mark the worth of living contractors. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. WORTHINGTON briefly responded.

Hon. Mr. PATTON said he had been requested to propose as the next toast—"The late Professors in the faculties of law and medicine." (Cheers.) He hoped that, as this was the first time that this toast had been proposed in a public manner, so it was the last time it would have to be proposed. (Cheers.) When they next met on an occasion like this, he hoped they would be in a position to toast the faculties of law and medicine as actually in existence, and the Professors of those faculties in their proper places. The hon. gentleman went on to compliment those who had filled the chairs in the faculties that were suppressed. He expressed also a hope that the graduates might have restored to them the rights of Convocation. (Cheers.)

S. CONNOR, Esq., LL.D., responded. He said that, since he had entered the room he had been informed that this toast would be proposed, and that he was expected to respond to it. He thought as it was a toast to the memory of the departed, that it would be drunk in solemn silence, and that all that would be required of him in responding would be to stand up, remain silent for whatever time might be thought proper, and resume his seat. (Laughter.) And he was rather strengthened in that conviction than otherwise, when he heard the President of University College, in proposing a toast to the contractors pronounce upon them the epitaph of a departed architect. He had thought his learned friend was then preparing the mind of the assemblage for the solemn scene next to be enacted. (Laughter.) He must say, however, that he had been most agreeably disappointed, when he listened to the sentiments expressed, by the hon. gentleman who proposed the toast, and the connection in which he uttered them, he was well satisfied, would give them in the eyes of the country at large a far greater value than in other circumstances might have been attached to them. But he had come here rather to listen than to speak. And he had been listening, and he had heard one sentiment which he was extremely proud and happy to hear, and which he fully endorsed. It was a sentiment expressed by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, when speaking of the educational establishments of this country. That gentleman clearly traced their progress and their present highly commanding and respectable position in this country and in the eyes of the people of the whole continent of America, and of England too, to this fact, that as the people advanced in self-respect, in other words, in respect for their institutions their institutions began to flourish. (Cheers.) That was a noble doctrine, and one which he (Dr. Connor) fully endorsed. He considered that we were not entitled to talk of ourselves as a great and rising portion of the British Empire, as destined probably at no distant period ourselves to take rank among the nations, or anything of that kind until we have self-respect, and respect for ourselves and our institutions. (Cheers.) That was the first step towards making us a great people, not alone in our educational, but in the whole of our institu-

tions. He was proud and happy to see that from one end of the country to the other that feeling was growing strong in the breast of every Canadian—that it was on his own self-respect, the respect he paid to himself and his institutions, that his rights and liberties could alone be firmly based. (Cheers.) The expression of such a sentiment was well worthy of the great occasion for which they were now assembled, that of aiding to open one of the most important institutions in Canada. He fully agreed in the views expressed by his hon. friend Mr. Patton, and most sincerely and cordially hoped to see the faculties of law and medicine soon restored. (Cheers.) As we are situated in this country, it would be extremely difficult to add the faculty of divinity, but without law and medicine it was only half a University. He again thanked them for the manner in which they had received the toast which had so agreeably surprised him. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. McCaul then proposed the health of the nobleman on his left—the head of a branch of the noble house of Waldegrave, and a distinguished honour-man of the University of Oxford. (Cheers.) He begged to give Lord Radstock and the British Universities. (Cheers.)

Lord RADSTOCK regretted his inability to do justice to the subject. It was a great subject, for it not only treated of the connection between this University and the University of Oxford, but he hoped also the connection between the young colony and the mother country. (Applause.) There was a strong link of interest and of sympathy which bound the two closely together, and there was a unity of principle and of action which would ever keep the two firmly united. (Applause.) In coming across the water—in leaving one's native land—one naturally looked for British institutions, and he was glad to see them when he came to Canada. (Cheers.) But it was not until he came into that room and heard the band play "The Roast Beef of Old England," and saw the good cheer surrounding him, that he realized how essentially he was among Englishmen. (Loud applause.) He felt it was not the climate which made the nation, nor the territory, but the people,—"*Celum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*," (Applause.) He was going to say that he found here a chip of the old block. But that was altogether a wrong expression, because it conveyed the idea of separation. He preferred to regard it as a branch of the same tree, spreading its branches far and wide, and bearing an abundance of fruit. (Applause.) He would ask to be permitted to constitute himself the delegate not only of the English Universities, but of English public feeling, which he could assure them was strongly affectioned towards them. In conclusion he wished prosperity to the Colony and Universities. (Cheers.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR proposed the health of Sir Allan McNab, whose honorable career, he said, afforded an example to the young men of the present day of what energy unassisted by any foreign aid might do. Sir Allan McNab had excelled in the military profession, in the practice of the law, and as a legislator he had risen from the post of a junior writing clerk in the House of Assembly to the high and honourable office of Speaker and left it as Prime Minister. (Cheers.) His genial temperament made him friends everywhere, and he doubted if there was a man in Canada who did not honor him in his dignified retirement, or who grudged him the distinctions he had so honorably achieved. (Loud cheers.)

SIR ALLAN McNAB, in reply, expressed the pride he felt at being an invited guest on this occasion, and said he was doubly grateful for the hearty and generous manner in which they had been pleased to respond to the toast. He must disclaim a great deal of the credit which the kind will of the Vice-Chancellor had been pleased to ascribe to him. He had the advantage of being a Canadian. His father was one of those who came to this country in order to avail themselves of the bounty which the King was pleased to offer to them in the shape of lands; and when he (Sir Allan) was called upon by the inhabitants of the town in which he had the happiness to reside to represent them in Parliament, all he could remark was that he did so to the best of his ability; he could say no more. (Applause.) There were those in the room who could recollect the time when the city of Toronto did not contain 200 people, and when, he believed he might say, there were not half-a-dozen public schools in the Province; and he would say to the young gentlemen who had the good fortune to be able to attend and receive the advantages which this institution would confer upon them, that they who were born at an earlier period of the country's history had never ceased to regret that such advantages were beyond their reach. (Applause.) It was, however, a matter of great consolation to him at this period of his life to find that in the discharge of the duties he had been called upon to fulfil, he received the commendation of such an assembly as surrounded this festive board. (Applause.) He proposed "The Graduates and Students of the University," and said that he had no doubt that if they availed themselves of the advantages afforded by this University, they would hereafter take the positions in public life which many of those now present had left, and be able to fill them with still greater advantage to the country. (Applause.)

Mr. McMICHAEL replied for the graduates, and Mr. BERNARD for the under-graduates.

The last toast, by the Vice-Chancellor, "Lady Head and the other Ladies," was then cordially received.

His EXCELLENCY responded—Having had to return thanks once already for the manner in which you have drunk my health, I have now, on behalf of Lady Head and the ladies with whom you have coupled her name, only to express my thanks for the honour you have done her. I feel extremely glad that she has been able to witness this interesting ceremony, and I acknowledge sincerely the kind manner in which you have drunk her health.

The Governor General then left the room. As he retired, the band played the National Anthem, and the company gave three hearty cheers for the Queen. Cheers were also given for the Governor General, for Dr. McCaul, and for the Professors.

The Upper Canada College boys were provided with refreshments in another part of the building; and the workmen employed in the erection of the building, to the number of upwards of 300, also supped together in the evening to celebrate the event of the day.

## II. OTHER RECENT SPEECHES IN CANADA, &c.

From the numerous historical references of interest which occur in some of the Speeches which have been recently delivered in Toronto, Hamilton and Grimsby, we make the following extracts. The first relates to the—

### 1. CAREER OF SIR WM. FENWICK WILLIAMS, OF KARS.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL, in responding at the *dejeuner* given in Toronto in honor of Sir Fenwick, thus traced his career. It gives me, gentlemen, the greatest pleasure to be present on this occasion and to assist in welcoming at this table Sir Fenwick Williams. (Applause.) I look upon the occasion as one of the greatest interest not merely to Great Britain but the British Colonies in general, for I feel satisfied that the more closely we look at the exploits of Sir Fenwick Williams and the manner in which he has been received in these colonies, the more interest will be excited and the more striking will be the suggestions which it must stir up in every man's mind. (Applause.) I would ask in the first place what where these exploits and where were they performed? I cannot go through the catalogue of the services, civil and military, of this distinguished officer. On the burning shores of the Persian Gulf and the sunburnt plains of Central Asia, and among the snows of Armenia he has carried the fame of Great Britain, stood by her, and advocated the cause which tended to her honor and glory. (Applause.) Well, Sir, this of itself is striking enough. It is striking enough that England, situated where she is, a little island on the western extremity of Europe, should be exercising an influence by her hand and head over the destinies of Asia, and that one of her sons should be suggesting what was to be done by the Turks in Asia Minor. (Applause.) It is singular enough that on the historic grounds which will be ever memorable for the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks,—that upon those grounds which will never be forgotten in history—Sir Fenwick Williams has guided by his head and nerved by his courage the arms of thousands of, I may say, barbarians. He stood behind the crumbling walls of an Asiatic fortress, and baffled the efforts of a well-drilled army on their march to the Crimea. (Applause.) There is a romance in all this. It is difficult to conceive anything more striking and singular than the putting together of such circumstances as I have stated. But there is one thing, gentlemen, more striking, and that is the circumstance which has brought us together to-day to do peculiar honor to Sir Fenwick Williams. (Applause.) I know very well that your loyalty would lead you to do honor to any one who has done well to his Queen and country, and bore on his breast the decorations he bears. (Applause.) But it is a striking circumstance that the man who did all this has been, as it were, fetched from the western side of the Atlantic—that the man who has performed those exploits on the plains of Central Asia, and who stood upon the snow-clad steeps of Kars—that this man should come from Nova Scotia, (applause), and belong to your group of colonies here in British America. (Loud applause.) I have now done, Sir; I have nothing more to say except that I am happy and proud to assist in receiving at this table your distinguished guest. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

### 2. THE SIEGE OF KARS.

Lieut. Col. BOOKER, in proposing at the Hamilton *dejeuner* the health of General Mouravieff, the commander of the Russian army whose name (he said) was inseparably connected with that of Williams and Kars itself. Let them look (he continued) for an instant at the history of the memorable siege. It commenced in June, 1855, when the supplies were cut off. In July and August heavy rains rendered it difficult to conduct defensive operations. On the 29th Sept. it was stormed, but the Russians were repulsed in a magnificent man-

ner, and themselves acknowledged to have lost more than 6,500 men. At last on the 25th of November, the city capitulated. He (Col. Booker) would read a short extract from Mouravieff's despatch to the Russian head quarters. "The besieged still founded their hopes on the arrival of aid from Erzeroum—in fact. Vely Pacha, coming from Trebizond, attempted to advance on Kars, but at each attempt he was met by General Sonsoff's detachment, which threatened his rear. Our patrols skirmished with their troops, keeping them in a state of alarm as far as the vicinity of Erzeroum. Meantime the provisions at Kars were diminishing; the cold weather was coming on; snow had fallen on the Sayanlang; cases of death, of weakness for want of nourishment occurred in the garrison; desertion increased, and despondency became general. All these circumstances decided General Williams who directed the defence of Kars to *surrender the fortress.*" But such was the value of the post thus defended that, at the treaty of Paris, Russia gave back Kars for Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch, Yenikale, and Kinburn. So that its besiegers as well as its gallant defenders deserved to be heartily toasted. (Cheers.)

