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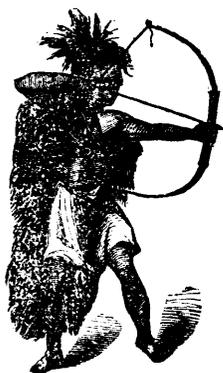
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INAUGURATION OF SIR ISAAC BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTON.



URING the memorable war of 1812, the victorious battle of Queenston was fought on the 13th of October, and Sir Isaac Brock, its hero, fell, mortally wounded. On the same day, 1849, representatives of the militia and the people of Upper Canada, assembled on the battle-ground, to inaugurate the handsome Monument which a grateful people had again erected to his memory. Old men, who had fought side by side during the war of 1812, and who had not met for many years past, shook hands once more right heartily, and, as it were, fought their battles over again, as they talked of the days which this meeting called to their remembrance. Young men listened with attention to the tales of the old, as they spoke of the hero of the day, the battle in which he fell, and the different places in the neighbourhood made classic by the scenes which were enacted there 47 years ago.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

Before giving an account of the inauguration, it may be well to preface it with a short sketch of the battle itself: Late in the season of 1812, the American Government assembled on the Niagara frontier a force of 6,500 men; of this force 3,170 (900 of whom were regular troops) were at Lewiston under the

command of General Van Rensselaer. To oppose this force, Major-General Brock had part of the 41st and 49th Regiments, a few companies of Militia, and about two hundred Indians, in all fifteen hundred men; but so dispersed in different posts at and between Fort Erie and Fort George, that only a small number was available at any one point. Before daylight on the morning of the 13th of October, a large division of General Van Rensselaer's army, numbering between thirteen and fourteen hundred, under Brigadier General Wadsworth, effected a landing at the lower end of the village of Queenston (opposite Lewiston,) and made an attack upon the position, which was defended with the most determined bravery by the two flank companies of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captains Dennis and Williams, aided by such of the militia forces and Indians as could be collected in the vicinity. At this juncture Sir Isaac Brock arrived. He had for some days suspected this invasion, and on the preceding evening he called his staff together and gave to each the necessary instructions. Agreeably to his usual custom he rose before daylight, and hearing the cannonade, awoke Major Glegg, and called for his horse. He then galloped eagerly from Fort George to the scene of action, and with his two aides-de-camp passed up the hill at full gallop in front of the light company, under a heavy fire of the artillery and musketry from the American shore. On reaching the 18-pounder battery at the top of the hill, they dismounted and took a view of passing events, which at that moment appeared highly favorable. But in a few minutes a firing was heard, which proceeded from a strong detachment of American regulars, under Captain Wool, who, as just stated, had succeeded in gaining the brow of the heights in rear of the battery, by a fisherman's path up the rocks, which, being reported as impassable, was not guarded. Sir Isaac Brock and his aides-de-camp had not even time to remount, but were obliged to retire precipitately with the twelve men stationed in the battery, which was quickly occupied by the enemy. Capt. Wool having sent forward about 160 regulars, Capt. Williams' detachment of about 100 men advanced to meet them, personally directed by the General, who, observing the enemy to waver, ordered a charge, which was promptly executed; but as the Americans gave way the result was not equal to his expectations. Capt. Wool sent a reinforcement to his regulars, but notwithstanding which, the whole were driven to the edge of the bank. Here some of the American officers were on the point of hoisting a white flag with an intention to surrender, when Capt. Wool tore it off and reani-

mated his dispirited troops. They now opened a heavy fire of musketry, and, conspicuous from his dress, his height, and the enthusiasm with which he animated his little band, the British commander was soon singled out, and he fell about an hour after his arrival.

Thus fell Major-General Brock at the head of his gallant band. The bullet entered his right breast and passed through his left side. He had but that instant said, "Push on the York Volunteers," and lived only long enough to request that his fall might not be noticed or prevent the advance of his horse troops. His brave aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, fell soon after, mortally wounded.

THE FUNERAL OF THE HERO.

The lifeless corpse of the brave leader was removed to a house close by shortly after he fell, where it remained until the afternoon, unperceived by the enemy. On the 16th of October the remains of our hero were conveyed in sad and solemn silence from Queenston to Government House, Niagara. The body was bedewed with the tears of many affectionate friends, and, after lying in state, was interred on the 16th October, with that of his aide-de-camp, at Fort George; Major Glegg, his surviving aide-de-camp, recollecting the decided aversion of the General to everything that bore the appearance of ostentatious display, endeavoured to clothe the distressing ceremony with his "native simplicity." But, at the same time, there were military honors that could not be avoided, and the following was the order of the mournful procession, "of which," writes Major Glegg, "I enclose a plan; but no pen can describe the real scenes of that mournful day. A more solemn and affecting ceremony never fell to my lot, and a second attack being hourly expected, and the minds of all being fully occupied with the duties of their respective stations, I anxiously endeavoured to perform this last tribute of affection in a manner corresponding with the elevated virtues of the departed hero. Considering that an interment, in every respect military, would be the most appropriate to the character of our dear friend, I made choice of a cavalier bastion in Fort George, which his aspiring genius had lately suggested, and which had been just finished under his daily superintendence."

MONUMENTS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY IN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

So universal was the feeling of regret at the death of the brave Sir Isaac, that not alone in this country, but in Great Britain, monuments were erected to his memory. The Imperial Government had a suitable monument erected in St. Paul's Cathedral at a cost of £1,575 sterling. It represents the corpse reclining in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret his bravery and humanity elicited.

But it was in this country, the scene of his active labors and his death, that gratitude for the deeds of the hero who had been the means of their deliverance, took possession of the people. While they were still fresh in the memory of all, the Provincial Legislature erected a column on the Queenston Heights, near the spot where Brock fell. The height of the monument from the base to the summit was 135 feet; and from the level of the Niagara River, which runs nearly under it, 485 feet. The monument was a Tuscan column on a rustic pedestal with a pedestal for a statue; the diameter of the base of the column was seventeen feet and a half, and the abacus of the capital was surmounted by an iron railing. The centre shaft, containing the spiral staircase, was ten feet in diameter. The inscription was nearly the same as is now seen on the present monument and will be given hereafter.

Here the remains of General Brock and his gallant aide-de-camp were deposited in solemn procession on the 13th October, 1824, the twelfth anniversary of General Brock's death.

MEETING OF JULY, 1840.

But this monument was not allowed to remain. It was destroyed on the 17th April, 1840, by a dastardly rebel of 1837. On the 30th July following, a meeting was called on Queenston Heights for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of another monument. Sir Allan MacNab was pre-eminent for his exertion to promote this object. The day was observed as a solemn holiday in nearly all the cities and towns of Canada. The speakers at the meeting were His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Mr. Justice, now Sir J. B. Macaulay, Sir Allan MacNab, Bart. Other speeches were made, eulogistic of the fallen hero, and resolutions were passed favorable to the object in view. A building committee was appointed for the erection of a new monument, by the voluntary contributions of the Militia and Indian Warriors of the Province; a grant from Parliament enabling the committee to lay out the grounds and complete the out-works.

The work was commenced in 1853, and on the 13th October the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone, and also the third re-in-

terment of Brock took place. His remains and those of his aide-de-camp, which had been temporarily removed to an adjoining burying ground, were now conveyed to their resting-place in the new structure. A vast concourse attended to do homage to the illustrious dead. The foundation stone was then laid by Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, brother of the gallant man who shared the fate and the honors of the Commander-in-Chief, and addresses were delivered by several gentlemen.

The column was completed in 1856, under the superintendence of W. Thomas, Esq., architect, of Toronto, Mr. John Worthington being the builder; both of whom performed their part of the work in a very creditable manner.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW MONUMENT.

Upon the solid rock is built a foundation 40 feet square and 10 feet thick of massive stone; upon this the structure stands in a grooved plinth or sub-basement 38 feet square and 27 feet in height, and has an eastern entrance by a massive oak door and bronze pateras, forming two galleries to the interior 114 feet in extent; round the inner pedestal, on the north and south sides of which, in vaults, under the ground floor, are deposited the remains of General Brock, and those of his aide-de-camp, Colonel McDonell, in massive stone sarcophagi. On the exterior angles of the sub-basement are placed lions rampant seven feet in height, supporting shields with the armorial bearings of the hero—on the north side is the inscription (which is given in the speech elsewhere made by Sir Allan MacNab.)

The column is placed on a platform slightly elevated within a dwarf wall enclosure 70.0 square, with a fosse around the interior. At each angle are placed massive military trophies, in pedestals in carved stone, 20.0 in height.

Standing upon the sub-basement is the pedestal of the order, 16.9 square, and 38.0 in height, the die having on three of its enriched pannelled sides, emblematic basso relievos, and on the north side, fronting Queenston, the battle scene in alto relievo.

The plinth of the order is enriched with lion's heads, and wreaths in bold relief. The column is of the Roman composite order, 95.0 in height, a fluted shaft, 10.0 diameter at the base; the loftiest column known of this style; the lower tones enriched with laurel leaves, and the flutes terminating on the base with palms.

The capital of the column is 16.0 square, and 12.6 high. On each face is sculptured a figure of victory, 10.6 high, with extended arms, grasping military shields as volutes; the acanthus leaves being wreathed with palms, the whole after the manner of the antique. From the ground to the gallery at the top of the column, is continued a staircase of cut stone, worked with a solid murel of 235 steps, and sufficiently lighted by loop-holes in the fluting of the column, and other circular wreathed openings.

Upon the abacus stands the cippas, supporting the statue of the hero, sculptured in military costume, 17.0 high, the left hand resting on the sword, the right arm extended, with baton. The height from the ground to the top of the statue is 196 feet, exceeding that of any monumental column, ancient or modern, known, with the exception of that on Fish Street Hill, London, England, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, architect, in commemoration of the great fire of 1666, 202 ft. high, which is exceeding this in height by 12 ft.

Although the monument proper was finished in 1856, the lodge and surrounding ground were not finished until the early part of the present year. The grounds, containing about 40 acres, have now been fenced in, and a stone lodge erected with handsome wrought iron ornamental gates and cut stone piers, surmounted with the arms of the hero at the eastern entrance. From the entrance a carriage road, of easy ascent, winds up the steep, and is continued to the Heights by an avenue 100 feet wide, planted with chestnuts, maples, &c., terminating at the monument in a circle 180 ft. diameter.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MONUMENT.

Bodies of Militia, active and sedentary, were present from various parts of the country, and representatives from several others, which could not conveniently come; Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander of the Forces, and Sir Allan MacNab, were also on the ground. Lieut. Col. Coffin, Ordnance Land Agent, was also present. He is nephew of Sir Roger Sheaffe, who took command of the forces, when Sir Isaac Brock fell on the Queenston Heights.

There were several bands on the ground. Besides the militia there was a large concourse of spectators present, who had come for many miles in the surrounding country to witness the proceedings. It was a general holiday in that part of the country, and no more pleasant place—apart from the solemn rites of the day—could be desired for the purpose of enjoying it. At your feet lies the village of Queenston, on the opposite side of the river, the pretty village of Lewiston, while away to the west extends a large tract of partially cleared and partially wooded country, which might well be called the "flower garden of Canada." To the south stretches the Heights of Queen-

ston, entirely concealing the Niagara river from view, and behind you nothing but the rising ground for a short distance is visible. The scene is beautiful, especially when you cast your eye down the river with its many tortuous windings, until it empties itself into Lake Ontario, where Forts George and Niagara guard the entrance on either side.

To the south of the monument was erected a platform, on which the ceremonies took place. About half past one o'clock the forces were all marched to the front of the platform to listen to the addresses which were to be delivered. Conspicuous among the Brant men, and stationed between the colors, was the Indian Chief Johnson—the only representative of the red-men, who had so nobly and so faithfully served under Sir Isaac Brock during the war. On the platform two captains held the colors which had been borne safely through the war, but which bore evident marks of service by the many bullets which had pierced them. The men being all arranged in order :

THE MILITIA AUTHORISED TO ASSEMBLE AT THE INAUGURATION.

Sir Allan MacNab then came forward and said :—My Friends and Brethren of the Militia—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, pleased to issue the following Militia General Order from Quebec on the 29th September, 1859. "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief hereby authorizes such portion of the Militia of Canada, whether active or sedentary, as may be desirous of rendering funeral honors to the memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and the gallant men who fell with him on the Heights of Queenston, to appear in arms on the occasion of the completion and inauguration of the monument on the Heights aforesaid, on the 13th of October next. And His Excellency will learn with satisfaction that the patriotism and loyalty of the Militia has been shewn by the presence of such portions of the Forces as can conveniently attend, although there is no public fund at His Excellency's disposal from which he can defray the expenditure of such attendance. By command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief; A. de Salaberry, Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General Militia."

In accordance to that call, we were assembled here this day to inaugurate "Brock's Monument,"

It tells its own origin and object.

INSCRIPTION ON THE NEW MONUMENT.

On the north side is the following inscription :—

UPPER CANADA

Has dedicated this monument to the memory
of the late

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander
of the Forces in this Province,
whose remains are deposited in the vault
beneath.

Opposing the invading enemy, he fell in
action near these Heights,

On the 13th of October, 1812,

In the 43rd year of his age.

Revered and lamented by the people whom
he governed, and deplored

by the Sovereign to whose service his life
had been devoted.

On brass plates, within the column, are the following inscriptions :

In a vault underneath are deposited the
mortal remains of the lamented

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Who fell in action near these Heights on the
13th October, 1812,

And was entombed on the 16th October at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, removed from thence and re-interred under a monument to the eastward of this site on the 13th October 1824, and in consequence of that monument having received irreparable injury by a lawless act on the 17th of April 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure and erect this monument—the foundation stone being laid and the remains again re-interred with due solemnity on the 13th October, 1853.

In a vault beneath are deposited the mortal
remains of

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN McDONNEL, P. A. D. O.

And Aide-de-Camp to the lamented

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Who fell mortally wounded in the battle of
Queenston, on the 13th October, 1812,
and died on the following day.

His remains were removed and re-interred
with due solemnity

On the 13th October, 1853.

SIR ALLAN MAGNAB'S INAUGURAL SPEECH—SKETCH OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 AND '14.

My Friends,—We meet upon the anniversary of a day freshly remembered by some now present, and rendered deeply interesting to all the inhabitants of Canada by the event which will for ever associate the 13th October with Queenston Heights. On that day 47 years ago was fought, upon these Heights, what is known in history, and in your family traditions, as the "Battle of Queenston." It was, though crowned with ultimate success, a day of vicissitudes, and not without alloy. When hostilities suddenly commenced on this side of the Atlantic in the year 1812, the gallant soldiers of the Mother Country were, under the illustrious Wellington, engaged in the sanguinary operations of the war in Europe, and, knowing the inability of the King, to succour us with reinforcements adequate to our defence, the illustrious Brock, with implicit faith, at once placed his reliance mainly upon the Militia of the Province, and our ever faithful Indian allies, for the protection of this part of Her Majesty's dominions. Events proved that his confidence was not misplaced. His first exploit was at the head of an expedition, which he organized, composed of volunteers from the Militia and Indian warriors, and the few regular troops at his disposal. He led that expedition from the Seat of Government to the capture of Detroit : and such was his imposing advance, that the terrified garrison—the fort—the guns—and munitions of war were all surrendered at discretion. The clouds of war having been promptly dispersed in that extremity of the Province, soon gathered on the banks of the Niagara, and then ensued a series of encounters, in three successive years, which have rendered the Niagara frontier already celebrated for its mighty cataract, famous in the military annals of the British Empire.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.



NIAGARA FRONTIER,
1812.

The first serious battle was upon these Heights. In the early part of that momentous day the enemy had gained possession of the elevated ground, and the intrepid Brock, regardless of their numbers and position, made a too daring attempt to dislodge them. While valiantly charging up the abrupt ascent, at the head of a far inferior force, he fell, mortally wounded. Brock fell—not as Wolfe fell—in the arms of Victory—for Victory still hovered in the distance. He fell, rather as Montcalm (a kindred spirit) fell—in the moment of repulse; and, like both Wolfe and Montcalm, he met a soldier's death upon the battle-field. He fell in the arms of his country, and they shall, for ever, embrace him.

You all know the sequel. Although the enemy prevailed in the outset, and though the chivalrous Brock and his gallant Aide-de-Camp and many other gallant men had fallen, and although discomfited for a time, yet the survivors, not dismayed or cast down, but impelled by the thrilling example of their late leader, and burning to avenge the fall of the hero and his comrades, soon rallied again under the gallant Sir Roger Sheaffe, who succeeded to the command, and gathering up their strength, they, with renewed energy, returned to the combat and crowned the day, and crowned these Heights with a brilliant victory. It may, without exaggeration (allowing for the difference in numbers) be almost said, of the final attack, by the remnant of the regular soldiers, militia and Indian warriors, at the close of that day, as has been beautifully said, by the eloquent Napier, of the final advance, to retrieve the day, of the renowned 7th and 23rd Fusileer Regiments at the crisis of the battle upon the bloody field of Albuera—"Nothing (says the historian of the Peninsular campaigns) could stop that astonishing infantry :—their measured tread shook the ground ; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation ; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd as, with a horrid carnage, it was pushed by the incessant vigor of the attack, to the farthest edge of the heights. There the enemy's reserve, mixing with the struggling multitude, endeavoured to restore the fight, but only augmented the irremediable disorder, and the mighty mass, giving way, like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the steep—and eighteen hundred un-wounded men—the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers—stood triumphant on the fatal hill." The loss of our beloved General, at that early stage of the war, cannot be estimated, nor its effects described. He had established himself in the confidence of all classes in the highest degree, and had become a tower of strength in his single person.

PROCEEDINGS OF 1840 TO DO HONOUR TO SIR ISAAC BROCK.

The deep hold which he had acquired in the affections of the people, is manifested by the lively interest which, from the day of his death to the present hour, has been universally taken in his cher-

ished memory and undying fame. This universal feeling of respect prompted the Legislature, soon after the peace, to erect a monument on these heights, sacred to the memory of the illustrious dead. It was done—and his remains, with those of his steadfast friend, McDonell, reposed beneath the lofty and imposing pile—fit emblem of a people's admiration, reverence and gratitude. Of its wanton and malicious spoliation you are well aware. Let the corrupt heart that conceived the design, and the coward hand that polluted a hero's unguarded shrine, under the cloak of midnight darkness, remain in darkness to the end of time. We would not give a further thought to the reprobate perpetrator, but leave him to the contempt and scorn of all mankind. The flame of indignation which the dastardly act lit up throughout Canada, blazed conspicuously upon these heights in the year 1840. We here saw a mighty host assembled from all parts of the Province, not only to express their resentment of the foul offence, but to show forth to the world their lasting veneration for the departed warriors whose tomb had been thus desecrated. It was there amidst the vehement acclamation of thousands, resolved to re-construct by private subscription, another trophy, more towering than the first, in proof that the feeling which animated the Legislature in 1815, and the men of that day had not waned, but still glowed in every breast, and to testify that the lamented soldiers—though dead—did indeed live in the hearts of their countrymen. The fruits of that day's resolution now covering the bodies of Brock and McDonell appear in the beautiful column which stands before:—" *Esto perpetua!*" It may be proper for me to give here a brief outline of the proceedings which have led to this result. It being rightly apprehended that the former monument had been so much shaken that it must soon fall in fragments, the necessity for taking steps to replace it became urgent. The initiative was taken, on the 4th of June, 1840, by the men of Gore, whom I had the honour to command. These gallant men, on the occasion of their annual parade, passed a series of resolutions, expressing, in strong terms, their solicitude on this subject. Those resolutions, having been, by me, transmitted through the Adjutant General, Colonel Bullock, to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Arthur, were cordially responded to by His Excellency. He, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the men of Gore, and in furtherance of the desired object, summoned the Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada to assemble on Queenston Heights on the thirtieth of July of the same year. In obedience to the call, a meeting of many thousands took place at the base of the shattered column, and there resolutions were passed, which I need not detain you by repeating. Suffice it to say, that all offerings were to be spontaneous, and that the opportunity might, without inconvenience to the contributors, be extended as widely as the inclination prevailed, the amount to be subscribed by the officers and men of the Militia was limited to one day's pay of their respective ranks when on active service.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

Subscriptions were from time to time, received from thousands who were thus appealed to, and additional sums were received from other sources—among others, the officers and men of several regiments of the Loyal New Brunswick Militia presented their donations, and expressed in warm terms their respect for the memory of General Brock, and their sympathy with the object in contemplation. Very handsome contributions were also made by the brave Indian Chiefs and warriors—many of whom rendered such good service on the memorable thirteenth of October and on many other occasions, some the most trying that occurred, during the war. The remittances of these brave and faithful warriors were accompanied by addresses to the Queen's Representative expressive of their indignation and disgust at the atrocious act of desecration which had rendered their assistance necessary. These addresses emanated from the Chiefs of different Tribes, scattered throughout Upper Canada, and all breathed a similar feeling, expressed in the native eloquence and beauty of language for which the Warrior Chiefs of the "Red Men of the Forest," are so justly celebrated. In acknowledging their liberal gifts they were assured that their names should be honourably associated with those of their white brethren in this laudable undertaking, as their money would be mingled with the common fund raised for the accomplishment of a common object. And it has been done. It may be proper hereafter to publish the whole correspondence and proceedings which ensued after the meeting of the 30th of July, 1840, including the names of all the Militiamen and others, through whose pecuniary aid the committee was, after much unavoidable delay, enabled to commence and eventually to finish the structure which we are now assembled formally to inaugurate. But it would quite exceed the limits of an address like this, which, I fear will prove unreasonably long, although restricted to general observations without entering upon details. I will, therefore, merely add that donations were received from gentlemen in England, including General Brock's brother; from Lord Aylmer,

Lord Sydenham and Sir John Harvey; from Militiamen of Lower Canada and New Brunswick; but principally from the Officers and men of the Militia and the Indian Chiefs and Warriors within the limits of Upper Canada. The monies received amounted to \$50,211 and the expenditure to \$47,944, leaving a balance of \$2,267 in hand. Designs were called for, and the one submitted by the talented architect, Mr. Thomas, was selected. Under his superintendance the whole has been satisfactorily completed by Mr. Worthington the builder, in the style you see. You will agree with me, I hope, that it reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of the architect and the skill of the builder; and, associated as they have become with the work, it cannot fail to constitute a conspicuous and lasting proof of their professional abilities.

FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE—TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

My friends!—This monument represents a free-will offering flowing from emotions which reminiscences of the last war awaken. It commemorates the feelings of the country, inspired by the death of Brock and the brave men who fell with him on these heights, enhanced by the subsequent achievements which, invigorated and encouraged by their example, the loyal inhabitants of Canada proudly exult in. It points back to the scenes which were enacted in former years. It points forward to the deeds which those scenes inculcate. In those years the blood of our Militia and of our valiant Indian allies was freely shed, and mingled with the blood of the Regular Soldiers with whom they fought and died side by side in defence of Canada. Yes, with a spirit and endurance beyond all praise, the three, supporting each other, maintained the whole line of an extended frontier, and repelled attack at every point. Though sometimes overpowered by superior numbers, and not always able to at once dislodge the enemy, yet they steadily resisted his incursions and circumscribed his foothold within the narrowest limits. I may mention, as instances, the lines of circumvallation—the cross-roads forming the centre, which hemmed in the enemy in the town of Niagara in 1813, and the siege and investment of Fort Erie in 1814. In the end, by indomitable perseverance and unflinching courage, every invader was expelled, so that when the welcome news of peace reached us, no part of our soil (that I can remember) remained in possession of the United States forces. We had conquered territory to restore by the terms of the treaty—none to receive back. All that we boast of could only have been accomplished by the devoted spirit of our men—as instances of their prowess let Chateaugay,



FORT NIAGARA IN 1812.

Chrysler's Farm, Ogdensburg, Stoney Creek, Fort Niagara, Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane testify. The details of these conflicts, to which might be added many others, not less than fifty in all, would, though full of interest, exceed the limits of this occasion—it is the task of the historian to narrate them. It may however, interest you to be told that, on this frontier the last shot was fired, on Lyon's Creek at Cook's Mills, in the month of October (not on the 13th but the 19th) in the year 1814. The echo of that shot may still vibrate in the ears of some present. It was providentially ordained that it should prove a farewell shot,—the precursor of a lasting peace with our high-spirited and gallant neighbours, of whom it may be truly said that with characteristic impulse they warmly espoused the cause of their country and bravely sustained it in many hot encounters. It is our mutual interest, and doubtless, our mutual inclination and desire, to live in the friendly intercourse and good fellowship which have since prevailed. Let no turbulence disturb the harmony. May no international strife ever again place us in a hostile attitude. The sympathy manifested by that people at the funeral of General Brock, when his remains were first interred at Fort George, and in the steps afterwards taken to do honor to his memory evinced how justly they appreciate heroic character, and accords well with the spirit of a nation emulous of heroic deeds.

EXTRAORDINARY PRIVATION AND DEVOTION OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

My Friends,—When we extol the gallantry of our Militia, we do them but half justice, and do commend but a part only of the merit which distinguished them. We should not overlook the exposure and the privations which (thinly clad and ill provided as many poor men were) all endured during three long years of trial. There were the out-lying picket; the frontier guard; the sentinel's vigilance; the midnight patrol; the morning watch;—there were the storms of the seasons, there were the sickness and death. Add to this, wives and children—mothers and sisters—the aged and infirm—houses and barns—the cattle and the grain—all but deserted, at the imperative call to arms of their invaded country. It required the highest moral courage to relinquish, as our Militia did, their peaceful homes

when summoned away by the loud blasts of war. My friends! I indulge in no fiction or flights of imagination in these allusions to harrowing recollections; they are realities vivid in living memory. There are, amongst us, those whose hearts still bleed at the remembrance of those days so full of anguish,—glorious though they were. Let the historian, then, when he narrates the valiant deeds of our Militia, not omit to add that they were performed in days full of domestic anxiety, disquietude and care, in all parts of the Province; and especially on this frontier, where every home was abandoned—almost every house burnt down, and every farm laid waste—from the Town of Niagara, at one extremity, to Fort Erie at the other. Let him record that the men, whose brilliant acts he lauds and holds up to imitation, had to encounter not only the toils of the campaign and the violence of the foe, but, in tearing themselves from their families and homes, had to encounter the more severe and painful trial of overcoming some of the profoundest and best affections of their nature. It was in scenes such as then occurred that the scourge of war was felt, and that the genuine heroism of a stout-hearted people was most touchingly displayed. It was the sublime of patriotism. By obeying as they did the voice of duty, and standing boldly forward in the foremost ranks, they protected their country in the hour of need, they saved their dwellings from desolation, and shielded their families from impending dangers, and, in the end, they triumphed! They proved that, while our country is true to itself, no foreign power can over-ride its destinies or subjugate its people. Every drop of blood shed—every life lost—in that eventful struggle, did but cement more strongly attachment to the soil and fidelity to the Crown, and did but develope more and more that loyal and martial spirit with which I am ever proud to proclaim the Militia of Upper Canada have been always animated. The Militia of that day acted as became them—and taught by the graphic teaching of example how it would become their posterity to act, should (which God avert) a call of like urgency ever again invoke a like energy and devotion in the military service of their country. When we reflect, then, that the Militia were led to their earliest triumphs, and inspired with confidence and self-reliance, by the encouraging example of Brock, that this example and influence were (as it were) the foundation of all that followed his untimely death—we can understand how it is that all adore his memory.