### 3. MOURAVIEFF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL.

GENERAL WILLIAMS said he would inform General Mouravieff of the honor done him on the shores of Lake Ontario. (Cheers.) The story about the General's speech when giving back their swords to the Turkish army was not strictly in accordance with the facts.—General Mouravieff, admiring the courage of the Turkish army, which they kept up under all the privations and hardships of war, inserted a clause in the capitulation allowing even the subalterns of the army to retain their arms. This was the more worthy of praise in him because he had lost half his army in the siege, and might have been too exasperated to think of courtesy. (Cheers.)

In replying to the toast of Cols. Lake and Teesdale, GENERAL WILLIAMS said he rose with the greatest pleasure to respond to the toast—The officers deserved it. Col. Lake had been his first engineer, and without his assistance he (Sir F. W.) would often have been hard pressed. His Aide de Camp, Col. Teesdale had also been most energetic. They must admire bravery, and also acts of heroism in any shape. Col. Lake and Major Teesdale had often leapt over the ramparts of Kars to protect wounded Russians whom the Turks, who were infuriated against the enemy, were about to kill. General Mouravieff at the capitulation said, "where are the two men whom I saw in front of the ramparts. They were pointed out to him, and he publicly thanked them in front of his staff. But much as they must have appreciated this, they would be as glad to hear, that in this distant part of Her Majesty's dominions, their names had been so enthusiastically toasted. (Cheers.)

### 4. AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

In reply to an address presented to Gen. Williams at Portland on the 30th inst., by the clergy and citizens, Sir Fenwick replied as follows: He had seen and known much of the American missionaries in Turkey and Persia, and no men deserved better of their countrymen than that noble band of faithful and devoted laborers. They had done much for civilization, of which they were everywhere the effective pioneers. Some of them whom he named had been for many years his much loved friends—and more precious to him by far than his martial honors were the commendations he had received for his kindness to those servants of God and best friends of the human race. He knew not where he might hereafter be called to live and act, but it would ever be his aim—whether in Turkey or Persia or elsewhere—to do all in his power to befriend, and, if needful, to protect the self-denying laborers in the missionary field.

### 5. THE MILITIA OF CANADA AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Gen. WILLIAMS, in responding at Hamilton to the toast in honor of himself, said "I am here surrounded by the descendants of those who preserved to the British Empire this fair Province of Canada. Here in this very neighbourhood, are the spots where the decisive battles were fought. Many of the master spirits who directed the affairs of the empire at that time have passed away into another world. But the hero of more recent troubles is amongst us. It gives me infinite pleasure to point out to you, here in the very centre of the circle in which, too, these the late troubles raged, him who encouraged you by his loyalty and example, I mean Sir Allan N. McNab. (Cheers.) With regard to the honor you have conferred upon me, I say again, I only endeavoured to do my duty. You see [pointing to the stars on his breast] how Her Most Gracious Majesty has rewarded me. Hence you may deduce how she will reward you too, if, in the future, as in the past, you endeavour to do your duty too. (Cheers.)

SIR ALLAN MACNAB said he believed there was no body of men who had behaved better and been more ready to their duties to Her Majesty than the Militia of Canada. (Cheers.) He was only expressing the opinion which the Duke of Wellington and others had expressed before him. It had been his good fortune to be associated with the Militia of Canada in times of some difficulty, and for the



conduct of that Militia Her Majesty had been pleased to bestow a distinguished honor upon him. He felt satisfied too that if ever the Queen required their services, they would be given as freely as ever. In the American war, remember, there were only about 600 regular troops above Montreal, yet what was the history of the campaigns? In the first, General Hull crossed the Detroit river and proclaimed that if the farmers kept to their farms peaceably, they should be guaranteed to them, but if they joined Her Majesty's troops they should be hung. General Brock, on the British side, asked for volunteers. They flocked to his standard. He marched from Toronto, past the Niagara district, and the valiant Hull re-crossed the Detroit river.—Brock followed him up, and their entire army surrendered, giving up the whole Michigan territory in the capitulation. (Cheers.) In the second campaign we lost our General Brock at Queenstown, but we drove them back, and did not lose possession of a single inch of ground. (Cheers.) In the third campaign Wilkinson crossed the frontier, and attempted to march upon Montreal. Brown also crossed higher up. We met him at Snake hill, then again at Chippewa, and again at Lundy's Lane, where we kept the field, and they left it. Brown was thus driven back, and so was Wilkinson. (Cheers.) The fourth campaign was when we went from Burlington heights, and found the enemy asleep. Then, to use the words of their own general, "they marched upon Fort George, 35 miles distant." (Laughter.) We then took Fort George, and marched along the whole Niagara frontier, and when peace was proclaimed they hadn't a single inch of Her Majesty's soil. (Loud cheers.)

#### 6. THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Col. CLARK, at the recent dinner at Grimsby, given to commemorate the battle of Queenston, said: I have the honor of being one of the veterans of 1812. Who were these old soldiers? They were the descendants of those who adopted this country as a home for themselves and children at an early day, because they would remain true to their allegiance to Britain. These men, the U. E. Loyalists and their families, had chosen Canada when it was but a wilderness, and their stout hands have made it the brightest jewel in the British crown. (Cheers.) It was in the eventful year 1812, when the armies of the Empire were engaged in conflict with Napoleon, that the American Government deemed it wise to declare war against England. There was at the time no dispute between those who had been, and those who still were, British Colonists, but, in defence of Imperial interests alone, the Canadians took the field. I can well remember, even at this distant day, the sayings and doings of the American Congress at that time. "Send our emissaries" said they "into Canada. The people are so disaffected and discontented with their government that they will at once join our standard. Send our valiant army into the Province, and they will make but a breakfast spell of conquering the country." (Hear and laughter.) They did attempt it, but they signally failed, and why? Because Canadians, like Britons, never, never will be slaves. (Cheers.) It was on the 17th of June that war was declared against Britain. Immediately the people of Canada rushed to the frontier to repel invasion, and to assert the sovereignty of Britain over the land.—(Applause.) On the Niagara frontier they first met their beloved Governor and commander-in-chief, Sir Isaac Brock, whose monument, twice erected by a grateful people, now stands on Queenston Heights. He it was who first embodied the militia of Canada into flank companies; they were trained under his eye, and followed him to conquest and victory.—(Cheers.) It was on the 12th of July, 1812, that the Americans made their first attempt to invade Canada. The North Western American army under Brigadier General Hull, 4000 or 5000 strong, passed the Detroit river and landed somewhere near Sandwich. Gen. Hull then had the temerity to issue an insidious proclamation, inviting Canadians to join his standard, or to remain peacefully at their homes, following their usual avocations.—But they spurned the offer with disdain. (Cheers.) They offered their services, *en-masse*, to General Brock, to drive the invaders from the soil. (Cheers. The Gen. marched from little York, now the populous city of Toronto, and when within a day's march of the enemy, learned that they had retreated, and were safely ensconced in their stronghold, Detroit. He proceeded to Sandwich and was met by the British General Proctor, with the remainder of the 41st, a Newfoundland regiment of not more than four hundred bayonets, and by Colonel St. George, inspecting field officer of militia, with the militia of the locality, chiefly Frenchmen, and brave fellows too, and by the brave TECUMSETH (Cheers) who had done so much for the cause of his "great father," George IV. The name of Tecumseth should never be forgotten by Canadians. (Cheers.) Gen. Brock then having made his preparations, crossed the river, with the intention of attacking Fort Detroit, with his army of not over 800 men, besides the Indian reserves.—In front of Fort Detroit there was the American army, numbering more than 3,000 men. Along with Brock was the lamented Col. Macdougall, whose ashes now repose under the

monument beside those of his chief. Col. Nichol, a distinguished member of the Legislature and Quarter-Master General of Militia, was dispatched with Col. Macdougall, with a flag of truce, to demand surrender before attacking the Americans, and what think you? After a short parley they did surrender, without firing a gun! (Loud Cheers.) The American militia were allowed to return home on their parole, but General Hull and the regular force became prisoners of war and were sent to the citadel of Quebec. The entire Michigan territory was surrendered to his Britannic majesty. (Voices—A pity 'twas ever given back.) Thus were the tables turned, and the war ended without a single foot of British territory having been alienated. (Cheers.) I should speak, too, of the part the Lincoln flank companies took. There were two flank companies to the fourth regiment, and no where could better selected men be found in any company. I can recollect the Simmermans, the Konkels, the Pettits, the Moores, the Taylors, and others; and although many of these are no more, their sons, I feel, will be as ready as they were to do as they did. (Loud Cheers.)