INAUGURAL DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO BROCK AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Friends! this fit emblem of a nation's gratitude is now inaugurated. We here dedicate it to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, and those who fell by his side upon this battle-field—and, through them, to the imperishable memory of all who fell in defence of Canada. It is the becoming offering of an admiring and grateful people to Sir Isaac Brock. It grandly illustrates the affection steadfastly cherished for the heroic champion who, in the dark hour of our adversity, laid down his life in our cause. It is a splendid and imposing proof that half a century has not diminished the public esteem for that noble man, nor dimmed the recollection of his noble actions. It is a consummation in which all proudly exult and warmly participate. It is a commemoration of this anniversary worthy of both the living and the dead. It perpetuates events that shall never be obliterated. It shews forth the spirit of this day, and should future exigencies require it, a like spirit would be aroused half a century to come—yea to the latest posterity—by a people ever prepared to evince that there exists, to the memory of Brock, a Monument more durable than stone, in the patriot hearts of successive generations. Well done, noble Militia! Well done, people of Canada! Let this spot be hallowed to the latest time, honored to the remains of the heroic dead! May they repose in peace until the Judgment morning, when the sound of the last trump shall rend this pillar—burst the tomb—and awaken the sleepers to the resurrection of eternal life! One word more. Would that what I have said were better said, and more worthy of the occasion. Before we part, permit me, in the name of Canada, to thank you for your voluntary presence here to-day, to pay these last obsequies at the shrine of Brock. I feel that I may also thank you, in the name of His Excellency the Governor General, who would, I am sure, have joined us, had not a sad bereavement, which we all deplore, prevented his attendance. We have also to regret the absence of our much respected and old friends, Sir John Beverley Robinson and Mr. Justice McLean, both of whom fought at the battle of Queenston, and the latter of whom was severely wounded; but I regret to say that their official duties, in holding the Circuit Courts, deprives us of the honor of their presence, and them of the gratification it would have afforded them to have attended on this interesting occasion. I feel that I may thank you and all the contributors to this pious work, in Her Majesty's name, for this gratifying manifestation of loyalty. In my own name, and in the name of the committee, of which I have had the honor to be Chairman, I most heartily thank you, and all other contributors, towards a consummation which has been near my heart

for many years—an event in which I glory, and which renders this to me one of the proudest and happiest days of my life. And now, remarking that this Monumental pile was commenced, and has been finished, in the reign of our Most Gracious and justly beloved Queen Victoria, I shall close, by proposing to you, what is ever enthusiastically received, and heartily responded to by the Loyal Militia of Canada—Three cheers for the Queen—God bless her!

Cheers for the Queen were given as true loyalists know how to give them; three for Sir Allan and Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, [who was introduced by Sir Allan].

Sir Fenwick Williams acknowledged the cheers by bowing several times to the spectators.

Col. Street then proposed an address of condolence to His Excellency, (universal signs of approval) and he was quite sure every man on the ground would join heartily in the expression of that sympathy. (Hear, hear.) Col. D. MacDougall, (an old 1812 veteran) came forward and read the address, expressive of the deep sympathy of the meeting for the loss to His Excellency and family. Col. Clark (another veteran of 1812) seconded the address. In doing so he said he was very sure every father's heart and every loyal subject's heart would join with him on this occasion. The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

General Williams, who was loudly called on, addressed the assemblage. He said he could assure them he was very happy and proud to have the honor of meeting them all here to-day, which arose from the courtesy of his excellent friend, Sir Allan MacNab. It was a source of great satisfaction to him to be present, and to see such hearty co-operation in the work of inaugurating this new monument to Sir Isaac Brock. How consoling it must be to a general and a soldier who came to fight in this country to see such a proof of their lasting recollection. He thanked them once more for the manner in which they had received him, and said that when necessary to lead them on to battle he was ready to command. (Cheers.)

A salute was here fired by the field battery.

Col. E. W. Thompson said he had the pleasure of meeting a few of the veterans of 1812, but many of them had fallen off since they last met there, but if they were not there he was happy to say they had left behind them those who were able and willing to take part in a conflict should the necessity unhappily occur. (Cheers.) It might not be amiss to relate a few incidents of the war. General Brock fell within a few yards of the spot where they were now standing. Many of his comrades had fallen previously and many afterwards. But when they made the afternoon attack, after remaining in the woods for several hours, they rushed forth with the Indians and the colored men to the charge. The Indians raised the war whoop, and made a gallant attack. Near the river a few of the enemy tumbled over the Heights and were drowned, and a few more actually swam across to the American shore. A great number were taken prisoners. (Cheers.) [Col. Thompson was the officer who bore the flag in the heat of the battle—a flag that was presented by the ladies of York.]

Thus terminated the speeches. A dinner was afterwards given in a large pavilion near the monument, at which Sir Allan presided. After dinner some happy speeches were made on the day and the men they had met to honor. The Chairman exhibited a packet of original documents in reference to the late war, which had been forwarded to him by Sir J. B. Robinson, and which would, he said, be placed in the archives of the Province.

This terminated the proceedings. Altogether the day passed off as pleasantly as could be desired; the weather was delightful, the company was pleasant and agreeable, and nothing occurred which would in the slightest degree tend to mar the proceedings. Long may the noble pile last as a monument of the gratitude of the people of Canada for one who shed his blood in defence of their country!

II. THE SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The last and final expedition sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her long lost husband has returned in safety, and brings the welcome intelligence of the discoveries of traces of Sir John Franklin and his party.

The screw steam yacht *Fox*, Captain McClintock, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 21st ult., with important documents relative to the missing ships. They were abandoned by their crews off Point Victory, King William's Sound, on the 22nd of April, 1848. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847.

On his arrival in London, Capt. McClintock addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty:

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain

the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At Point Victory, upon the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated 25th April, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned in April 22nd, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11th, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the *Fox* wintered in Brenford Bay, and the search, including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations, to the north and north-west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae, to the south, has been performed by sledge journey this spring, conducted by Lieut. Hobson, R. N., Capt. Allan and Young and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself to the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their lordships the record found at Point Victory.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) F. L. McClintock.

The following are copies of original papers found by Capt. McClintock on Prince of Wales' Island:

May, 1847.—Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* wintered in the ice in lat. 70 deg. 5 min., lon. 98 deg. 23 min. W.

Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechey Island, in lat. 74 deg. 43 min. 28 sec. N. lon. 91 deg. 39 min. 15 sec. W., after ascending Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg., and returning by the west side of Cornwallis Island.

Sir John Franklin,

Commanding the Expedition.

All well.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found, or, if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port. The same in French, Spanish, Dutch, Danish and German.

Left the ships Monday, the 24th of May, 1847, the party consisting of two officers and six men.

(Signed,) G. M. Gore, Lieutenant, Chs. F. Des Vœux, Mate.

The words "wintered in 1846-47 at Beechey Island," should be "in 1845-46," as in 1846-47 they were beset in the ice, and ships abandoned in April, 1848. The same mistake occurs in both papers.

One of the enclosures referred to above gives a minute account of the searches made by the expeditionary parties. The following describes what was found on the 8th of May. Capt. McClintock says:—

"Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered."

Further discoveries were subsequently made:—

"Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters—these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion that they dropped as they walked along."

After relating that near this place were found several cairns, with nothing in them (probably the records, if any, had been removed by the natives), the record thus continues:

"On 6th May, Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—"This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross' pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first winter at Beechey Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 05 N., and long. 98 23 W.

"Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22nd April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated 25th April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with—pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking-utensils, iron-work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant, engraved, 'Frederick Hornby, R. N.,' a small medicine chest, ours, &c.

"A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and M. des Vœux in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

"When in lat. 69 deg. 09 N., and lon. 99 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently on a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat." * * *

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books were also found, but no journals, pocket books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance; also some 30 lbs or 40 lbs of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within 100 yards of the boat.

"This report would be incomplete did I not mention the obligations I have been laid under to the companions of my voyage, both officers and men, by their zealous and unvarying support throughout.

"A feeling of entire devotion to the cause which Lady Franklin has so nobly sustained, and a firm determination to effect all that men could do, seems to have supported them through every difficulty. With less of this enthusiastic spirit, and cheerful obedience to every command, our small number—32 in all—would not have sufficed for the successful performance of so great a work."

Captain McClintock says, from all that can be gleaned from the record paper and the evidence afforded by the boat and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been deliberately arranged and every effort exerted during the third winter to render the travelling equipments complete. It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board, far more, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of. The distance by sledge route from the position of the ships when abandoned to the boat is 65 geographical miles, and from the ships to Montreal Island, 220 miles. The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout.

The Franklin expedition, which numbered 138 souls, sailed from England in May, 1845, and nothing definite, till now, has been accurately ascertained of its movements or fate later than July of the same year, when the fated *Erebus* and *Terror* were spoken by a passing whaler. One of the several expeditions fitted out by Government with the view of relieving or ascertaining the fate of the missing adventurers discovered, in 1851, traces of their winter quarters in 1845-6 at Beechey Island; and in 1854, Dr. Rae found among the Esquimaux on the west shore of Boothia, certain relics of the expedition, and was told that a party of white men had perished of starvation in that neighbourhood four years previously. They had been seen, it was said by the natives, dragging a boat on the north shore of King William's Sound. The intelligence now received would seem in confirmation of that obtained by Dr. Rae; the localities in the two accounts appear to be the same; and the discrepancy of dates—Captain McClintock's news being to the effect that the crews abandoned their ships so early as 1848—is probably to be explained by the looseness of the Esquimaux notions of times and seasons. Up to 1850 the country hoped that Sir John and his gallant companions might yet be within reach of aid; and in March of that year Government offered a reward of £20,000 to "any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover or effectually relieve any of the crews;" or £10,000 to any party who should give such information as would lead to their relief or definitely ascertain their fate. So late even as 1857 an effort was made to induce the government to "attempt a final and exhaustive search" with the view of ascertaining the fate of the expedition. It

was on the failure of this effort that Lady Franklin herself undertook the responsibility, and the result has now, it appears, justified her faith and enterprise. It will be for the country to consider whether the widow of the brave and unfortunate explorer shall be permitted to pay out of her private funds for information so interesting to the public, and for which so large a sum as £10,000 had been offered in the name of the country—an offer which has never, we presume, been formally withdrawn.

III. Biographical and Personal Sketches.

No. 31. ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.*

The death of Stephenson comes with startling rapidity upon that of Brunel. Both men of rare genius, and both occupying a sort of double throne at the head of their profession, they have gone to their rest together, and their rivalry has ceased. Mr. Stephenson's health had been delicate for about two years, and he complained of failing strength just before his last journey to Norway. In Norway he became very unwell, his liver was so much affected that he hurried home, and when he arrived at Lowestoft he was so weak that he had to be carried from his yacht to the railway, and thence to his residence at Gloucester-square, where his malady grew so rapidly as to leave from the first but faint hopes of his recovery. He had not strength enough to resist the disease, and he gradually sank until at length he expired on the morning of the 12th of October.

He was born under very humble circumstances. George Stephenson, his father, deemed himself a right happy man when, on earnings of £1 a week, he could offer his hand to the pretty farm servant, Fanny Henderson. He took her to his home at Wellington-quay, on the North bank of the Tyne, about six miles below Newcastle, towards the end of 1802, and his biographer tells us that his signature, as it appears in the parish books on the occasion of his marriage, was that of a person who had just learned to write. On the 16th of December in the following year, George Stephenson's only son Robert, was born. George Stephenson felt deeply his own want of education, and in order that his son might not suffer from the same cause, sent him first to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle, one of the best seminaries of the district, although the latter was rather expensive for Stephenson. There young Robert remained for three years. On leaving school at the age of 15, he was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of colliery. His father was engaged at the same colliery, and the evenings of both were usually devoted to their mutual improvement. He sent him in the year 1820 to the Edinburgh University, where Hope was lecturing on chemistry, Sir John Leslie on natural philosophy, and Jameson on natural history.

In 1822 Robert Stephenson was apprenticed to his father, who had by this time started his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle; but his health giving way after two years' exertion, he accepted a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. The change of air and scene contributed to the restoration of his health, and, after having founded the Silver Mining Company of Columbia, he returned to England in December, 1827, by way of the United States and Canada, in time to assist his father in the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, by placing himself at the head of the factory at Newcastle. He obtained the prize of £500 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive. He himself gave the entire credit of the invention to his father and Mr. Booth, although we believe that the "Rocket," which was the designation of the prize-winning engine, was entered in the name of Robert Stephenson.