#### 7. HOW QUEENSTON AND OTHER FRONTIER BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Major KONKEL also replied. He made a characteristic speech, well worthy of record. He said: I was only a boy of 15 or 18 in '12, and so were many of my fellow soldiers. As Col. Clark said, the Americans boasted they were going to take Canada for a breakfast spell, but as my father said, they got dinner and supper too, and then they did not take it. (Cheers.) It was on the fourth day of June, in '12, that there was talk among our militia about the American war, and of our regiment, the 4th Lincoln, going to turn out. "Well," said Col. Steading, when he had made us fall in line, "all who wish to turn out just step three paces forward." Every one did step three paces forward except three men, and when they saw it, they were so ashamed, that they stepped forward too. (Laughter.) Then volunteer men were picked out, about 700 of us, and we got our clothing and were drilled under the regular service. General Brock was then called upon to go to fight the Americans in the West, and we staid at home. But one evening shortly afterwards, the Americans commenced coming across the Niagara river. We were so weak that they took some of our pickets, for they had 4,000 or 5,000 men, and wounded our leader. So they took up our ground on Queenston Heights. Well, we all fell back, and got into a sort of regiment, and then we commenced firing and came up behind, and in about five minutes fighting we took the field again. (Cheers and laughter.) The Americans, of course, ran away, and some fell down the bank and broke their arms and others their legs, and one man, in particular, was hung up on the crotch of a tree. (Cheers and laughter.) Some ran to their boats and got over, and some swam over, but hundreds went down the river. Our horn began blowing, when they ran, to cease firing, but we didn't cease firing until there was a perfect surrender. (Hear and laughter.) Oh it was a horrible sight. I was going over the field and I came to a road where the ground was covered with dead men, and the Indian warriors were around, scalping and plundering, and there was one man wounded, shot right through his side, moaning and lying against a tree, and an Indian came up and was going to scalp him. I stood up and prevented him. "Whoop," said he, fiercely. But I saved that man's life, and he was taken to the hospital; but whether he got well or not I didn't hear. (Merriment and applause.) Well, we had so many prisoners that we had scarcely men enough to guard them when they were confined in Fort St. George—the officers being put into private houses. (Hear.) The next year we still had to continue on the lines as militiamen. The campaign commenced near Fort George. The American fleet, with men on board, came out by Fort Niagara, and about daylight commenced landing their troops under cover of their cannon. The alarm was given and all the militia got under arms to protect our country. However, unfortunately, the American shipping fired round shot, and cut up our forces. The Glengarry regiment had not above 30 men left, for they fired canister and grape shot, and all sorts that can be imagined. But the militia fought as bravely as the regulars, I could not see any difference. (Cheers.) After the fight had continued for some time we were ordered to retreat, but we were so much taken up with fighting, that we didn't understand what the word was; and I was so determined to conquer that I fired as fast as I could, until, at last, when I looked, I found only three men standing by my side. (Merriment.) "The word," said they, "is retreat." I paid no attention but kept blazing away. At last I came to myself, and found myself standing before 5,000 men! (Cheers.) The first ball that touched me took off the rim of the hat, and I thought my ears were also cut off. I then retreated. We went back about a mile or two, and the 'Mericians took the ground at Queenston Heights, while we went to Decewtown. We all slept as best we could. I, for my part, got into a sheep stable. Next morning there were some barrels of biscuits and raw pork opened out, and I got some, and made what I thought the

best meal I'd ever had. (Applause.) Well, when near Grimsby, my cart was pressed to carry ammunition, and I staid there three or four days. Our army then encamped on Burlington Heights, and the Americans were at Stoney Creek. Our general then disguised himself, and went to the 'Merican Army and seemed to be a countryman and saw how they were fortified. In the evening when the sun went down, we caught them asleep, and we killed many of them (cheers) and took two of their Generals prisoners. They went down to Grimsby. Soon three vessels of war—came up, fired at them, and threw the shot into their dinner pots, and a few men about there fired muskets and whooped, which so frightened them that they left their dinner pots boiling and some of their baggage and ran. (Laughter.) But it would be impossible to tell the whole story in less than two days. (Hear,—go on.) Well, there was a battle too at Drummondville, where more than a hundred men fell, and afterwards we beat them, when they took Fort Erie, although they undermined and blew thousands of British soldiers into atoms. And we then went and burned Buffalo, and there was not a place except Queenston on both sides of the lake that was not destroyed. (Loud cheers.)

COL. SIMMERMAN said he was also a flanker in '12. His militia company was marched to the front in the campaign of 1813. They went up by Phelps' farm, dragging the artillery up by hand, and with horses. Late one afternoon we got up our re-inforcements, when the bugles sounded and we gave them musketry and round shot, and after a short time we took their army. (Cheers.) They said they'd take Canada for a breakfast spell, but we gave them their supper. (Cheers.) The next battle was at Fort George. That went against us, but we beat them at Stoney Creek, and Fort Erie, and chased them across to Buffalo, which we fired. After that, in 1814, they crossed at Black Rock, but were beaten at Lundy's Lane, although they had twice as many men as we. There, too, the battle did not commence until the evening, and we fought until dark, when the other Colonel came up with re-inforcements, and we gave them British steel for about two hours. We held our ground, but the next morning they were gone. (Loud applause.)

#### 8. MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK.

DR. FITCH then rose to give the toast of the evening—"The immortal memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock." He briefly mentioned the chief incidents in the career of Sir Isaac in Canada, culminating in the surrender of Detroit by the American general, Hull, and the victory at Queenston Heights, where Sir Isaac Brock unfortunately fell on the field of battle. But although dead, he was alive to fame, and his memory would be ever dear to the hearts of Canadians, who were emulous of his skill, his bravery, his loyalty and patriotism.

#### 9. THE SONS OF THE MEN OF 1812.

Major ATKINS said, in reply—I came to this country in 1811, and when the war broke out, in 1812, I received a commission from General Brock. I was with him at the taking of Detroit. It was not through our numbers that this exploit was performed—we were but a few, 800 I believe, two companies and no more, but a few militiamen. But the red coats damped the courage of the Yankees, and they surrendered to the noble flag "that's braved, a thousand years, the battle and the breeze." I suppose but few of my companions of that time are living, but I should hope that many of the sons of those noble men are as ready to lay down their lives for the country as they were, and to stand side by side to fight as their fathers did. (Applause.) My father was an old revolutionary officer. I followed his steps. I hope and trust my children will follow mine. (Cheers.) If my services should ever be required, old as I am, I am ready again. If I can't go out a foot I will ride, and if I can't strike I will swing the old sword I have often swung before. (Loud cheers.) You know, gentlemen, that, since the war of '12, we have had a miserable rebellion. (Hear.) We put it down. (Hear, hear.) And if another should take place, we'll do it again. (Applause.) God save the Queen! (Long and loud applause.)

#### III. SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER AT THE RECENT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION, NEW YORK.

When I received her Majesty's orders to proceed to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at an auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that solid and hearty reconciliation of our respective countries, which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has indeed exhibited some asperities which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hail in the event which we are met to celebrate, a glorious compensation for past anxieties and an important security against future dangers.

To be the contemporary and spectator of this great monument in human progress is alone a cause of honor and exultation.

The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share, does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestow on their purest benefactors—such a triumph gives to the protecting governments a claim to public gratitude and historic commendation—it adorns and dignifies the nations and the time in which it is wrought, it imparts to thousands the generous contagion of enterprise, it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience and perseverance, it infuses into man's soul a sense of conscientious worth, and pours on all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of interest and utility.

All the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard, have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those scenes remain dear to the popular memory. With what admiration do we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of Field, inspiring shareholders and admiralities with kindred zeal, undiscouraged by the hostility of nature and the powers of science, divining success where others denounced defeat, and carrying off the palm before an incredulous though sympathizing world. (Cheers.) What encounter on the sea can compare with that last meeting of the confederate ships, when the knot was knit which shall never be rent asunder? How anxiously do we follow the Gorgon on her constant course, and watch the Niagara threading the icebergs and traversing the gloom upon her consort's help track. We tremble for the overburdened Agamemnon, still tormented by the gale. We blend our aspirations with the worthier prayers of Hudson when he kneels like Columbus on the shore, and invokes the Divine protection on his accomplished work. (Loud applause.)

Nor is the moral aspect of this great action marred by any mean infirmity. Here there is nothing to obliterate, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purposes of the deed; with manly emulation, but inviolate concord, they cast forth upon the waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony. (Cheers.) This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the practice of government and commerce, and its numerous consolations in matters of private affection. I content myself with recognizing its value in international transactions. Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelligence and authority on either side will be brought into immediate contact, and whatever errors belong to the employment of subordinate and delegated agencies may be prevented or promptly corrected. By this means, many of the evils incidental to uncertainty and delay may be cancelled, offences may be instantly disavowed, omissions may be remedied, misapprehensions may be explained, and in matters of unavoidable controversy, we may be spared the exasperating effects of discussion proceeding on an imperfect knowledge of acts and motives.

In addition to these specific safeguards, it may be hoped that the mere habit of rapid and intimate intercourse will greatly conduce to the prevention of misunderstanding. On the one hand stands England, the most opulent and vigorous of monarchies, in whose scant but incomparable soil lie compacted the materials of a boundless industry; on the other the Republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase defies comparison, and whose destinies will baffle production itself. (Cheers.) We cannot doubt that these fraternal communities are fated to enjoy an immense expansion of mutual life, the instant interchange of opinion, intelligence, and commodities will become a condition almost inseparable from existence; and whatever stimulates this development will oppose a powerful obstacle to the rupture of pacific relations.

No man of common liberality and penetration will question the position and certain merits of a discovery which has connected England with America, and America with the whole civilized world beside. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the present moment by uttering a reluctant or sceptical estimate of our new faculty. Yet, even in this hour of careless and convivial felicitation, we shall do well to remember that the magnetic telegraph forms no exception to the category of inventions which, however apt and proper, and willing to be the vehicles of benevolent designs, are also the unresisting tools of every blind or intemperate impulse in our nature. The votaries of a querulous philosophy speciously assert the unequal march of morality and mind; and even a poet has affirmed, in foreboding verse, that all the train of arts which have reduced the material elements to be the vassals of our will

Heal not a passion or a pang  
Entailed on human hearts.

It belongs to our respective countries and to the present age to confound that speculation which would divide knowledge from virtue, and inquiry from improvement. The labor will not be light,

nor is the eventful victory everywhere apparent, yet there is one province of affairs in which the task would be easy, and the triumph within our grasp. It depends on us, on our will, on our choice, to carry into perpetual effect the sentiment which the honorable chairman has associated with his toast; it depends on us to strike out forever from the sum of public and social embarrassments all the contingencies of a collision between England and America. If we should not employ our unprecedented powers in a friendly spirit, if we should hereafter offer unreflecting provocation and conceive hasty resentment, if every transient cloud which ascends on the political sky be hailed as the prognostic of a destructive storm, if we should make haste to unlock the well of bitter waters, and to raise the phantoms of extinct pretensions, and buried wrongs, then would this memorable effort of ingenuity and toil be partly cast away. (Applause.)

I am confident that we shall pursue a very different course. The Queen has sent tidings of good will to the President, and the President has made a corresponding answer to the Queen. (Cheers.) Those messages must not be dead inscriptions in our archives, they must be fruitful maxims in our hearts. (Cheers.) Let our Governments be considerate in their resolutions. Let the orators of one country comment upon the institutions, the policy, and the tendencies of the other in a candid and gentle spirit. Let the negotiators of both approach the adjustment of disputed questions, not with a tenacious regard to paltry advantages, but with a broad view of general and beneficent results. Then, gentlemen, the subtle forces of nature will not have been employed in vain, and we shall give a worthy office to those subjugated and ministering powers which by Divine permission fly and labor at our command.

The manifestations of respect for the Queen which you have given to-night, and which has been apparent throughout these celebrations, will be highly appreciated by Her Majesty, and by her faithful subjects, who observe with pride that the virtues of their sovereign have won back the spontaneous homage of a free nation. The Ministers of Great Britain will correctly estimate the momentous import of an enterprise to which they gave an effective support, and will, I am well assured, transport into our official relations the cordial sentiments which animate the English people toward their American kindred. I tender you my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my countryman and myself. You have conferred on us a favor which we shall ever acknowledge, for your goodness has enabled us to associate our names and voices, however feebly and afar off, with an event which must have an everlasting and benignant significance. We are all firmly persuaded that there exists here a deep and warm attachment to the mother country, gathering strength with time, and rejoicing to obtain a commensurate return. As the grateful, though inadequate representatives of the British Empire, we declare that the hands which are joined to-day are joined in sincerity, and the grasp which we have felt we desire to be eternal. His lordship resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

#### IV. THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

Sidney Smith used to say that in these days of paint and cheerless stucco, the builder of a red brick house was a public benefactor. According to this rule, then, the architect of Wellington College, may claim high place in the ranks of philanthropy, for never yet was a more comfortable looking edifice reared. Its cheering presence gives animation to the heaths around; it imparts an air of hospitality to the bleak-looking wolds, and lights up with its ruddy, cheerful glow the sombre pine woods which surround it. The site, however, is by no means wanting in natural beauties, and, above every thing, the spot possesses that all-important requisite for any college or public school, of being situated in the middle of heaths and downs in the healthiest part of one of the healthiest counties in England.

The extent of ground belonging to the new College is 132 acres in all, and of this space about 12 acres are occupied by the College itself with all the out offices necessary in an establishment of such extent and importance. The rest of the land will be converted into a gymnasium and playground, a shrubbery, parade, and a large artificial lake on the north side of the building intended to be upwards of 20 acres in extent, and to be formed on the same ornamental plan as that of the adjacent military college of Sandhurst. The College itself may be briefly described as a remarkably handsome edifice, in the decorated Italian or mixed style. The whole building forms, externally one immense quadrangle, 260 feet long by 154 wide, the sides of which are the wings or main portions of the whole. The cross buildings which complete the quadrangle at top and bottom are the head master's and secretary's house on the north east, the main entrance hall on the south-west end. The large courtyard which is thus enclosed inside these buildings is, however, divided into two quadrangles by the intersection of the main school for the junior boys. Such, in brief, is the ground plan. The two main wings are, from their height and number of windows, especially imposing. They

are faced in the most effective manner with orange end purple bricks in the style known among builders as guage-work, and alternating with courses of white masonry. The effect of all this is excellent, and, as we have said, warm and cosy-looking in the extreme. Each wing is divided in the centre, by a wide and lofty tower, 25 feet by 120 high. The view from the upper stories of these towers, where are placed the tanks which supply high pressure fire mains on every floor and landing, is as extensive and varied as could well be desired. From the north side you overlook Wokingham and Windsor; the latter distinctly visible, though some 12 miles distant. The south faces immediately on that part of Hampshire known as the Hartford-bridge flats; but over the hills which bound it can be gained a view of an immense extent of country, from Bearwood-park on one side, to Strathfieldsaye—the country seat of the great Duke himself—upon the other. These towers, however, though most important and striking features in the general aspect of the building, are not the principal entrances. These are situated in the centre of the cross-buildings on the north-east and south-west ends, the chief one of all being through the latter, under a handsome clock tower, dominating the entrance hall. From this point of view the edifice is exceedingly fine and striking, and when entirely finished, and the niches which adorn the wings at either end are filled in with appropriate statues, this approach will be in every respect worthy of the College and the hero in whose honor it is reared. The internal arrangements and subdivisions of the building fully maintain the favorable impression produced by the exterior. All the rooms, without exception, are spacious, lofty, well-ventilated, and well placed; the play, school, dining and domestic rooms being on the ground floor, and all the dormitories and dwelling rooms exclusively confined to the upper portions. Entering by the principal gateway, in the south cross building we have mentioned, is the dining room for all the scholars—a noble apartment, 88 feet long, by 28 wide, and 33 high. This leads at once into what is called the south, or entrance-hall quadrangle—a handsome square, 72 feet wide by 88 long. A kind of cloistered arcade, 8 feet wide runs round the four sides of this so as to afford an ample open-air promenade to the students even in the worst weather. The pillars of these arcades are of the same bright guage-work as the rest of the building. In the wall of this arcade are placed 24 niches, reserved for the busts of the most distinguished of our heroes who have died in the service of their country, or who in future years may add additional lustre to the fame of the English arms in the conduct of wars as yet unthought of. On the east side of this quadrangle are the kitchens, on the west are built the rooms for the under-masters and ushers, with the offices for the men-servants. The school-room for the junior scholars is of the same size as the dining hall we have spoken of, but provided of course with increased lights and means of warmth and ample ventilation. Over its entrance are the arms of England, with the cypher, "A. W." (Arthur Wellington.) Beneath is the motto, "Virtutis fortuna comes." The school-room quadrangle has the school-room on the south side; upper class rooms, play-room, and library on the east and west; and the northern entrance side on the north. This has the same description of arcade, with 25 niches for busts on three of its four sides, and the class-rooms, three in number, are each 28 feet by 21, and 20 high. At the north entrance the rooms in the west wing are set apart for the use of the secretary, and those on the east for the head-master or governor of the College for the time. So much for the basement floor of the building. Above this, the space immediately over the arcade cloisters is formed into long galleries, in which each boy will have a certain portion allotted to him for his trunks, clothes, &c. Beyond these the dormitories run the whole length of the east and west wings of the building—viz., about 260 feet, and are only divided by the central tower, which gives access to them on either side. Each boy is to have his own distinct sleeping room, which is 11 feet long by 8 feet wide and 14 feet high, and the plan of the college is so contrived that to every boy's room is a large window looking out upon the grounds. The towers which lead to these fine sleeping rooms are made useful as well as ornamental, and are partly used as the ventilating shafts for the dormitories, through which they keep a constant flow of pure air, while foul air shafts provide for carrying off the vitiated atmosphere from below. In order to make this ventilation as perfect as possible, the partitions which divide each boy's room are not carried up to more than within two feet of the ceiling, so that the fresh air circulates freely along the whole length of the dormitory from north to south. Better ventilated, lighted, or more commodious sleeping rooms, in all respects than these have not yet been given to the students in any public institution whatsoever. There are two stories of such spacious dormitories on the east and west sides; but the accommodation in both is the same, and with both wings a corridor of communication enables the head master to pass through them at any time he chooses, whenever an unusual noise may lead him to believe his presence necessary. These sleeping rooms are on each side of the main wing—a passage of ten feet width passing down the centre. There are 64 sleeping rooms on each floor,

and two floors in each wing, which gives a total number of 256 boys' rooms, but, as it is intended that there shall never be more than 240 students in the College, the 16 rooms surplus will be occupied by the under-masters and ushers. All the stairs leading to these dormitories are fire-proof; the floors of the dormitories themselves will be cement, with porcelain tiles laid over, and, as we have said, there will always be high pressure fire mains kept ready for instant use at intervals along each floor.

Such are the domestic arrangements that have been made for the reception of the students at this noble institution. It was expected that before this time the building would have been sufficiently advanced to enable it to begin its great educational career, but the governors have wisely erred upon the side of caution in drying the building, and intend not to admit students till the middle of January, 1859.

So much for the college itself. Let us look now for a moment at its objects and expectations. As our readers are aware, it is founded for the education of the orphan sons of officers of her Majesty's army and navy and the officers of the Indian army. The English public in all parts of the world contributed to the foundation of this institution, for it was generally felt that no more appropriate monument could be raised to the memory of the illustrious Duke than a building which, exclusive of its external appearance and architectural merit, should serve the higher purpose of giving a nearly gratuitous education to the orphans of that profession of which he was himself the head and brightest ornament. The total amount of subscriptions received, including interest on sums invested, and donations of £25,000 from the Patriotic Fund, and £3,000 from Sir J. Bailey, M.P., is nearly £159,000. Of this sum £105,000 has been invested on mortgage at 4 per cent., yielding an annual income of no less than £4,200. The cost of the 120 acres of land (exclusive of the 12 acres on which the college stands, which was presented by Mr. Gibson) was £1,200. The lowest tender for the erection of the college was barely under £40,000, including the principal fixtures and fittings; but adding to this amount the sums for the purchase of the 120 acres, for the erection of a chapel and infirmary, for boilers and steam machinery, or kitchen apparatus, and for ensuring an abundant supply of pure water, and the total outlay will not probably be less than £55,000. The chapel and infirmary, however, are to be postponed for the present.