The young engineer saw where the machine was defective, and designed the "Planet," which, with its multitubular boiler, with cylinders in the smoke-box, with its cranked axletree, and with its external framework, forms, in spite of some modifications, the type of the locomotive engines up to the present day. About the same time he designed for the United States an engine especially adapted to the curves of the American railways, and named it the "Bogie," after a kind of low wagon used on the quay at Newcastle. To Robert Stephenson we are accordingly indebted for the type of the locomotive engines used in both hemispheres.

The next work upon which Mr. Stephenson was engaged was the survey and construction of the London and Birmingham railway, which he undertook in 1833. On being appointed engineer to the road he settled in London, and had the satisfaction of seeing the first sod cut on the 1st of June, 1834, at Chalk Farm. The line was complete in four years, and on the 15th of September, 1838, was

opened. The difficulties of this vast undertaking are now all forgotten, but at the time they were so formidable that one poor fellow—who had contracted for the Kilsby tunnel—died of fright at the responsibility he had assumed. It was ascertained that about 200 yards from the south end of the tunnel there existed—overlaid by a bed of clay 40 feet thick—a hidden quicksand. The danger was so imminent that it was seriously proposed to abandon the tunnel altogether, but Robert Stephenson accepted the responsibility of proceeding, and in the end conquered every difficulty. He worked with amazing energy—walked the whole distance between London and Birmingham more than twenty times in the course of his superintendence.

He devoted much time to improvements in the locomotive engine, and after 1838 was engaged on many lines of railway. But he was most remarkable for the vastness of some of his projects, such as the high level bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle, the viaduct over the Tweed Valley at Berwick, and the Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Strait, a conception the novelty of which was even more striking than its magnitude. This was opened in 1850. He was also consulted as to the Belgian lines of railway, as to a line in Norway between Christiania and Lake Miosen, for which he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf, and as to the railway between Florence and Leghorn. He visited Switzerland for the same purpose. He designed and was constructing the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. The reader will find a full account of most of these works in an article on iron bridges contributed by Mr. Stephenson himself to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

They are all splendid works, and have made his name famous over the world. The idea of the tubular bridge was an utter novelty, and, as carried out on the Menai Straits, was a grand achievement. Considering the enormous span of a bridge placed across these straits, the immense weight which it has to sustain, and the height to which it must be raised in order that great ships may pass beneath, the undertaking seemed chimerical, and he must have been a man of great daring, as well as of no common experience, who could think of conquering the difficulty. Robert Stephenson, however, fairly faced the difficulty, and threw bridges of 460 feet span from pier to pier across this formidable gulf. It was the first thing of the kind ever attempted, and the success was so triumphant that under Mr. Stephenson's auspices it has been repeated more than once. It is not long since he completed the 140 miles of railway between Cairo and Alexandria, with two tubular bridges. He was lately constructing an immense bridge across the Nile to replace the steam ferry. In the tubular bridges of the Egyptian railway over the Damietta branch of the Nile, and the large canal near Besket-al-Saba; there is this peculiarity, that the trains run, not as at the Menai Straits, within the tube, but on the outside upon the top. It is with this method of tubular bridging that Stephenson's name is peculiarly identified, and by which he will probably be best known to posterity as distinguished from his father, who has almost the entire credit of the railway system.

Mr. Stephenson was an honorary but an active member of the London Sanitary and Sewerage Commissions, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers since 1830, of which institution he was a member of Council during the years 1845 to 1847, and President during the years 1856 and 1857. He received a gold medal of honor from the French Exposition d'Industrie of 1855 and is said to have declined an offer of knighthood in Great Britain. He was also the author of a work "On the Locomotive Steam Engine," and another "On the Atmospheric Railway System," published in quarto by Weale.

It will not be supposed that Mr. Robert Stephenson's labors were confined to the construction and survey of railways. We have reports of his on the London and Liverpool systems of Water-works. In 1847 he was returned as member of Parliament for Whitby, in the Conservative interest. He took a great interest in all scientific investigations and was a member of more than one Scientific Society.

As a specimen of his liberality in the cause of science, it may be mentioned that he placed his yacht the *Titania*—and it is said that he had the best manned yacht in the squadron—at the disposal of Professor Piazzi Smyth, who was sent out with very limited means to Teneriffe to make sundry scientific observations, and thus materially assisted the researches of that gentleman. In the same spirit he came forward in 1855, and paid off a debt amounting to £3,100, which the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society had incurred, his motive being, to use his own phrase, gratitude for the benefits which he himself had received from it in early life, and a hope that other young men might find it equally useful. It was like the man to do so, for, as we have already suggested, his heart was worthy of his head, and in one form or another he was always doing good. The remains of Mr. Stephenson are to be interred in Westminster Abbey.—Abridged from the *London Times*.

* A bust of Mr. Stephenson is exhibited in the Upper Canada Educational Museum, Toronto.

No. 32. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, D.C.L.

Sir John Franklin was born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April 16th, 1786. He was destined by his father for the ministry, by nature for the sea. While at the Grammar School at Lowth, he walked twelve miles to see the ocean for the first time. He was sent on a trading voyage to Lisbon to cure him of this bent; the voyage confirmed it. His father yielded to nature, and procured him a midshipman's warrant in 1800. He served on the *Polyphemus* at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2nd, 1801. In the *Investigator*, commanded by his cousin, Capt. Flinders, he spent two years exploring the coasts of Australia; she proved unseaworthy, and he sailed for home in the *Porpoise* in 1803, which was wrecked on a reef 200 miles from Australia, where he and his companions remained for fifty days on a sand-bank. They were carried to Canton, whence he sailed for England in the China fleet of Indiamen. In the Strait of Malacca they were attacked by a French squadron without success. At home he joined the *Bellerophon*, and of forty persons who stood about him at Trafalgar, but seven escaped unhurt. For six years afterward he served on the *Bedford*, capturing an American gumbot at New-Orleans, in the war of 1812. Here he was wounded, and made lieutenant. In 1818 he commanded the *Trent*, the smaller of two vessels which attempted the North East Passage to India. The larger was disabled, and Capt. Buchan, who commanded the expedition, refused to allow him to proceed alone. In 1819 he commanded an overland exploration from York Factory. In the three years of this expedition he performed a foot journey of 856 miles while the mercury was frozen, another foot journey of 500 miles, a long sea voyage in canoes, and was then obliged to return without having explored what he went for—the coast of the Arctic Ocean. He returned and was promoted in 1822. In 1823 he published an account of his voyage, and married Eleanor Porden, the daughter of an eminent architect. In 1825, he was placed at the head of another overland Arctic expedition. His wife, then at the point of death, insisted that he should go, and gave him as a parting gift a silk flag, to be hoisted when he reached the Polar Sea. She died the day after he sailed. On this journey he reached the ocean, and travelled westward, from the mouth of the Mackenzie River, 374 miles along the coast, to 149° 37' west longitude. He wintered at Great Bear Lake, where he instituted a series of magnetic observations. He went back to England by way of New York in 1827, and in 1828, he married Jane Griffin, the present Lady Franklin, and published an account of his second expedition. In 1829 he was knighted, received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris. In 1830 he did service in the Greek revolution as commander of the *Rainbow*, and for his exertions in Greece received the order of the "Redeemer of Greece." He was Governor of Tasmania from 1836 to 1843, founded a college, and endowed it largely, established the Scientific Association of Hobarton, was very popular, and on his departure received an enthusiastic ovation. In 1845 he sailed in command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* on his last expedition. On the 6th of July of that year it was seen for the last time by white men from the deck of a whaling vessel. His return was expected in the fall of 1847, but at that time nothing had been heard from him later than July 12th, 1845. Eighteen or twenty vessels, English and American, have been sent in search. Lady Franklin persevered in her appeals until the public almost ceased to regard them. Her devotion has at least some reward. Doubt is exchanged for certainty.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

No. 33. MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B.

Isaac Brock was the eighth son of John Brock, Esq. He was born in the island of Guernsey on the 6th October, 1769, the year which gave birth to Napoleon and Wellington. In his boyhood, he was like his brother, unusually tall, robust and precocious, and remarkable chiefly for his extreme gentleness. In his eleventh year he was sent to school at Southampton, and the following year finished his education in Rotterdam. In his fifteenth year he succeeded, by purchase, to the ensignancy of the 8th, the King's regiment, which had become vacant by the promotion of his brother John to a lieutenancy in the same regiment. In 1790 he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was quartered in Guernsey and Jersey. At the close of that year he obtained an independent company. Soon after he exchanged into the 49th, which was quartered at Barbadoes, and he remained there doing duty until 1793, when he returned to England on sick leave. On the 26th of June he purchased his Majority. On the completion of his twenty-eight year, on the 27th of Oct., 1797, he purchased the lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 49th and soon after became senior lieutenant-colonel. In 1799 his regiment embarked on an expedition to Holland under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and on its landing an engagement took place in which the British lost about 10,000 men. Lieut.-Colonel Brock distinguished himself very much during this campaign, and was wounded in the battle of Egmont-of-Yee on the 2nd October.

Early in 1801, the 49th was again embarked in the fleet destined for the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brock was the second in command of the land forces at the remarkable attack of Copenhagen, by Lord Nelson on the 2nd of April. The regiment returned to England soon afterwards, and in the spring of 1802 sailed for Canada.

Some eighteen months after his arrival in Canada a serious conspiracy was on the point of breaking out in Fort George, where part of the 49th was in garrison. By the promptitude of Lieutenant-Colonel Brock, however, the ringleaders were secured, tried by court martial and condemned to death. The sentence was carried out in Quebec early in March, 1804, where the men—four in all—were shot in the presence of the entire garrison. Lieutenant Colonel Brock was now directed to assume the command of Fort George, and all complaint and desertion instantly ceased, and the 49th became one of the best regiments of the line.

In 1805, our hero was made full Colonel, and returned in the fall of the year to England. While in England he laid before the Commander-in-Chief the outlines of a plan for the formation of a veteran battalion for Canada, which received the special thanks of the Duke of York. In 1806, while on a visit to his friends in Guernsey, the political feeling in the United States assumed a threatening aspect, and the Colonel returned to Canada.

In September, 1806, he succeeded to the command of the troops in the two Provinces, and made Quebec his residence. On the 2nd July, 1808, he was appointed to act as Brigadier. In 1810 he proceeded to the Upper Province, being replaced at Quebec by the Baron de Rottenburg. On the 4th of June, 1811, he was promoted and appointed by the Prince Regent to serve as a Major General on the Staff of North America.

In this month Sir James Craig, who had been in chief command of the North American Provinces, embarked for England, where he died some months after his arrival. He was succeeded by Sir George Prevost, who arrived at Quebec in September, and on the 9th of October Major General Brock, in addition to the command of the troops, was appointed President and Administrator of the Government in Upper Canada, in place of Lieutenant-Governor Gore, who had returned to England on leave. "At the close of the year," says Mr. Symons, in a pamphlet lately published by him on the battle of Queenston Heights, His Royal Highness the Duke of York expressed at length every inclination to gratify Major-General Brock's wishes for more active employment in Europe, and Sir George Prevost was authorised to replace him by another officer; but when the permission reached Canada early in 1812, a war with the United States was evidently near at hand, and Major General Brock, with such a prospect, was retained both by honor and inclination in the country, and he employed himself vigorously to the adoption of such precautionary measures as he deemed necessary to meet all future contingencies. From the first moment of being placed at the head of the Government, he appears to have been convinced that war was inevitable, and in consequence used every exertion to place the Province in as respectable a state of defence as his very limited means would admit. Immediately after war was declared, he made Fort George his head-quarters, and superintended the various defences of the river. He then went to York (now Toronto), where the Legislature was assembled, and having dispatched the public business, set out for Amherstburg on the 6th of August, with 250 militia, who cheerfully came forward to accompany him. The taking of Detroit soon followed, an achievement which his energy and decision crowned with such unqualified success, that the Government at home appointed him an extra Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, and he was gazetted to this mark of his country's approbation, so gratifying to the feelings of a soldier, on the 10th of October, but he lived not long enough to learn that he had obtained so honorable a distinction, the knowledge of which would have cheered him in his last moments. On the 6th of October, when his despatches, accompanied by the colors of the U. S. 4th regiment reached London, the Park and Tower guns fired a salute, and in one short week afterwards Brock died."

The present Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Sir J. B. Robinson, who served under Major General Brock, and who was well acquainted with his character, thus bore testimony to his many excellent qualities at a meeting held on the 30th July, 1840, on Queenston Heights, to do honor to the departed hero:—"That portion of you, gentlemen, who were inhabitants of Upper Canada while General Brock served in its defence, are at no loss to account for the enthusiastic affection with which his memory is cherished among us. It was not merely on account of his intrepid courage and heroic firmness, neither was it solely because of his brilliant success while he lived, nor because he so nobly laid down his life in our defence; it was, I think, that he united in his person, in a very remarkable degree, some qualities which are peculiarly calculated to attract the confidence and affection of mankind. There was in all he said and did that honesty of character which was so justly ascribed to him by a

gentleman who proposed one of the resolutions. There was an inflexible integrity, uncommon energy and decision, which always inspire confidence and respect—a remarkable evenness in his whole demeanor of benevolence and firmness—a peculiarly commanding and soldier-like appearance—a generous, frank, and manly bearing, and, above all, an entire devotion to his country. In short, I believe I shall best convey my own impression when I say, it would have required much more courage to refuse to follow General Brock than to go with him wherever he would lead."