The governors propose to open the college with 100 boys, and as their funds increase to extend the number of admissions to 240 boys; the total number for which the building is calculated to provide accommodation.

The first 100 boys will be admitted on the following terms:—

#### FOUNDATIONERS (i. e. ORPHANS).

First class.—20 boys to pay £10 a-year each, to be nominated by the governors; 18 to pay £10 a-year each, to be nominated by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; three boys to pay £10 a-year each, to be nominated by Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P.

Second class.—20 boys to pay £15 a-year each, to be nominated by the governors.

Third class.—20 boys to pay £20 a-year each, to be nominated by the governors.

#### NON-FOUNDATIONERS.

Fourth class.—19 boys to pay £40 a-year, to be nominated by the governors.

Boys not orphans, the sons of officers serving in the army, will be admitted in this class.

The above payments are to cover all expenses for board, education, books, washing, medical attendance, and partial clothing—that is, two suits of clothes a-year for each boy.

The subjects of instruction given to the boys will include—

1. What is usually understood by a good English and classical education.
2. Those branches of scientific knowledge which have a special application to the arts, commerce, and industry of the country.
3. The modern languages.

The religious worship and teaching is, of course, to be according to the doctrine and principles of the church of England; but attendance on such worship or teaching will not be required of boys whose guardians may object on the grounds of religious dissent.

Thus, then, the annual income of the college, including the payments to be made by the (100) boys, will be £6,160, which is considered sufficient to provide a suitable staff of masters, and to cover all expenses for 100 boys: as the funds of the college increase the boys admitted will be all placed on the foundation, and the fourth class or non-foundations ultimately abolished.—*London Times*, 10th September.

#### V. DONATI, ENCKE, AND TUTTLE'S COMETS.

Mr. W. C. Bond, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, publishes the following statements and predictions relative to the Comet, whose appearance is so splendid a feature in the nocturnal heavens at this time:

"Donati's Comet increases rapidly in size and brilliancy. It will be nearest the earth on the 9th instant, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23rd of September, and its distance from us about fifty two millions of miles.

"According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this Comet, on the 23rd ultimo, extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th.

"Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the northwest after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the northeast before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the Comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this because I have had several letters from different parts of the country, making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

"Encke's Comet is barely visible to the naked eye, Tuttle's Third Comet of 1858, can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope." As Donati's comet, which has been so brilliant, is withdrawing from us, this new visitor from the wondrous, far away regions of space will be watched with interest. It can now be seen in the constellation Pegasus. This constellation is in range of a line drawn from the two pointers in the Great Dipper, through the North Star, and is the about as far from that body as Arcturus.

Professor Kingston, of the Provincial Observatory, Toronto, in a published letter, thus refers to Donati's comet: "The propriety of calling this comet after Donati is founded on the principle of nomenclature that that name is best which embodies fact, and does not imply a theory which may be afterwards overthrown. Thus, as long as the identity of this comet with any formerly seen, remains a matter of mere conjecture, it will continue to be called after Dr. Donati, who (during its present visit to the sun) first discovered it at Florence, on the 28th June, 1858.

"It was then seen about 70 degrees east from the sun, and with a declination about 1½ degrees further north, and was found to be moving westwards, or towards its perihelion. After passing that point it reappeared early in September.

"When the comet was first seen by Donati it was by many supposed to be the expected comet of Charles V., whose arrival at its perihelion was predicted by Hind, on the 2nd of August, 1858, within a limit of two years. The fact of the arrival of Donati's so near the time predicted for Charles V.'s comet was certainly a presumption in favor of the two being identical, but unfortunately there is this fatal objection to the opinion that the two comets are moving in opposite directions; that of Donati being retrograde, while that of Charles V. was direct.

"The identity of a comet with one seen at a former epoch is inferred from the general resemblance of what are termed the elements of the orbits. These elements are certain numbers which define the position, form and magnitude of the orbit and the epoch at which the body passes its perihelion, and also supply the means of determining the periodic time or the time that elapses between two consecutive perihelion passages. The elements of any comet that has formerly been seen ought then to inform us when it will arrive again, and to enable us to determine, when it does arrive, whether it is in fact the same or some other comet that has not been seen before.

"The elements either of a planet or a comet are not directly observed, but are calculated from at least three but usually from several observed geocentric positions of the body with the corresponding times. Some positions of the body are better adapted than others for determining these elements correctly, and for a planet these can generally be employed; but as the visibility of a comet is usually of short duration, it is not generally possible to use any choice in the selection of the best positions, and hence another difficulty with which astronomers have to contend. Much more might be written on this subject, but I think I have said enough to show, in some measure, how great the difficulties are that attend the researches of astronomers on the question of new comets, and that it is no discredit to their skill, or to the science of astronomy, that they cannot arrive at conclusions without the possession of the facts from which only such conclusions can be legitimately derived."

The comet, according to a French astronomer, reached its perihelion on the 22nd of October; will cross the constellation of Hercules in January next; will disappear in March, but be again visible in the southern hemisphere. It will temporarily disappear towards the end of this month, but will soon make its appearance a little before sunrise in the constellation of the Little Lion.

The longitude of the perihelion of this comet is about thirty de-

grees, and of the ascending node about one hundred and sixty-six degrees. The perihelion distance is about 40,000,000 miles, or a little greater than the mean distance of Mercury from the sun. Its motion is retrograde, so that its apparent motion is from right to left, as seen at this time. The velocity of the comet, when at its perihelion, will be about 150,000 miles per hour. Its tail is at least 6,000,000 miles in length, though there is some difference of opinion as to its dimensions.

Mr. J. R. Hind, the London Astronomer, also states, that this highly brilliant but eccentric luminary will not be visible hereabouts after next week, unless a few daylight observations can be obtained. We must then surrender its charge to the astronomers of the Southern hemisphere, and when their observations are compared with those taken now, it will perhaps be possible to determine its period of revolution. Mr. Hind says, that after it is lost to view here, the comet will traverse the southern extremity of the constellation Sagittarius, and thence pass through Telescopium indus, where it will be found about Christmas, not far from the star *a* in Pavo. It will remain in the same constellation during January and a part of February, slowly approaching the principal star in Toucon, and indeed, will continue in that part of the heavens until it has nearly completed its next revolution round the sun, and again presents itself to the gaze of another Donati a few hundred years hence. The apparent diameter of the nucleus is about five seconds of arc, and, as the comet is still upwards of 120,000,000 miles from the earth, the real diameter will be rather over 3,000 miles. Taking the apparent length of the tail at five degrees, its true length would appear to be about 15,000 miles. The tail of the comet of 1843 was 90,000,000 miles long, and that of 1811, 132,000,000 miles. All fears of a collision with the planetary bodies have been dissipated by the accurate observations of astronomers. It has been ascertained that comets are transparent bodies of luminous vapor, which take their brightness from the sun; and so far from affecting the planets when they come into their neighborhood, it was shown that a comet entering within the orbit of the moons of Jupiter, was held in suspension for four months, and its course arrested. The speed of comets varies; but their velocity increases considerably as they approach the sun, and their motion grows slower as they recede into space. One comet has been known to travel round the sun at the rate of 312 miles in a second. The distance which they recede from the sun is sometimes enormous, having reached in one instance seventy thousand four hundred millions of miles, requiring a period of nearly nine hundred thousand years to travel that distance and back again to the sun.

A local paper remarks the Comet displays a very splendid train, but such is the exceeding rarity of this train that though it interposes between the earth and some of the fixed stars, these stars can be seen through it with the naked eye. Sir John Herschel adopted the theory that the tails of comets are formed by a *repulsive force* in the Sun, which drives off portions of the matter composing the nucleus; and the supposition is advanced that a part of the matter thus repelled may be driven entirely beyond the attractive influence of the nucleus, and be irrecoverably lost. Herschel even thinks it possible, on this theory, to account for the separation of Biela's comet into two distinct objects.

## VI. COMETS NOW VISIBLE.

*The Three Comets* now visible rise and set as follows:—

*Donati's*—In the constellation Ursa Major—

Rises—3h. 16m. A.M., N.E. by North.

Sets—8h. 44m. P.M., N.W. by North.

*Encke's*—In the constellation Cancer—

Rises—1h. 07m. A.M., North-east.

Sets—5h. 17m. P.M., North-west.

*Tuttle's*—In the constellation Perseus. This Comet has just come within the circle of perpetual apparition, and therefore does not set to us. It is on the meridian, *above* the Pole, at 3h. 24m. in the morning.

## VII. Miscellaneous.

### 1. ON THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

Our England hath no need to raise

The Ghosts of Glories gone;

Such heroes dying in our days

Still toss the live torch on.

Brave blood as bright as crimson gleams,

Still burns as goodly zeal;

The old heroic radiance beams

In men like William Peel.

Oh, he was just a warrior for

A weary working day!

So kind in peace, so stern in war,  
He walk'd our English way,  
With beautiful bravery clothed on,  
And such high moral grace;  
A light of rare soul armour shone  
Out of his noble face.

How like a Battle brand, red-hot,  
His spirit grew, and glowed,  
When in his swift war Chariot  
The avenger rose and rode!  
His sailors loved him so on deck,  
So cheery was his call,  
They leapt on land, and in his wake  
Followed him, Guns and all.

Sleep, Sailor darling, leal and brave,  
With our dead Soldiers sleep!  
That so the land you lived to save,  
You shall have died to keep.  
You might have wished the dear Sea-blue  
To have folded round your breast  
But God had other work for you,  
And other place of rest.

We tried to reach you with our wreath  
When living, but, laid low,  
You grow so grand! and after death  
The dreamness deepens so!  
To have gone so soon, so loved to have died,  
So young to wear that crown,  
We think, but with such thrills of pride  
As shake the last tears down.

God rest you, gallant William Peel,  
With those whom England leaves  
Scattered,—as still she plies her steel,—  
But God gleans up in sheaves.  
We'll tell the tale on land, on board,  
Till Boys shall feel as Men,  
And forests of hands clutch at this sword  
Death gives us back again.

### 2. TOMB OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

At length, after nearly six years' indecision and delay, the resting place of the remains of the great Duke of Wellington in our metropolitan cathedral has been completed, and the public are admitted to view the same. On the day of the funeral, it will be recollected, the coffin of the duke was temporarily placed upon the sarcophagus of Nelson, in the crypt, immediately under the centre of the dome of the cathedral. Here the remains rested for two years, when it was resolved to remove them into another compartment of the crypt about 40 feet eastward. Meanwhile Mr. Penrose, the conservator of the cathedral undertook to prepare for the reception of the coffin a suitable sarcophagus. The material was sought upon the continent, but in vain; and at length it was determined to appropriate for the purpose a huge porphyry boulder, which had lain for ages upon the Treffray estate, at Luxalyan, in Cornwall. Here, in the field whereon it was found, the intensely hard material was cut into the form of a sarcophagus, and polished by steam power, and, being completed, was conveyed to the cathedral, to be deposited in the centre of the cryptal chamber already mentioned. The color is rich reddish brown, with yellowish markings; and the sarcophagus is placed upon a base of light granite, each of the four corners being sculptured with a lion's head. On one side of the sarcophagus is inscribed, "Arthur, Duke of Wellington," and upon the opposite side, "Born May 1, 1769, Died Sept. 14, 1852," and at each end, and upon a boss, is an heraldic cross, the outlines of which, as well as those of the inscription, are in gold, which has a rich effect. In each angle of the chamber is a candelabrum of highly polished red granite, from which rise jets of gas to light the apartment. The floor is laid with Minton's tiles, and the appearance of the tomb and the sepulchral chamber, if not sumptuous, is grand and massive. The tomb is stated to have cost £1,100. As the visitor enters the chamber, he sees in the distance the sarcophagus containing the remains of Nelson; and we need scarcely add, that this juxtaposition of the remains of two of England's greatest heroes, is very suggestive.

### 3. THE FALL OF THE LEAF IN AUTUMN.

There is something truly poetical in our transatlantic name for the autumnal season—THE FALL. It expresses truly the characteristic feature of nature during the mysterious changes that now take place. The "mellow Autumn" immortalized in English poetry fails to convey the idea of gorgeousness which distinguishes the season in this

hemisphere, and which partly precedes and is partly accompanied by the "fall of the leaf," which change in nature may be said to have commenced generally in this locality under the cold and gusty wind of Sunday last, and has progressed rapidly to the present hour. Everywhere beyond the suburbs of the city do the fallen leaves—those annual mementoes of the mortality of every mundane creation—strew the pedestrian's pathway and course around, or flit before him as he pursues his meditative ramble. Yet even in their death are these fallen leaves beautiful beyond pencil's colors or painter's skill. Never was tassellated pavement of ancient or modern palace or temple equal in variegated beauty to our village streets, or country roads, as now strewn over with the departing and already fading glories of our forests, with their grotesque forms, their countless contrasts and innumerable hues.

And yet perhaps it is scarcely proper to say "the already fading glories," since in whatever direction the eye turns, the panorama is beyond all description gorgeous and beautiful. Along the shores of the lakes and rivers, and in the woods, through their very heart, does the foliage this Fall exhibit a rare and matchless magnificence. Taking a position at any of these points, how irresistibly does the exclamation arise, "How beautiful! how wonderfully beautiful." A contemporary truthfully remarks "No description can do justice to the brilliancy of the scene. No other objects in nature, not even rainbows, flowers, or sunsets, can outvie the tints that overspread the landscape, interspersed and relieved beautifully in some places by deep evergreens." Let us describe a scene familiar to us "about these days." In the picture to the left, stand three magnificent hickory trees, the foliage of which is a rare artistic blending of brown and gold. In the foreground is a scattering of sumach of all shades, from deep crimson tinged with sombre green to brilliant scarlet gradually shading into as brilliant yellow. Beyond, the dogwood tree interposes its straggling branches, clothed with almost primrose colored foliage, between the scarlet underbrush and the still dark green of a stately tree behind, through which again are seen the almost peach-hued leaves of the white birch and poplar, and so the varied hues, now contrasting, now blending, extend to the utmost line of view.

On the right is a giant cherry-tree, the outer leaves of which are yet bright emerald, while the inner leaves, which are of pure gold color, are ever and anon revealed as the branches are lifted or turned aside by the passing wind. Behind are compactly formed, isolated trees of deepest crimson or maroon, of bright orange red, of every hue, in fact, scattered over broad meads of emerald-hued velvet, while away again in the distance there is a perfect harmony of richest colors, skirted by a silver band of pellucid water. And this is but one scene among many, not a few of them even more gorgeous than the one we have inadequately sketched. It is possibly more in imagination than in reality, but it seems to us that we never have seen such truly gorgeous panoramas as we look upon this Fall. Yet the pre-eminence in beauty may be real and the consequence of the early frosts we have experienced, or it may be that the change from Summer to Fall is more sudden than usual. In many localities a day seems to have wrought a complete change, and where we so lately saw the more uniform shades of Summer, we now see here a broad sheet of vermillion, here a streak of yellow, deep and rich as gamboge itself; now a forest gleaming with purple and gold, then a dell flashing with almost all the hues of the rainbow: with perhaps in the centre of grove or dell, some aged venerable tree, in which the weary sap of life has almost ceased to flow, around which the ivy has climbed (youth relying upon old age for support) and now shrouds the staff on which it leans with a garb of intensest but brilliant ruby. Altogether, the country is now a thousand times more splendidly arrayed than was "Solomon in all his glory."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

#### 4. THE BRITISH SOLDIER ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

To go out in the face of death, and hold one's own against all its bitterness, for that intangible something which a plain British soul calls by the modest name of duty, is a thing impossible to conceive without quickening of one's heart. The superficial opinion of untroubled times is sapient about the bloody trade, the wild passions, the hired slayers of war; but through all these shine the gallant old imagination, brave, honourable, devout and single-minded, the ideal knight and soldier, the Bayard of the heart. He who must meet without shrinking every evil thing which oppresses nature—he whose limbs may be frozen, whose brain may be scorched, whom fatigue, want, toil, and hardship may all assault, but must never subdue—he who must bear his arms and must hold on his march, after every fatigue of his frame is exhausted, and only will and courage and a stout heart carry him on—he who must rush upon his death with a cheer, and rest upon the horrible field without a tear wept over him or a friend at hand,—and who does all this with the calmness, not of a stoic, but of a hero; he may be but a nameless one among many,

a heavy-witted and unremarkable individual, yet he is at once the simplest and the most wonderful instance of that triumph of spirit over flesh, which is the grand peculiar privilege of humanity.—*Blackwood for June.*

## VIII. Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA.

—*SIR F. W. WILLIAMS' VISIT TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.*—During his stay in Toronto, General Williams honored the Educational Museum with a visit. He was accompanied by Colonel Munro and Colonel Irvine. He remained about an hour in the Museum, and examined, with very great interest, the various objects of Art therein. He was much pleased with the entire collection, and expressed himself highly delighted to find that Canada had already provided herself with so powerful an agent for the diffusion of knowledge and a correct taste among her people.

—*A VISIT TO THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.*—"A. W.," in a letter to the *Grand River Sachem*, thus refers to a visit to the Educational Museum during the Fair:—"An hour was now at my disposal, and to my old friends at the Educational Department I had to go; and I made a promise to go over the Museum next day. That I consider the greatest treat in Toronto. The rooms are admirably fitted up, filled with choice casts of many world-renowned statues—two large Halls entirely covered with capital copies of many of the greatest works of the old masters. Pictures, which to read about makes one delighted and astonished, are here to be seen. Truly the sight of these will richly repay a journey from the remotest part of the Province. I can declare, I tore myself away from the copy of Domenichini's picture, "the Communion of St. Jerome," with reluctance. That picture alone can testify that there were giants in those days, as far as Art is concerned. And then you have admirable copies of Raphael's greatest works—of the Transfiguration—of some of his Madonnas, those lovely creatures of this Master—the Holy Mother, &c.—the Sinless Child—live on the canvass. It is something surely to say that one has seen an excellent portrait of that strange parricide, Beatrice Cenci—her whose appalling story stands foremost in the records of Italian crime and mystery. That there hangs before you a capital copy of Raphael's portrait of that unmitigated ruffian, Cæsar Borgia, that crime-steeped monster, the worthy son of Pope (and poisoner) Alexander VI., and the brother of the shameless Lucretia Borgia. There the villain hangs, and who can doubt the fidelity of the painting. Is it not something for us Canadians to have the means of thus, as it were, coming face to face with those Historic wretches, and, far better still, with those whom the world will never let die—the famous men of bygone times. A long summer day can profitably be spent in these Halls, and I cordially echo Mr. W. L. Mackenzie's opinion, "go to the Education rooms, they are the most wonderful things in the Upper Province."

—*SYNOD OF HURON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.*—At the recent meeting of this body the resolutions proposed by the Hon. J. H. Cameron and published in the last number of this Journal, although proposed were withdrawn. The feeling of local Superintendents and other experienced men in the Synod was decidedly against them.

—*TORONTO CITY SCHOOLS.*—Libraries have now been placed both in the male and female departments of all the schools, carefully selected by the Secretary and the Superintendent. The evening school has been reopened in the Victoria Street School, and the attendance is pretty good. The Rev. Mr. Porter, Local Superintendent, submitted a scheme, which may subserve the purpose of transferring a limited number of such pupils as may be deemed qualified, from the several schools to the Model Grammar School, recently established. Jesse Ketchum, Esq., of Buffalo, has, with his usual liberality, granted, by deed of conveyance, May 7th, 1858, to the Upper Canada Bible Society and the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, the sum of £31 10s. annually, to be spent in books and tracts for gratuitous distribution amongst the scholars attending the day schools of the City of Toronto.