In a despatch from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir George Prevost, the following tribute of respect is paid by the British Government to the memory of General Brock:—"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is fully aware of the severe loss which His Majesty's service has experienced in the death of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. That would have been sufficient to have clouded a victory of much greater importance. His Majesty has lost in him, not only an able and meritorious officer, but one who, in the exercise of his functions of Provincial Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, displayed qualities admirably adapted to dismay the disloyal, to reconcile the wavering, and to animate the great mass of the inhabitants against successive attempts of the enemy to invade the Province, in the last of which he fell; too prodigal of that life of which his eminent services had taught us to understand the value."—*Leader*.

IV. Papers on Physical Geography.

1. THE NORTH-WEST.—FIRST EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Among the new matter which M. Garneau has added to his *Histoire du Canada*,* in the third edition which he has just published, is an account of the discovery of the Rocky Mountains. As the expedition has a direct bearing on the present position we shall recite the leading facts connected with it. In the first quarter of the last century the French formed a project of visiting the Pacific ocean overland; the feat having already been performed by a savage named Yson, and perhaps by a great many others. About the year 1718, the French ministry had changed M. de Vaudreuil to send M. de la Morandière on an expedition to discover this sea; provided he should receive favorable news from M. de Lanoue, who had gone to establish a post at Kamanestigoya, on the north of Lake Superior. Finally M. de Beauharnois determined to set seriously about the discovery of the Pacific ocean. It was not supposed that this would be a very difficult enterprise; for the notion which then obtained was that the continent became narrow towards the north. M. Varennes de la Verendrye was selected for this task. He had served in the French army, in New England, in 1704, and afterwards in Newfoundland. M. de la Verendrye was advised by the Governor, at Quebec, to follow the Assiniboine instead of taking the country of the Sioux. With the ignorance of the inclination of the surface of the country which then prevailed, it was supposed that a river would be found near Lake Winnipeg that would conduct directly to the ocean which it was desired to reach.

The Russians were the rivals of the French in this discovery. Peter the great, before his death, while at Paris in 1717, promised the Academy of Sciences that he would take steps to ascertain the distance between Asia and America. In accordance with the orders contained in his last testament, his successors sent Vitus Behring and Thschirikoff, on the promised discovery; and as they, advancing by sea from the west, touched the American continent, French officers were exploring the interior and wending their way towards the west. But there was this difference in the position of the two; while the Russians were sustained by their Government, the French officers were expected to live on the good wishes of the Canadian Governor and the barren sympathies of the mother country.

M. de Beauharnois examined, with an engineer, a map of the country obtained from an Indian named Ochagach, whom M. de la Verendrye had chosen for his guide. The engineer, M. Chaussegros de Lery, came to the conclusion that, as New France was traversed by two great rivers, of which the sources were in the interior, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, one of which ran eastward and the other southward, there would be found at the west another great river; that there could not be 700 or 800 leagues of territory without it. This conclusion seemed the more certain, since it tallied with accounts given by the Indians.

At Montreal, M. de la Verendrye associated himself with some persons from whom he received advances of merchandize, both for trading and for his own personal necessities; and then left for Lake Superior with Father Messager, a missionary priest. His orders were to take possession of any countries he might discover; and to

examine with attention the advantages offered by a communication between Canada, Louisiana, and the supposed ocean. But while the French Government was willing to profit by the undertaking, it refused to render him any assistance. When he entered into unknown regions, where civilized man had never before set foot, he soon discovered that in proportion as he advanced from the French posts did trade become difficult; and that the more attention he paid to trafficking with the Indians the less was he likely to arrive at the object of his search. Thus by the aid of his four sons and his nephew, M. de la Jemerays, every one of whom was devoted to the enterprise with a generosity equal to his disinterestedness, he was destined never to see that unknown sea, of which he was in search. Twelve years of trouble and of sacrifices brought him only the glory of discovering the country between the Rocky Mountains on the West, and Lake Winnipeg on the East. M. de la Verendrye took the route of Lake Superior and Fort Kamanestigoya, which was constructed by Lieutenant Robutel de la Lanoue, about the year 1717. He passed, with his companions, Lac de la Pluie, on which they built Fort St. Peter; by lac des Bois, on which, next year, they erected Fort St. Charles; by the River Winnipeg, on which, in 1734, they constructed Fort Maurepas. The French, says M. Garneau, took possession of the country, in establishing posts for their protection, and the advancement of their fur trade. Continuing their course, they traversed the lac Dauphin and the lac des Cygnes; they fell in with the river des Biches and ascended to the fork of the Saskatchewan or Poskviac. They constructed fort Dauphin, on lac Manitoba, and the fort de la Reine, on the same lake; fort Bourbon, on river des Biches, at the head of Lake Winnipeg; fort Rouge at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red River. They continued their course, now verging to the south and now to the north, without finding the ocean of which they were in search. In 1732, one of the sons of M. de la Verendrye, with his party, which consisted of twenty and the Jesuit Anneau, were all massacred, in an island in the Lake of the Woods by the Sioux. Five Canadian voyageurs discovered their remains, some days afterwards.

In 1738, the rest of the French explorers who had escaped the ferocity of the Indians, reached the Upper Missouri; which they ascended as far as the point since known as Yellow Stone, of which the source is in lac des Sablettes, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. "The eldest son of M. de la Verendrye and the chevalier, his brother," says M. Garneau, found themselves at length, on the 1st Jan., 1742, 60 years before the travels of Lewis and Clarke, before these mountains, in a journey which lasted from the 29th April, 1743, to the 2nd July in the following year, and in which they passed by the village of Beaux-Hommies, and visited the Poyas, the nation of the Little Foxes, the Bowman and the Serpent nation."

After the death of M. de la Verendrye, the elder—who, as is often the lot of those who render great services to their country, had been pursued with unjust calumnies and suffered to accumulate a large debt, 40,000 livres, in the service of the country, but who received a captaincy and was decorated with the cross of St. Louis—his sons desired to continue the discoveries; but Bigot, who was Intendant of Canada, formed a company, of which he himself formed part, and which, carrying the fur trade to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, made fortunes for themselves, while they saddled the State with the expense of an expedition which in reality rendered it no service, unless it were the erection of Fort la Jonquière, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in 1752.

The facts contained in this recital have a direct bearing upon the question of the North West territories. It is notorious that the Hudson's Bay Company did not penetrate into the country west of Lake Superior till after 1774; though the French had traversed it and erected numerous forts in it forty years previously. We are thus enabled to fix the dates and balance the pretensions of these two rivals in the fur trade, the French and the English. If the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Red River Country is to rest upon discovery and priority of settlement, it must fall to the ground. But, in point of fact, the Company rest their claim to this portion of the territory in their possession upon the terms of their charter, under which they set up a pretence of ownership to all lands of which the rivers flow in Hudson's Bay. But it is obvious that according to the principles of international law, England could not convey by charter a territory of which it never had possession. "The earth," observes Vattel, "was given by God to mankind in general. But their multiplication made it impossible for the land to be possessed by all in common. It therefore became necessary for nations to settle in particular places, and appropriate to themselves certain portions of the earth and cultivate them. Hence came rights of property and dominion over land. The country which a nation inhabits is the settlement of the nation, and it as an exclusive and peculiar right over it. This right comprehends two things: 1st, The domain, (*dominium*), by virtue of which the nation alone may use this country for the supply of its necessities, may dispose of it

* Now being reprinted in an English dress, by Mr. John Lovell, Montreal.

as it thinks proper, and derive from it every advantage it is capable of yielding." According to these principles of public law, it is clear that Charles II. was in a position to dispose of territory west of Lake Winnipeg. The nation of which he was King was not in possession of that "portion of the earth;" and as France was the first country to perform those acts by virtue of which the right of dominion is secured, it is impossible that the territory in question can belong to the Hudson's Bay Company by virtue of the Charter of Charles II. under which they claim.—*Leader*.

2. THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The old idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains North of the fortieth parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken icefield, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens' explorations. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Stanton, says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rocks and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear cold water, and interspersed with meadows, covered with a most luxuriant grass."

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. BABOONS ON THEIR MARCH.

When the baboons are in parties, they employ an almost military mode of arranging their numbers. In the advanced guard are the young only, who keep forward, well in front of the main body, running from side to side, for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground over which they have to pass. The females and their young occupy the centre, while the rear is brought up by old and experienced males. Thus, the more active and useful animals lead the way, the weakest are kept under subjection, and the powerful elders have the wearied in their charge constantly in view. In order to insure the utmost precision in the line of march, several other animals are selected as 'whippers-in,' whose business it is to keep order, to drive stragglers back to their proper places, to moderate the exuberant playfulness of the advanced, to keep a watchful eye upon the weaker members of the community, and to maintain a correspondence with the head chief in the rear. The number of individuals contained in the troop is sometimes above one hundred, ten or twenty adult males, twenty or so adult females, and the main band composed of the young of both sexes.—*Illustrated Natural History, by Wood*.

2. THE LEOPARD AND BABOONS.

"In their rocky fastnesses, their chief foe is the leopard; and so terrified are they at the very sound of their enemy's voice, that even a very poor imitation of a growl is sufficient to set them flying off as fast as their legs can carry them, while a breath of air that bears upon its wings the least taint of that rank odour which exhales so powerfully from the large Felide, scatters dire consternation among the assemblage. There is a story of a life saved by means of the ingenuity of a native servant, who, seeing his master beset by a party of angry baboons, quietly stepped behind a rock, and imitated the growl of a leopard with that startling fidelity that is so general an accomplishment among savage tribes. The leopard seldom attacks an adult baboon, not caring to risk its claws and fangs against the hands and teeth of so powerful an opponent. Much less does it openly venture to assault a band of baboons in hopes of securing one of their number. Its mode of procedure is by slyly creeping round their rocky domains, and whipping off one of the young baboons before an alarm is given."—*Ibid*.

3. HOW TO FIND WATER IN THE DESERT.

"When the water begins to run short, and known fountains have failed, as is too often the sad hap of these desert wells, fortunate is the man who owns a tame Chacma, or 'Babian,' as it is called. The animal is first deprived of water for a whole day, until it is furious with thirst, which is increased by giving it salt provisions, or putting salt into its mouth. This apparent cruelty is, however, an act of true mercy, as on the chacma may depend the existence of itself and the whole party. A long rope is now tied to the baboon's collar, and it is suffered to run about wherever it chooses, the rope being merely used as a means to prevent the animal from getting out of sight. The baboon now assumes the leadership of the band, and becomes the most important personage of the party. First it runs forward a little, then stops; gets on its hind feet, and sniffs up the air, especially taking notice of the wind and its direction. It will then, perhaps, change the direction of its course, and after running for some distance, take another observation. Presently it will spy

out a blade of grass, or similar object pluck it up, turn it on all sides, smell it, and then go forward again. And thus the animal proceeds until it leads the party to water, guided by some mysterious instinct, which appears to be totally independent of reasoning, and which loses its powers in proportion as reason gains dominion."—*Ibid*.

4. HOW COCOA NUTS ARE GATHERED.

"The inhabitants of Sumatra are in the habit of capturing the Pig-tailed Macaque when young, and training it to climb the lofty cocoa-nut palms for the purpose of gathering the fruit. So clever are the monkeys, and so ingenious are the teachers, that the young scholars are instructed to collect the matured nuts only, leaving the others to ripen on the tree. On this account the Bruh has been called by a name which signifies the 'fruit-gatherer.'"—*Ibid*.

5. HOW TO CAPTURE THE AMERICAN MONKEY.

"There is rather an ingenious mode of capturing these monkeys, which is worthy of notice:—A certain plant, the 'Lecythis,' produces a kind of nut, which, when emptied of its contents, becomes a hollow vessel with a small mouth. Into one of these hollowed nuts a quantity of sugar is placed, the nut left in some locality where the monkey is likely to find it, and the monkey-catchers retreat to some spot whence they can watch unseen the effect of their trap. So tempting an object cannot lie on the ground for any length of time without being investigated by the inquisitive monkeys. One of them soon finds out the sweet treasure of the nut, and squeezes his hand through the narrow opening for the purpose of emptying the contents. Grasping a handful of sugar, he tries to pull it out, but cannot do so, because the orifice is not large enough to permit the passage of the closed hand with its prize. Certainly he could extricate his hand by leaving the sugar, and drawing out his hand empty; but his acquisitive nature will not suffer him to do so. At this juncture the ambushed hunters issue forth, and give chase to the monkey."—*Ibid*.

6. MONKEYS FOND OF FINERY.

Their attention is soon excited by any object that is more than ordinarily glittering; jewellery of all kinds being as magnets, to which their eyes and fingers are instinctively drawn. My own fingers have more than once been endangered by the exceeding zeal manifested by the animal in its attempt to secure a ring to which it had taken a sudden liking. The monkey held out its paw as if it wanted to shake hands, seized my fingers with both its hands, and did its best to remove the object of its curiosity; fortunately, the ring fitted rather tightly, or it would probably have been lost or swallowed. As it was, a few scratches on my hands, and an outburst of disappointed anger on the part of the monkey, were the only results of the sudden attack.—*Ibid*.

VI. Papers on Practical Education, etc.

1. EDUCATE THE WHOLE MAN.

Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated: let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil—what is wise and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong; and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those who are around him.