—*UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.*—Dr. George Lawson, of Edinburgh, has been appointed to occupy the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in that institution. The following, relative to the attainments of this gentleman, is taken from the *Kingston Daily News*:—"Besides being a distinguished Chemist and Naturalist, Dr. Lawson is a Scientific Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Arboriculturist. Dr. Lawson is also a

highly gifted, popular lecturer.—And Dr. McLetchie, Minister of High Church, Edinburgh, writing from Edinburgh in January last, thus says:—From his talents, his acquirements, his earnestness of purpose, his vigour of perseverance, and his high conscientiousness, I am persuaded he will earn a reputation for zeal and efficiency in any situation to which he may be appointed.—We congratulate the country generally, and Queen's College in particular, on the acquisition of the talents, the attainments, and the energies of such a man.

—UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The President of this University, the Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., and the Agent, the Rev. W. H. Poole, with other gentlemen, have recently been holding a series of meetings in various parts of the Province in behalf of the University. The object has been to raise a sufficient fund to endow the College, and thus to place it upon an efficient footing. Their success has been very satisfactory, considering the present financial pressure; and the meetings have excited a good deal of interest in favor of the University. The *Hamilton Times* thus refers to one of the faculties of the Institution:—"The Medical Department of this University, commonly known as 'Rolph's School of Medicine,' which is conducted at Toronto, under the able management of the Hon. John Rolph, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, has entered upon the session of '58 and '59 in a most auspicious manner. The Introductorics of the various Professors closed last week. That of the time-honored Dean was a master-piece of sound and elegant composition, most eloquently and effectively delivered. Quite a number of the citizens, as well as the students, were present; and, as his voice trembled in eloquent pathos, whilst picturing to the students the responsibilities of a physician's life, there was not a heart present but was deeply moved. Age, which, while it seems to have added dignity and venerableness to this father of the medical science in Canada, has in no way impaired either the vigour of his mind as a profound thinker, or the energy and pathos of his delivery as a speaker. Professor Geikie, who has charge of the anatomy and surgery, is a fluent and energetic lecturer, and, we are told, is looked upon by the students as an instructor of a very high order. The Professor of *Materia Medica*, C. Berryman, M.D., a gentleman of high attainments, impressed strongly upon the students the necessity there was of their being not only men of medical skill, but men of education in the highest sense of the word—men who are able to stand either at the bar, on the public platform, or at the bed-side, with honor to the profession and credit to themselves. The late Master of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Provincial Normal School, W. A. Watts, M.A., has been installed in the chair of Chemistry. He is—though an Englishman—a graduate of Queen's College, Galway, and is, without doubt, fast rising to an important position. This class, considering the state of the times, is a large one, numbering between sixty and seventy; they come from all parts of the Province—several from the Colleges of Lower Canada. The students of the University have every facility offered them for pursuing their studies such as is afforded by any other medical school."

—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.—On the 25th ultimo, the annual convocation of this institution for the admission of students and the distribution of prizes, was held. Before the hour had arrived at which the proceedings were to commence, the lecture room of the old University building was crowded to excess. Shortly after two o'clock, the President, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., took his seat in the president's chair. On his right and left sat professors in the University. On the platform were also the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Chief Justice Draper, and Dr. Rolph. The first thing in the order of proceedings was the admission of 26 Undergraduates. A Prize Composition was recited by W. H. C. Kerr, in Latin *alcaics*. The second was by J. A. Boyd—an English essay—subject "The last of the Constantines, A. D. 1453." The Distribution of Prizes followed, and in presenting which the President and Professors made complimentary remarks to the successful competitors, and especially to the retiring members of the College, Messrs. Moss and Rattray. In regard to Mr. Moss, the President remarked that "from the commencement of his career in this institution he had obtained the highest honors which could be conferred by it, and now he was about to close his career in it by having obtained in the University three gold medals, and in the College seven prizes. (Cheers.) He (Dr. McCaul) might apply to him the motto of the institution in which he had graduated—"Semel raptos nunquam dimittet honores." (Applause.) They sent him forth with cordial good wishes for his success and earnest prayers for his happiness not only in this world, but in that better world to which they were all hastening." (Cheers.) There were some special prizes awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society to the following gentlemen as being

the most proficient in the three annexed branches:—Public Speaking, W. J. Rattray; Public Reading, J. Mitchell; English Essay, J. A. Boyd.

Dr. McCaul then rose. He said, the usage had prevailed, in closing the proceedings on such occasions as the present, of offering a few explanatory remarks relative to the progress of the institution, during the past year, its present condition, and its future prospects. He would ask, then, in accordance with this usage, to occupy their time for a few minutes while he briefly adverted to a few of the principal points connected with those subjects. It was, he believed, generally supposed that the number of students in attendance in such an institution was the best criterion of its prosperity. He (Dr. McCaul) did not agree with that; but if they were to take the popular test as a criterion, they had reason to say that great prosperity had attended them during the past year. [Applause.] The number of students had reached nearly 200—about 40 or 50 more than the largest number that ever before attended the University or College. [Cheers.] And the increase was not confined to one class, it extended to all, occasional students, students, and undergraduates. In the latter, the increase was from 37 in the preceding, to 56 in the immediately past year. [Applause.] But there was another criterion with regard to the prosperity of the institution, viz.: the degree of proficiency attained by the students, as attested by the honors they had obtained. If they referred to the University list of last year—and he referred to it as a criterion of the positive merits of the students, and not of their comparative merits, for there were no students from other colleges who competed with them—they would find that of the 30 scholarships then given in the faculty of Arts and in the department of Agriculture, 28 were obtained by the students of University College. [Cheers.] If they now turned to the honor lists of the College during the past year they would find that of about 60 or 70 students, who had presented themselves at the Examinations, 29 had obtained first class honors in some one or other of the different departments of study. [Hear hear.] As to the present condition of the institution, he need only refer to the number of gentlemen who presented themselves to-day for matriculation, which sufficiently indicated that there would be no falling off this year. But at the same time that he regarded these as gratifying evidences of the prosperity of the institution, he might be asked, "Are you satisfied with this?" Far from it. He anticipated a much higher degree of success than they had yet attained. He would be sorry to believe that they would be limited to 200 students and 30 honor men. [Cheers.] He anticipated that they would have double the number in a few years—when they were occupying the new building now approaching completion. [Hear, hear.] At present they were cramped for room in every department: the audience before him were incommoded for want of space, whilst many were wholly excluded—their examination hall was too limited for their matriculants, their lecture rooms were too small for their students, their library could not contain their books, and their museum was inadequate for the specimens which were constantly coming in. But under the circumstances of the country, the wonder was not that they had so few students, but that they had so many. Let him for a short time advert to those circumstances which retarded and impeded their progress: First, there was the want of preparation on the part of some of those who came forward to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution. That preparation was sufficient to enable them to pass the examination for matriculation, but not to compete for honors. And what were the causes of this? They were incidental to the youth of the institutions, and the youth of the country for whose benefit they were designed. The first cause was the want of a sufficient number of qualified teachers throughout the country, more particularly in the rural districts. Now he did not desire it for one instant to be supposed that he forgot the distinctions so honorably attained by the Upper Canada College, and the Grammar Schools of Toronto, Barrie, Hamilton, Galt, and of other places at the late University Examination for Matriculation. But still the fact was undeniable that there was not a sufficient number of qualified teachers throughout the country. Another reason was that, in consequence of the lateness of the period at which the institution was established, some persons who would have availed themselves of the opportunity of preparing in their youth, had commenced when advanced in life. That was undoubtedly a great impediment. However earnest minded and diligent, they occasionally became dispirited and disheartened when they found themselves unable to keep pace with the buoyant step and elastic tread of fresh and vigorous youth. [Cheers.] But there was another reason—the want of means throughout the country. In the commercial and pecuniary troubles which have lately swept over the land, and the effects of which are still

felt, parents found themselves unable to bear the expense of maintaining their sons for four long years, and to give them the benefits of an University education.

*Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat  
Res angustu domi.*

They had endeavoured to remedy this by instituting scholarships, by giving free education to all matriculated students, and by encouraging the humblest in the land to come forward and take the positions for which their abilities qualified them. [Cheers.] But there was yet another disadvantage. The students were obliged to reside in boarding houses in the city; and however comfortably situated there, there was often found much inconvenience in the prosecution of their studies. They were isolated from their companions, and never caught that spirit, which academic residence infuses—that *esprit de corps* which they would have by communion with their fellows. Another disadvantage still was, that on account of the lateness of the period at which the institution was established people lacked the appreciation of academic establishments. Farmers and others in remote districts, not having themselves enjoyed the advantages of university education, and seeing many notable examples of men attaining the highest positions in the country, without the benefit of collegiate training, naturally asked if they had done this without such advantages why should not their sons do the same? [Cheers.] And yet it was a remarkable fact, that he had never known any one who had achieved distinction without the aid of education, who was not most desirous that his sons should enjoy the advantages, the want of which he had himself sensibly felt in every step of his progress towards the elevation to which he had attained. [Hear, hear.] But are there any remedies for these evils? Is there any ground for hope that these impediments may be soon removed? In his judgment there were remedies,—the influence of which is even now apparent,—in his opinion these difficulties will ere long disappear. Great and successful efforts were being made for the diffusion of knowledge and the dissemination of education. The Universities and Collegiate Institutions were every year sending forth scholars well qualified to take the positions and perform the duties of teachers. Here the main difficulty was that the remuneration was not sufficient to induce graduates of the highest order to take up teaching as a profession. They turned their attention to other pursuits, which held out ampler rewards for industry and ability. It is beyond doubt, that first class men cannot be secured without first class remuneration. [Hear, hear.] The best articles will go to the best markets. [Applause.] With reference to the pecuniary impediments he was glad to have reason to believe, that the worst pressure had already been felt, and that there are now unequivocal indications of the approach of those “good times” of which so much has been heard but so little seen, and which, the longer they have been delayed ought certainly to be the nearer now. The disadvantages of non-residence will shortly be removed, as accommodation for the students is provided in the new building. But it was especially to the students themselves that they looked for removing any doubts that might exist as to the benefits of academic institutions. It was to them the college looked to supply practical evidence by their conduct, manners, principles, and the efficient and faithful discharge of their duties, that the institution had performed its duty to the country. (Applause.) It might appear somewhat too sanguine for one like himself with whom the spring and summer of life have passed away, and the autumn is fading into that winter which had already cast its snows upon his head, but yet he confidently looked forward to the time, if it shall please God to extend his life to the ordinary period of human existence, when he should see some of the *alumni* of the College gracing the highest positions in the Province. [Cheers.] When that day shall arrive,—and that it is not far distant, the gratifying progress of some of those whom the Institution has already sent forth to take their parts in active life, abundantly proves,—if the College be asked what proofs she can give of having discharged her duty to the Province, she will confidently refer to her *alumni*,—if she be asked, what evidence is there of the value of her instructions, she will proudly refer to her sons,—if she be asked to show her treasures, she will not point to that noble pile that rears its stately head in yonder park—not to the sculptured arch, the chiselled shaft, the carved capital or cunningly wrought corbel that adorn its walls—not to the spacious halls nor the commodious lecture rooms—not to the museum, stored, as I am satisfied that it will be, with specimens illustrating the wonders of creation and the curiosities of archaeology—not to the library, whose shelves will be filled with intellectual food in every department of Literature and Science; no, she will point to “something more ex-

quisite still,” she will point to her *alumni* whom she has prepared for the duties of life, and say, “There are my treasures.” Like the Roman mother of old, when asked to show her jewels, she will point to her sons,—the objects of her anxious care and tender solicitude, as she trained them for their high destinies,—and exclaim, with all a mother’s pride, with all a mother’s affection, “There are my jewels,” my hands polished those gems—my hands gave them the setting, which so well becomes them—“There are my jewels,” their lustre dims the brightness of your gold and pales the flash of your diamonds,—“there are my jewels,” no mere sparkling decorations, but suitable alike to adorn and to protect,—“There are my jewels,” my glory, and my defence, *decus et tutamen*.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the President, three for the Professors, three for the ladies, and the meeting broke up, all being highly gratified.

—BARRIE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the recent examination in Arts and Engineering, at the Toronto University, two scholarships were taken by pupils from this school.

—LONDON CENTRAL SCHOOL.—A Pupil from this school matriculated with honcur at the same examination.

—CALENDAR OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR 1858 & 1859.—We have to thank the Rev. President of University College for this very neatly and carefully prepared Calendar for the current collegiate year. It contains an almanac for the academic year; a brief sketch of the History of the College; a detailed programme of the course of study in the various faculties; prize and honor lists and lists of graduates, from 1843 to 1858; a sketch of the Library and Museum, and of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory, &c. &c. The frontispiece contains a photographic perspective of the noble building, now in course of erection for University College and the University of Toronto, which is fully described in another part of this *Journal*, page 161.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—OLD EDUCATIONAL BEQUESTS.—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in his work on Public Education, estimates that, by a redistribution of obsolete charitable bequests throughout the country, £800,000 per annum would be rescued from waste.

—IRISH QUEEN’S COLLEGES.—The Dublin Mercantile *Advertiser* learns that arrangements have been made, in pursuance of certain recommendations of the Queen’s College Commissioners, which are likely to prove satisfactory as regards the future working of these institutions.

## IX. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

—HUGH MILLER’S MUSEUM.—The geological museum of the late Mr. Hugh Miller has been purchased by the home government for £500. In addition to this sum, another of about £600 subscribed all over the country, with a view to the purchase of the collection, will be handed to Mr. Miller’s widow. The collection will remain in the Edinburgh Museum.

—M. DONATI, the discoverer of the comet, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

—ALEXANDRA PLANET.—The last planet discovered by M. Goldschmidt has received the name of Alexandra, after M. Alexander Von Humboldt. The idea is due to the Abbé Moigno, editor of the *Cosmos*, whom M. Goldschmidt had requested to give a name to the planet.

—DR. RAE, the distinguished Arctic traveller, will soon deliver a series of lectures before the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, upon his personal experience in the Arctic regions.

—ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN BRITAIN.—The following paragraph, which we find in the last number of the *Canadian Journal*, presents a remarkable example of the successful application of high attainments and critical acumen. It is especially gratifying to observe that we have amongst us men capable of solving difficulties, which the learning and ability of the scholars of the mother country have failed to explain:

“In the paper by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, entitled “Notes on Latin Inscriptions found in Britain,” the author suggested a conjectural reading in the letters of the inscription on an altar found at Bath in 1754, which, if correct, made a very important change in the rendering of the whole inscription (ante. p. 229.) From the following extract from a letter to the author in reply to his communication of the paper, addressed to him by the Rev.



H. M. Scarth, an eminent English Antiquarian and successful investigator of Anglo-Roman remains, particularly in Somersetshire, it will be seen that the ingenious conjecture has been fully confirmed.

"I this morning received the *Canadian Journal* (for May, 1858,) and having read your "Notes on Latin Inscriptions found in Britain," proceeded to the Literary Institution to verify your conjecture respecting the altar mentioned at page 228."

[The altar to which reference is made, was found in Upper Stall Street, Bath, in the year 1754, and is at present preserved in the Literary Institution of that city. It is probably about 15 or 16 centuries old.]

"I found your conjecture perfectly correct. What had escaped the acumen of Mr. Hunter and other Antiquaries, who have from time to time examined the stone, has at the distance of some thousands of miles, and in the new world, been read aright by one who has never seen it: so valuable is learned and accurate criticism in the hands of a scholar.

"It is really—  
 LOVCETIO  
 MARTI ET  
 NEMETONA  
 V. S. L. M.

"The L has been read as I, but it is perfectly plain when examined closely. There can be no doubt about it."—*Atlas*.

[The reading, which Dr. McCaul has corrected, was IOVCETIO, which was interpreted as if IOVI CETIO,—"To the Cetian Jupiter." The objection to this is, that there is no authority for this epithet of Jupiter. By Dr. McCaul's substitution of L for I, LOVCETIO, agreeing with MARTI, becomes an epithet of Mars, of which there are satisfactory examples.—*Ed. Journal Education*.]

—HAND-BOOK OF TORONTO.—Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of this valuable Hand-Book. Instead of a dry detail, it describes the city and its vicinity in interesting sections, as follows: 1. Climate; 2. Geology; 3. Natural History; 4. Statistics [an unattractive title, but by no means a dry subject, for it includes—(1) A Sketch of the Early History of Toronto; (2) Our Social State; (3) The City Schools; (4) Banking Establishments; (5) Insurance Offices; (6) Building and Investment Societies; (7) N. A. Transportation Co.]; 5. Education; 6. The Press; 7. Charities; 8. Municipal Arrangements; 9. Religious, National, and Fraternal Societies; 10. Courts of Law; 11. Literary and Scientific Societies; 12. Miscellaneous; 13. Railways; 14. Public Buildings; 15. Arts and Manufactures. The section on Natural History is exceedingly valuable, and embraces, under the heads of the *Flora* and *Fauna*, 52 pages of the work. The other sections are carefully prepared, and are full of minute and interesting information, which in a few years will be invaluable as an authentic record of the present condition of the metropolis of Upper Canada. The book contains 272 pages, demy 8vo., and has a good perspective view of the Exhibition Building. Its typographical execution and binding are highly creditable. The map at the end contains a plan of the city, and a small perspective of most of the public buildings—this latter is a novel feature, and has been taken from plans of European cities. The author, who is "a member of the press," has displayed great industry in the compilation of the work, and deserves to be cordially supported by the public.

**X. Departmental Notices.**

**THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.**

The summer half-yearly Session of the Normal School closed on the 15th ult. The number of candidates who applied for admission was 196 (a large increase on any previous Session)—103 males, and 93 females. The number of candidates admitted were 95 males, and 91 females—total, 186. Of these, about 100 had been teachers before applying for admission to the Normal School. A considerable number left during the Session, from a variety of causes. The numbers present at the final examination were 70 males and 79 females—total, 149. The Council of Public Instruction appointed Examiners in connexion with the Masters of the Normal School. The examinations were on paper from printed questions—including in all upwards of 1500 examination papers. The number of Provincial certificates awarded is as follows:

	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.
First class, - - -	14	11	25
Second class, - - -	40	42	82
Whole number of Provincial certificates granted, - -			107

No third class certificates are now issued; and some of the second class are only granted for a limited period.

After mature consideration, the Council of Public Instruction has determined upon the following changes in the Normal School: 1. To raise the standard of qualifications for admission to the Normal School, so that teachers of higher qualifications may be trained and sent forth to meet the demands made for teachers. 2. The half-yearly Sessions, instead of commencing, as heretofore, on the 15th of May and the 15th of November, and closing the 15th of April and the 15th of October, are to commence on the 8th of January and the 8th of August, and close the 22nd of June and the 22nd of December. The close of the half-yearly Sessions of the Normal School will thus correspond with the periods at which it has now become customary in many parts of the Province to engage Teachers—namely, at the beginning of each half of the civil year,—and also with the periods of the half yearly returns and payments of the School Fund to the Common Schools.

The next Session of the Normal School will therefore not commence until the 8th of next January, instead of on the 15th inst.

**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 distribution as prizes in Grammar and Common Schools.

**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. Remittances must not be in less sums than five dollars.

**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.

**CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL MASTERS WANTED.**

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Upper Canada is prepared to entertain applications from Candidates for TWO vacant MASTERSHIPS in the MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, viz., a CLASSICAL and a MATHEMATICAL Mastership. The salary of each Master to be £350 (or \$1,400) per annum, and the appointments to take effect from the 1st of January, 1859.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, not later than the 15th of December next.

WANTED, about the first January, a SCHOOL by a young man, who has had considerable experience in Teaching. Holds 2nd Class Certificate. Address (stating salary), F. W., South March P. O.

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. GEORGE HODGINS; Education Office, Toronto.