2. THE SCHOOL LIBRARY A LITERARY DEPOSITORY.

The school library is the depository of literature, and by the study of it chiefly, must the taste of our people be refined, and the current of their thoughts be ennobled. In Italy, pictures and statues, architecture and music, have performed this task; in England, landscape gardening has infused universally a tinge of poetic sentiment. Here these agencies do not exist; but it is the privilege of all to see suspended in writing, the imperial creations of the poet, and the philosopher, and to gaze on them till their own souls thrill with transport, and vibrate in unison with these generous sentiments. It may be urged that periodical literature may replace that of the library, and that the village newspaper and the monthly magazine, are a fitting substitute for bound volumes. But this supposition is too weak to admit of refutation. An argument which fills a volume requires a volume:—the conclusion reached at the close, is arrived at as the result of a series of consecutive arguments which require such a book.

In like manner, a great work of art though consisting of many parts, is one whole; to take away a single part, destroys its symmetry; a single minute part no more resembles the whole, than a hand or a foot resembles a human being. The effect on the reader of the two classes of compositions, is essentially different; and I conclude, therefore, there is a radical deficiency in periodical literature, of that excellence which is attended in the master pieces of art. To instruct men, to indoctrinate them in the principles of science, to edify them, to impart a knowledge of the theory and persuade to the practice of virtue, to stir the imagination profoundly, and to achieve the highest triumph of art, men must read books, children must read books, and schools must furnish free libraries.—*Rev. John Barker.*

3. EMULATION AS AN ELEMENT IN EDUCATION.

Besides placing his pupil in a condition to perform the necessary process, the instructor ought to do what in him lies to determine the will to the performance. But how is this to be effected? Only by rendering the exercise more pleasurable than its omission. But every effort is at first difficult—consequently irksome. The ultimate benefit it promises is dim and remote, while the pupil is often of an age at which present pleasure is more persuasive than future good. The pain of the exertion must, therefore, be overcome by associating with it a still higher pleasure. This can only be effected by enlisting some passion in the cause of improvement. We must awaken emulation, and allow its gratification only through a course of vigorous exertion. Some rigorists, I am aware, would proscribe, on moral and religious grounds, the employment of the passions in education; but such a view is at once false and dangerous. The affections are the work of God; they are not radically evil; they are given us for useful purposes, and are, therefore, not superfluous. It is their abuse alone that is reprehensible. In truth, however, there is no alternative. In youth, passion is preponderant. There is then a redundant amount of energy which must be expended; and this, if it find not an outlet through one affection, is sure to find it through another. The aim of education is thus to employ for good those impulses which would otherwise be turned to evil. The passions are never neutral; they are either the best allies or the worst opponents of improvement. "Man's nature," says Bacon, "runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore, let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other." Without this stimulus of emulation, what can education accomplish? The love of abstract knowledge and the habit of application are still unformed; and if emulation intervene not, the course by which these are acquired is, from a strenuous and cheerful energy, reduced to an inanimate and dreary effort; and this, too, at an age when pleasure is all powerful, and impulse predominant over reason. The result is manifest.—*Sir Wm. Hamilton's Lectures.*

4. TEACHERS SHOULD VISIT EACH OTHER'S SCHOOLS.

If you see any improvement in recitations, discipline, or manners, it will not be violating the rules of justice to appropriate it for the benefit of your school, if you will have the manliness to give the proper persons credit for it. Every improvement in school teaching is common property, and the true educator, who is always the inventor of new systems, is anxious to have the best use made of his discoveries. Take a half day occasionally for visiting schools. If the school officers object, convince them that the improvements introduced will more than justify the outlay of time. A teacher who lacks in discipline or system, will be benefitted enough by an hour's time spent in a well ordered school to pay him for the loss of a week. He will work to much better advantage after seeing what can be done.—*Iowa Instructor.*

5. BOTH SEXES IN THE SCHOOLS.

A writer in the *Christian Register*, in speaking of the Chapman School, in Boston, makes the following remarks on the education of both sexes in the same institution:

"For several years this important question has been before the minds of the educational public, eliciting every variety of opinion, and gradually drawing all her thinkers on the side of its advocacy. In the Chapman Hall School in this city, the experiment of the union of the sexes has been tried with eminent success, and we rejoice to learn that the principals of that excellent institution are making arrangements to meet the increased applications of the opening year for the admission of girls into their schools.

"We are also happy to learn, that at the meeting of the American Institute of Education, held last year in the Granite State, the discussion on this question resulted in the decision of a very large majority in favor of union. We like these signs of the times, and anticipate the period when, in all our higher schools and academies, the male and female mind shall, side by side, be exerting their wholesome and legitimate influence upon each other."

6. EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The Rev. William Dean, D. D., in his "China Mission" gives the following interesting description of a Chinese school:

"The boys commence their studies at six or seven years of age. In China there is no royal road to learning, but every boy, whatever his rank, takes the same class-book, and submits to the same training. The school-room is a low shed, or a back room in some temple, or some attic in some shop, where each boy is supplied with a table and stool, and the teacher has a more elevated seat and a larger table. In the corner of the room is a tablet or picture of Confucius, before which each pupil prostrates himself on entering the room, and then makes his obeisance to his teacher. He then brings his book to the teacher, who repeats over a sentence or more to the pupil, and he goes to his place repeating the same at the top of his voice till he can repeat it from memory, when he returns to his teacher, and laying his book on the teacher's table turns his back upon both book and teacher and repeats his lesson. This is called backing his lesson. In this way he goes through the volume till he can back the whole book; then another, then another, till he can back a list of the classics. The boys in the school, to the number of ten to twenty, go through the same process, coming up in turn to back their lesson, and he that has a defective recitation receives a blow on the head from the master's ferule of bamboo, and returns to his seat to perfect his lesson. The school teachers are usually unsuccessful candidates for preferment and office, who, not having habits for business or a disposition to labor, turn pedagogues. They receive from each of the pupils a given sum proportioned to the means of the parents, and varying from three to ten or twelve dollars a year from each pupil. The schools are opened at early dawn, and the boys study till nine or ten o'clock, when they go to breakfast, and after an hour return and study till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and then retire for the day. In winter they sometimes have a lesson in the evening.

7. EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA, 1858.

We have before us the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada for the year 1858, and are pleased to see, from the figures it presents, that some progress is being made. Lower Canada has long labored under the reproach of occupying a lower position, with respect to the educational acquirements of the masses of its population, than almost any other civilized country in the world, but of late years a most praiseworthy spirit has been evinced to wipe away this reproach, and the results already attained are by no means unpromising. The number of schools and other educational institutions reported in 1858 was 2,985, an increase of 39 over 1857, and of 633 over 1853. The total number of pupils receiving instruction was 155,986 in 1858, an increase of 7,188 over 1857, of 13,845 over 1856, and of 47,702 over 1853. This very considerable increase in the number of pupils is a gratifying fact, but when the figures are compared with the educational statistics of the sister Province of Upper Canada, there is abundant reason for renewed effort to obtain still more satisfactory results. The number reported as receiving instruction in Upper Canada in 1857 was 285,314, or 88 per cent of the total number of children of school age (between five and sixteen). The number receiving instruction in Lower Canada in 1858 was 63 per cent of the population of school age, if the returns by the Inspectors of the number of children between 5 and 16 be correct, or only 49 per cent, if Mr. Chauveau's amended estimate of the number of children of school age be the true one. To be on a par with Upper Canada, with respect to the proportion of children actually receiving instruction, there ought to be at least 50,000 attending school in Lower Canada more than now do so. The tables, however, shewing the branches of study taught, are encouraging. The number of pupils reported as able to read well was 27,367 in 1853, and 52,099 in 1858, the number being nearly doubled in five years; the number of pupils learning to write 50,072 in 1853, had increased to 65,404 in 1858; the number learning simple arithmetic, 18,281 in 1853, and 55,847, or treble that number in 1858; compound arithmetic, 12,448 in 1853, and 28,196 in 1858; geography, 12,185 in 1853, and 37,847 in 1858. The number of students of history had increased from 6,738 in 1853, to 42,316 in 1858; of French grammar, from 15,353 to 43,307; of English grammar, from 7,066 to 15,348; of grammatical analysis, from 4,412 to 40,733. We have compared the figures of 1853 with those of 1853 to indicate the amount of progress made in a series of years; a comparison with those of 1857 shews that the progress is steady, and still continues.

There is an improvement also in the amount of contributions by Municipalities for primary education. The amount of Government grant in 1857 and 1858 was about the same, nearly \$116,000, and of course also the amount of assessment or voluntary contribution

raised to equal the amount of the grant. But the amount of assessment levied over and above this, increased from \$78,791 in 1857, to \$88,372 in 1858; the amount of monthly fees increased from \$208,202 to \$231,192; the assessment for the erection of school-houses, &c., from \$22,928 to \$24,646; and the total amount levied by assessment or voluntary contribution from \$424,209 to \$459,396.

The first division of educational institutions, classified as "Superior Schools," includes three Universities, (McGill College, Montreal; Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Université Laval, Quebec,) and Theological and Medical Schools. The total number of professors in these institutions is 71, and of students 438. In 1857 the number of professors was 70 and of students 436.

The second division, "Secondary Schools," comprises 12 "Classical Colleges," 15 "Commercial Colleges," 67 "Academies for Boys, or Mixed," and 78 "Academies for Girls." With reference to the 12 classical colleges, we select from the tables which accompany the report, the following statistics:—Number of volumes in the students' libraries, 18,628; in the professors' libraries, 57,791; number of students learning arithmetic, 2,070; algebra, 252; geometry, 254; conic sections, 77; astronomy, 304; chemistry, 107; natural history, 119; number of French students learning English, 1752; of English students learning French, 639; number of students learning Latin, 1,006; Greek, 568; Hebrew, 16; German, 24; History of England, 598; History of France, 385; History of Canada, 678; Theory of Agriculture, 74; Practice of Agriculture, 25; Horticulture, 223; Architecture, 80; Instrumental Music, 250; Vocal music, 999; total number of professors and teachers, 178; of students, 2,661. In the 15 Commercial Colleges there are 93 professors or teachers, and 2,064 pupils, of whom 1836 are under 16 years of age. In the 67 "Academies for Boys, or Mixed," there are 180 professors and teachers, and 6,377 pupils, of whom, 1,040 are above 16 years of age; 4,983 of the total number being boys and 1,394 girls. The number of pupils returned as learning arithmetic is 3,913; algebra, 617; geometry, 596; natural history, 284; Latin, 269; Greek, 73. In the 78 Academies for Girls, the number of teachers is given as 514, and of pupils, 14,122.

In the Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools, Montreal, and the Laval Normal School, Quebec, there are 25 professors, regents, &c., and 213 pupils, an increase of 21 over 1857.

The annual expenses of all these institutions for superior and secondary education, amount to \$522,029; value of buildings occupied, \$1,674,822; number of volumes in the students' libraries, 56,138; in the professors' libraries, 73,972; number of professors and teachers, 1,061; number of pupils, 25,875, of whom 10,195 are boys, and 15,680 girls.

The fourth division, "Special Schools," comprises two institutions for Deaf Mutes, one at Coteau St. Louis, with 3 teachers and 15 pupils, and one in Montreal with 5 teachers and 42 pupils.

The fifth division, "Primary Schools," comprises 4 model schools in connection with normal Schools, having 11 teachers and 659 pupils; 239 superior primary or model schools, having 258 teachers, and 12,937 pupils; and 2,557 elementary schools, having 2,658 teachers, and 117,344 pupils.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Educational Department during 1858:

Common Schools	\$113,089 66
Superior Education	69,508 17
Normal Schools.....	32,321 95
Journals of Public Instruction	3,427 94
Casual Expenses	3,718 38
Pensions to retired teachers	2,202 18
Library of the Department.....	1,101 64
Books for Prizes	1,056 69
School Inspectors	16,449 84
Poor Municipalities	3,960 00
Total.....	\$246,836 45

This is about \$20,000 less than the expenses of 1857.

The difficulties with which the school system of Lower Canada has still to contend are thus stated by the Chief Superintendent: 1. The conduct of many of the school commissioners, who have been chosen more on account of their willingness to undertake the duty than on account of their own fitness for it. 2. The too great number of schools and the insufficiency of the salaries given to school teachers. 3. The too great facility with which the Boards of Examiners grant diplomas to school-masters and especially school-mistresses not sufficiently qualified. 4. The insufficiency of charts, tablets, globes, books, &c., in many of the schools. 5. The absence of uniformity in school-books. 6. A too extensive programme of studies in many of the elementary schools. 7. The apathy of very many of the commissioners in not visiting the schools. 8. The want of assiduity on the part of the children at school, especially those

between 12 and 16 years of age. Mr. Chauveau does well to call public attention to these points, with a view to their being gradually remedied.—*Montreal Transcript*.

8. CARDINAL WISEMAN ON POPULAR INFIDELITY.

Cardinal Wiseman recently delivered the third of his discourses on "Popular Infidelity," in St. Mary's Church, Moorfields. The discourse, preached extemporaneously after the invariable practice of the Roman Catholic discipline, was listened to during the whole of its two hours' duration with all the attention due to the subject, and to the interesting, if not eloquent, delivery of the speaker. The Cardinal began by remarking on the unity of the object aimed at by the Old and New Testaments, and on the difference of manner in which this object was pursued. The peculiar people of whom the former principally treated had no commission to propagate, but only to preserve, the worship of the One God in the midst of superstition and idolatry. The fact of their solitude among nations had in it a degree of mystery, a something akin to the sacred flame which burned in retirement in the Temple, but which was never suffered to be extinguished. The New Testament, on the contrary, contained a general Gospel, which spread itself, like a conflagration, in splendour around, illustrating the words of Him, who said, "I am come to send fire on the earth, and what will I, if it be kindled already?" It courts the light of inspection, and being so intimately mixed up in the modern history of mankind, admits of easy proofs of its truth. Not so the Old Testament, and for this reason the Cardinal would, he said, confine his remarks to it, taking up general lines of reasoning the better to meet every-day objections. Books, abstract maxims—as, for instance, the writings of Confucius, or of the eastern or Hindoo authors, though containing much that is beautiful and poetical, possess no internal marks of inspiration; no touchstone by which their pretensions may be verified. The two Testaments, on the contrary, besides being replete with lofty precepts, wisdom, and beauty, are given in the shape of a continuous narrative, to which the test of comparison with other accounts may be applied. The Old Testament begins with, and continues the general tradition or universal history, till the time of the confusion of tongues, when it commences to be the record of one family almost exclusively: that family, to whom was committed the charge of preserving the knowledge of the one true God upon the earth, with the custody of his written Word, so much derided in these latter times. This account contains the prediction of a future Saviour, foretells events which have been since realised.

One great argument of modern infidelity is, that the Scripture books were not written at the periods assigned to them, but were the composition of the Jewish priests after the captivity in Egypt, whence the materials are said to have been brought. Now, besides the natural style and simplicity of the writings, it is to be noticed that they mention scarcely anything of any other than the Jewish nation, and speak nothing respecting Egypt especially, save where the Jewish people are immediately concerned, thus precluding the idea that they were founded on Egyptian legends. They describe the time of Abraham by a series of events, which indicate that the nations of the world were then but beginning to settle down, that large tracts of territory were still unappropriated, and they mention the foundation of the kingdom of Egypt to have taken place as at this time. In opposition to this, it is contended that there existed long before this epoch, a world of conquest, of literature, arts, and learning; but what history, whether written or engraved, supports such an assertion. Is it likely, that if such nations had existed they would have passed away without leaving monuments or other traces of their being behind? The silence of the past condemns the theory.

If we study the remotest annals of the most ancient nations—of the Chinese, Hindoos, Egyptians, Assyrians, and those of Central Asia, we shall find them all date their original settlement at about the time indicated in the Mosaic account of the peopling of the earth; while of other countries in the normal state—as Lapland, Britain, internal Africa, we know absolutely nothing; but this we know, that no instance has been or can be adduced, of any nation, however barbarous, having entered into any of the arts, or what may be called "courtesies" of life, which may not be traced to an eastern origin—their very languages derived from the same Asiatic root. The recently discovered remains of cities in South America exhibit on examination, traces of Asiatics, who, separating probably from the parent family, carried with them the arts and manners of the east. Astronomy and history have both been attempted to be made the means of confuting the Scriptures. A work published towards the end of the last century endeavoured to show that the Hindoos were well acquainted with the science of astronomy 3000 years before Christ; and arguing from this circumstance, that they were a learned nation, the more modern date given as that of their civilization was declared to be wrong. Laplace, Montecuculi, and others, strenuously opposed the statement put forth, and Mr. Welford has since proved

most clearly, that the father of Hindoo mathematics lived not before 107 years after Christ. The discovery of the two zodiacs in the Egyptian temple, by the French, on the occasion of their invasion, caused within the Cardinal's younger experience no small excitement; they were supposed to date respectively from 3000 and 4000 B. C., and, therefore, to bear on the important subject of the antiquity of astronomical knowledge. They have since been found, from Greek inscriptions in the temple, to belong, one to the time of Antoninus Pius, the other to Nero. Monuments take us back no farther than 2000 years B. C.

The Hindoo genealogy and Chinese history of Confucius deal in such extravagant figures as to be palpably absurd and unworthy of credit, as regards their antiquity. Objections are frequently based on the apparent discrepancy in dates of the same events as given in the Bible and in profane history. These objections are somewhat difficult to meet, from the scantiness of reliable information; but even where this fails, there is no reason whatever for saying that the one account is less true than the other, while the general correctness of the Bible dates renders the supposition that in these cases they are not wrong, quite rational. The date of the death of Antiochus, as given in the book of Maccabees, was long a vexed question, till lately the keeper of the Viennese collection of coins and medals which bore out the Scripture date entirely, fixing the death of the king in the 149th year of the era of the Seleucidae. The objection to the constant recurrence, in the Mosaic account, of kings each bearing the name of Pharaoh, since discovered to have been merely a title of honour, and the discovery of the ancient Coptic language, by means of the Rosetta stone, were then reviewed, and the charges of improbability brought against the history of Joseph investigated. The fact of the introduction of a stranger into the court and government of the notoriously jealous Egyptians has been explained by a tablet deciphered by Professor Rossellini, of Pisa, and from which he has been able, by connecting certain points in it with certain other known contemporary events, to construct an Egyptian chronology. From this it appears that the Egyptian sovereigns of the time of Joseph were not of the native race, but were shepherd kings, who, like those of Tartary, expelled the native princes, and held forcible possession of their thrones. This will fully account for the introduction of Joseph among the Egyptians, and for the statement given in the last verse of Genesis xlvii., where Jacob and his family are told to declare themselves to be shepherds when asked by Pharaoh the nature of their occupation. The Pharaoh that knew not Joseph was a native prince who had driven out the shepherd kings, and who, as might have been expected, treated their favourites, whose profession was also "an abomination to the Egyptians," with all the rigour which we are told befel them.

The silence of the Mosaic history respecting an expedition, which it appears, from monuments and tablets, that Sesostris made into Palestine, extending his ravages to the borders of Greece, is fully accounted for by the recently ascertained fact, that this expedition took place during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. The statements in the 29th chapter of the book Ezekiel, to the effect that Egypt should be Nebuchadnezzar's reward for his service against Tyre, are wonderfully supported by the monuments, which describe the governor of Egypt by a word which means viceroy, and not king; the deciphering of the Nineveh marbles, by Rawlinson, the quibbles as to the origin of words by people for the most part little learned in the language. The present distinctness of Jewish people, as confirmatory of the whole of their ancient peculiarity, were all dwelt on, and the question confidently put, whether any other history than the biblical one can bring such proofs of its veracity as it can, to answer the cavillings and often absurd objections of infidels.—*English Journal of Education.*

VII. Miscellaneous.

1. AUTUMN.

Ruddy as gold is the chestnut tree
When autumn passes by;
No bleak wind crisps the silent sea,
Which is blue as a maiden's eye.

The yellow sun through the forest leaves
Drops a thread of dancing light;
Young children sing 'mid the barley-sheaves,
And shout at the swallow's flight.

Yet earth is lonely. The woodland serene,
And the softly murmuring foam,
Seem ever to the listening ear
Sweet songs of an unknown home.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

2. THE RETURN OF THE SIR JOHN FRANKLIN EXPLORING PARTY.

[A prize poem recited at the late Convocation of University College, Toronto. The poem illustrates the touching coincidence of the tolling of a church-bell in London, at the burial of a little child, just as Captain McClintock's steam-yacht passed up the river Thames, on her return from the Arctic regions.—*See page 168.*]

The golden clouds of even, river-mirrored, calmly lie
On an old church tower that by Father Thames stands up against
the sky,
As a strange long weather-beaten ship on the ancient stream glides by.

Toll for the fair and sweet; a knell from the old church tower
Makes melancholy the young night's breeze, as the clouds grow grey
and lower.
Where they bring a mother's coffin'd child to its grave from its
mother's bower.

There's a murmur on the waters, a sunset in the sky,
And the gathering clouds of even, deeply mirror'd, slumbering lie,
And the ship, as the knell is knolled, glides on in majestic silence by.

And the knell knells on, and the ship glides on to her haven in the
stream,
—Ah! woe is me for the mother's heart's in that knell of love's
fond dream;
But the freight of that ship is a weight of gloom which shall quench
other hopes' last gleam.

Ring out, lone sorrowing knell for the brave that are no more,
For they who braved the icy deep 'mid the Arctic tempest's roar,
And sleep death's tranquil dreamless sleep far on yon ice-bound
shore.

They for whom Mother England has watched and wept in vain,
They on whose unknown northern track again and yet again
Missioned have gone the searching ships to question that northern
main.

Within the guarded ramparts of the polar north they sped,
A dauntless band of truth's pioneers with Franklin at their head,
But never shall England's sons return till the sea shall give up her
dead.

Sound on, as the ship glides calmly by, and knell for a broken heart,
Weep mother for thy buried child, and mother England too, thy part
Shall make long-wept and bitter tears in a gush of anguish start.

For the sea gives not up her dead, and the northern ice holds on,
And the gallant and fondly loved lie there each a bleaching skeleton,
And that ship sweeps by with its strange-won freight of reply to a
widow's moan.

What recks it,—fondly loved,—the mother's love for her babe,—
The widowed love of that noble wife, strong only not to save,
And a people's love, and pride, and grief, for sons buried 'neath ice
and wave.

What recks it,—defying death, on yon icy ramparts won,
They died, in daring a noble strife, as the brave before them have
done,
And the struggle and the grief are all past, and the glory and worth
live on.

England build up thy memorial pile for thy brave ones gone to rest,
Where Arctic tempests in snowy shroud are folding each gallant crest;
•They sleep as sweetly as that fair child just laid from its mother's
breast.

Grave deep on their loving country's heart, each name that with
Franklin shared.
The struggle to wrest Truth's golden key of science from Arctic ward,
But say—who have done what Britons have done—who dared what
they have dared!—*Anonymous.*

3. THE CHARITIES THAT SWEETEN LIFE.

Pleasant words! Pleasant words! Do you know kind reader, how
potent a spell lies in a pleasant word? Have you not often thought
of its power to soothe—to charm—to delight, when all things else fail?
As you have passed on through the journey of life, have you not
seen it smoothing many a ruffled brow, and calming many an aching

bosom? Have you not noticed it in the house and by the way—in the fireside and in the place of business? And have you not felt that pleasant words are among the “charities that sweeten life?” Ah! yes, and their influence has come over your own soul. Not long since, when you went bending to the earth, oppressed, and weary with life’s manifold sorrows—when dark clouds hovered over you, and blackness of darkness covered you—when you are ready to yield in despondency the pursuit of happiness, and give yourself up to unmitigated gloom—when no object of life seems desirable, and even the friendships of earth were worthless in your eyes—when you would fain have passed the companion of your childhood unnoticed, as you met him in the way—oh! you can tell how, in such an hour, the sound of a cheerful voice, one pleasant word, has dispelled the gloom, and given you to the world again—a man—a hopeful, trusting man. You can tell us how like an angel-whisper was the kind inquiry of that companion, and how the tone of cheerful sympathy sent the dark clouds rolling from our sky, and, revealing the bright light of day, showed you that earth is not all a wilderness, nor man a being utterly deserted to wretchedness.

Or, when you have come from the counting-room or the office, careworn and weary—when your brow has been furrowed and your thoughts perplexed—when troubles of the present and anxieties for the future have crowded every peaceful feeling from your heart, and when you almost dreaded to return to your own fireside, lest the sight of dear ones there should increase your distress—tell us what has been the influence of pleasant words at such time? Tell us how that, ere you open your door, the sound of glad voices reached your ear, and as you entered, how the troubles of your soul were laid to rest, and cares for the present and for the future fled before the pleasant words of your smiling children and the gentle greeting of your wife.

Or, when the ire of your spirit has been roused, and indignant feelings have reigned supreme in your breast—when the angry threat was just rising to your lips, or the malignant wish about to burst from your heart—what mighty spell caused the storm so suddenly to subside, and spoke the turbulent waves so quietly to rest? Was it the whisper of a pleasant word that restored calmness to your tempest-tossed soul? Did the soft answer turn away your wrath?

Reader, we might write a volume on this delightful influence. Go where we will, abide where we may, we feel its power. In every place we find some, who have but to speak, and gloom, unbidden, unwelcome guest, departs in haste, and the raging waves of passion are hushed, as by His voice, who once said, “Peace, be still.”

But they are few. Among the multitudes of earth how small the number who habitually, and from principle, speak pleasantly. You have met them. Now and then they have crossed your path, and I doubt not your whole soul has blessed them, as it ought, for the words which were balm to your wounded spirit. And did you not wish all were like them? Did you not feel the earth would be a paradise indeed, if all the tones of that matchless instrument, the human voice, were in harmony with the kind thoughts of a thoroughly kind heart?

But, friend, while you thus wished, did you resolve to add one to their number? Did you determine to imitate their example? Would I could persuade you that it is your duty so to do—that henceforth you should make it a study. You think it a small matter, requiring little effort. But I assure you it might cost you many a struggle ere you should learn to speak in pleasantness to all whom you might chance to meet, even in one short day; and if you accomplish it, perhaps it would be a better day’s work than ever yet you did, and you might lay your head on the pillow of rest at night with feelings akin to those of spirits around the throne.

Oh! learn this art yourselves, all ye who have felt its kindly influence from others. Speak pleasant words to all around you, and your path shall ever be lighted by the smiles of those who welcome your coming and mourn your parting footsteps.

Mother, speak pleasantly to the little ones who cluster around you, speak ever pleasantly, and be assured that answering tones, of joy, and dispositions formed to constant kindness, shall be your reward.

Sister, brother, friend—would you render life all one sunny day? Would you gather around you those who will cheer you in the darkest hour? Let the law of kindness rule your tongue, and your words be pleasant as the “dew of Hermon, as the dew that descended on the mountains of Zion.”

Christian, follower of Him who is passed into the heavens—heir of immortal glory—would you honor the Lord who bought you—would you show yourselves worthy the crown that awaits you, and the society in which you expect soon to mingle? Strive to catch the tones which gladden that celestial city to which you haste. No discord mars those tones. No discontent nor fretfulness mingles with the sounds which by faith we hear. Would you prove that, beyond a doubt, you belong to that company—that you will not be a stranger there, when you have laid aside the vestments of mortality! Then

imitate them in this thing. Go—from this hour speak to those whom you meet, as you would had you already taken your place among the happy ones on high, and, believe me, your Christian character shall rapidly improve; and you may hope to win many a soul to love and seek the religion which can so transform the spirit, and so rule the lips, that, amid all the vexations of this vexing world, no sound shall proceed from them but such as angels might delight in, and even He, whose name is Love, shall always approve!—*British Mothers’ Journal.*

4. LORD NELSON’S KIND HEART.

Lord Nelson, when forced to see men whipped on board of the ship, ascended to the deck precipitately, read rapidly, and in an unagitated voice, the rules of the service, and then cried:—“Boat-swain do your duty.” “Admiral, pardon.” Lord Nelson would then look at his officers; all keeping silence, he would say: “What! not one of you, gentlemen, not one has pity upon that man or my sufferings? Untie the man; my brave fellow on the day of battle remember me.” It was very rarely that the sailor thus rescued by his admiral did not distinguish himself at a later period. One day a man was going to be whipped. He was a marine. A beautiful young girl sprang through the crowd of soldiers; she fell on her knees before Nelson, and seized his hand. “Pardon, your honor,” said she, “pardon, he will never be guilty again!” “Your face,” said the admiral, “answers for his future good conduct. Untie the man; he who has such a beautiful creature as this for a friend, cannot be a bad man.” This marine afterwards became a lieutenant.

5. THE NOBLE EARL AND THE HONEST FARMER.

A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship’s hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. “Well my friend,” said his lordship, “I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you.” The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship’s consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, “I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such wood.” His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. “Well, my friend, did not I allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?” “Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land the crop is the most promising, and I have, therefore, brought the £50 back again.” “Ah!” exclaimed the venerable Earl, “this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man.” He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room and returning presented the farmer with a cheque for £100, saying, “Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it.” We know not which to admire the more, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by the illustrious man; for, while doing, a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—*British Workman for September.*

6. TRUTHFULNESS AND ITS REWARD.

Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and arranging their little stands sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vegetables of the boy’s own raising, and the other with clams and fish. The market hours passed along, and each little merchant saw with pleasure his stores steadily decreasing, and an equivalent, in silver bits, shining in his little money cup. The last melon lay on little Harry’s stand, when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it said—

“What a fine large melon; I think I must have this for my dinner. What do you ask for it my boy?”

“The melon is the last I have, sir; and though it looks very fair, there is an unsound spot on the other side,” said the boy, turning it over.

“So there is,” said the man; “I think I will not take it.” “But,” he added, looking into the boy’s open countenance, “it is not business-like to point out the defects of your fruits to your customers?”

"It is better than being dishonest, sir," said the boy modestly. "You are right my little fellow; always remember that principle, and you will find favor with God and man also. You have nothing else I wish for this morning, but I shall remember your little stand in future. Are those clams fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben Wilson's stand.

"Yes sir; fresh this morning. I caught them myself," and a purchase being made the gentleman went his way.

"Harry, what a fool you was to show the gentleman that spot on the melon. Now you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams I caught yesterday? Sold them for the same price I did the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away."

"Ben I would not tell a lie, or act one either for what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one."

And so it proved, for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruits and vegetables of Harry, but never invested another penny at the stand of his neighbor. Thus the season passed; the gentleman finding that he could always get a good article of Harry, continually patronized him, and sometimes talked with him a few minutes about his future hopes and prospects. To become a merchant was his great ambition, and when winter came on, the gentleman wanting a trusty boy for his store, decided on giving the place to Harry. Steadily but surely he advanced in the confidence of his employer, until, having passed through various graduations of clerkship, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—On Monday the 24th ult., the Annual Convocation of University College was held in the new hall of the Toronto University buildings. The Rev. Dr. McCaul presided. The hall was well filled, and the proceedings excited a good deal of interest. They consisted in the admission of matriculants, and the conferring of prizes upon the successful students of the College for the past year. From the explanatory remarks of the President; it appears that of the nine scholarships awarded, three were obtained by the pupils of Upper Canada College, one by a pupil of Toronto Grammar School, one by a pupil of Galt Grammar School, one by a pupil of London Grammar School, one by a pupil of Hamilton Central School, one by a pupil of Bondhead Grammar School, and one by a candidate self-taught. Of the first-class honors distributed at matriculation, eight were obtained by pupils of Upper Canada College, seven by Galt Grammar School, three by a pupil of Barrie Grammar School, two by London Grammar School, and two self-taught. The remarks of the several Professors, in distributing the prizes, were well received. At the conclusion, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, delivered an able and interesting speech on the claims of the College to public countenance and support.

— UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1859-60.—We have received from the Rev. President McCaul, a copy of this neatly printed Calendar, containing the course of study in the College; prize and honor lists from 1855; lists of graduates of King's College and the University of Toronto, in the several faculties, to the end of 1859; list of undergraduates and students, &c. The number of undergraduates at present attending the College is 63; of students (*i. e.*, those "who attend during an academic year or term, two or more courses of lectures"), 32; of occasional students (*i. e.*, those "who attend but one course of lectures"), 71; total, 166. The Calendar also contains information in regard to the Magnetical Observatory, the Library, Museum, and Apparatus, from which latter we learn that in the Library there at present 13,000 volumes; in the Museum, 70 specimens of mammalia, 1,000 species of birds, 70 species of reptiles, 150 fishes, with some skeletons; 6000 geological specimens; with various instruments, casts, and models; 180 Philosophical instruments; 1,500 chemical products and 400 minerals used in the Arts, &c. &c. Other useful information is given in the Calendar, which extends to 100 pages.

— THE GRAND JURY AND EDUCATION.—During the recent Assizes at Toronto, the Grand Jury delivered to Chief Justice Draper, the presiding Judge, a presentment from which we make the following extracts: "Referring to the subject of education, and to the fact that notwithstanding common schools are so numerous, and so amply provided for, the instruction of the masses, our streets are nevertheless filled with children who do

not take advantage of them, and who wander about as common vagabonds and pests to society, the jury are, in common with the intelligent portion of the community, made painfully aware of the fact that our school system has not produced all the good effects which were expected to flow from it, when the Legislature made such ample provision by compulsory taxation for the general diffusion of secular knowledge; and they believe that the only way to make education effective in elevating the masses, is by making attendance at school of children within certain ages, and for a certain number of days in the year, compulsory. Whether, besides compulsory attendance and the teachings and principles of mere secular knowledge, as now taught at our Free Schools, the youth of the country might not receive such moral training, so that their duty towards God, and their duty towards their neighbours, might be forcibly impressed upon their minds, without interference with the religious prejudices of our mixed population, the Jury are not prepared to express an opinion. Should the evils arising from the want of such instructions be brought home to the minds of the people and the Legislature, as it has been to that of the Jury, they believe means might be devised to, in some measure, lessen the evils complained of. The Jury hail with satisfaction, the establishment of the reformatory institutions alluded to by your Lordship."

— UNITED PRESBYTERIAN DIVINITY HALL.—At the recent opening of this Hall, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Divinity, delivered the opening address. The Moderator, Rev. William Ormiston, M. A., of Hamilton, occupied the chair.

— MOLSON'S COLLEGE.—Mr. Molson, of Montreal, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, has expended more than \$250,000 in building a chapel and a college, and has also endowed six professorships with \$25,000 each, making \$400,000. Mr. Molson is now on a visit to this country, seeking a charter for the college.—*British Ensign*.

Mr. Molson, alluded to in the above paragraph is a son of the late John Molson, a well known brewer, banker, and steamboat owner. Mr. Molson, Sr., built the first boat that navigated the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, and for many years had the entire business to himself. During the war of 1812, and for some years after its close the profits to Mr. Molson were very large. Boats at all times crowded, at \$14 for passengers down, and \$16 up. Then frequently the civilians had but little chance of a comfortable passage, if the military required the boat. The boats were run at that time cheaply, fuel was very low, and servants' wages were comparatively low.—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— DR. NICHOL, Professor in the Glasgow University, died on the 19th September. He was the author of several works on astronomy, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Solar System," "The Planetary System," "The Planet Neptune," &c.

— LORD BROUGHAM has just been elected the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, over his competitor, the Duke of Buccleugh. The office of Chancellor has been substituted for that of Lord Rector.

UNITED STATES.

— HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—We acknowledge, with thanks, from J. M. Sibley, Esq., A.M., librarian, the Catalogue of this University for 1859-60. It contains a list of the officers and undergraduates, the course of study, and information in regard to scholarships (of which there are sixteen, varying in their amount from \$100 to \$300); prizes, of which 35 were given last year, &c. &c. The attendance at the University is as follows: Divinity, law, scientific, and medical students, &c., 408; undergraduates, 431; total, 839. The catalogue extends to 100 pages.

— NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a recent meeting of the Board, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to obviate the injurious results of prolonged confinement in the schools upon children of tender years, it be recommended to the Trustees of schools to diminish the time occupied in actual instruction, in the Primary Schools and Departments in their several wards, by devoting more of the time of school sections to intermissions for safe and innocent recreation in the playgrounds of the schools.

The committee on the annual estimate and appointment reported the estimate of the probable amount to be raised for the year 1859, for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of common school instruc-

tion, in the form of a report to the Board of Supervisors. The following are the items:—

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Ward Schools	\$650,000
Incidental expenses	75,000
For pianos	10,000
Support of the Academy	45,000
Repairs of the Academy	2,000
Normal Schools support	20,000
Apportionment to the corporate schools	30,000
Repairs in shop	10,000
Support of evening schools	70,000
Books, stationery and other supplies	95,000
Rent of school premises	15,000
Salaries of officials connected with the Board	26,000
Incidental expenses of the Board, including printing	10,000
For building and repairing school houses	230,000
Deficiency of 1858	26,052
Total	\$1,314,052

This is an increase upon the estimate for last year of about \$70,000, which is accounted for mainly by the increase in the number of schools, and a consequent increase in the amount required for teacher's salaries.

IX. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— "LIFE BOAT."—We have received a specimen number of the *Life Boat*, a Montreal Temperance Journal, which is after the first of January, 1860, to be published weekly in a Quarto form, at fifty cents a year.

— CARL RITTER, the great geographer, died at Berlin, on the 28th of September, aged eighty. He was acknowledged to be the first man of his time in the study to which he devoted his life. He was an intimate friend of the late Baron Humboldt.

— INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—The list of candidates selected after examination, for the Civil Service of India is published. The highest on the list is from Trinity College, Dublin, and out of the two of the first five names three are from Dublin, and one from Queen's College, Belfast.

— FOREIGN OFFICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* relates a story on this subject, in which the diplomatist, Sir Hamilton Seymour bears a part. It appears that Sir Hamilton's son was lately rejected at one of the preliminary examinations for *attachèships*, Sir Hamilton Seymour was much annoyed. He came up to town and was permitted to inspect the examination papers, at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners. In one of them was the question, "What are the Dutch possessions in the East Indies?" His son answered, "There are no Dutch possessions in the East Indies?" The examiner had treated the answer as a blunder of ignorance. Sir Hamilton insisted on it that his son's answer was quite right; that the Dutch settlements in the East Indies—still given in all the maps and gazetteers—had been ceded to the country two years ago, in consideration of a certain yearly payment. This was found to be the case, though probably young Seymour knew nothing about it. Sir Hamilton procured a re-examination for his son, on the strength of his own detection of the examiner's blunder, and the youngster came out of his second trial with flying colors.

X. Departmental Notices.

POSTAGE REGULATION IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns which are required by law to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, and which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, *must be pre-paid*, at the rate of one cent per oz. and be open at each end, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

BLANK HALF-YEARLY RETURNS AND REPORTS.

The blank forms for Half-yearly Returns and Annual Reports are now in the hands of the printer, and will be sent out as soon as they are ready.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

According to the new Postage Law, the postage on all books, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post *must be pre-paid by the sender*, at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage, at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

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

The Chief Superintendent of Education is prepared to apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law. Prison Libraries, and Teachers' County Association Libraries, may, under these regulations, be established by County Councils, as branch libraries.

SCHOOLS MAPS AND APPARATUS.

The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations on behalf of 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. In all cases it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Municipality or Trustees, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of articles to be sent can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

PRIZES IN SCHOOLS.

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

SCHOOL REGISTERS.

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

PENSIONS.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent without delay, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription of \$1, commencing with 1854. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "*that no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum.*"

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for three cents per word, which may be remitted in postage stamps, or otherwise.

TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum; back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 12½ cents each.

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