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THE INSTRUCTOR,

FOR

NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK,
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER MUIRO,

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The year 1860 will be held in Remembrance.

The moulding and remodeling hand of time, guided as it is, in its revolutions, by the finger of Him who rules the destinies of our race, has at every revolution of the wheel of Providence, worked changes.

We might turn to periods in the history of our race, when the time that elapsed between each notable event was considerable—a number of years and even centuries; but at the present time, events are following each other in such close succession, that it is impossible to take up any single event without reference to the whole. There are wheels working within wheels, the operation of which cannot be well understood except in the more general relation of all the parts.—The hand-writing upon the wall of the old despotic dynasties of the world, is being read by the masses of the people; the interpretation of which is, *Liberty, Liberty.*

The revolution of events in 1860, has taught the monarchs of the world, that they have lessons to learn, as well as individuals and communities. The interpretation of the hand-writing is, that monarchs have no right to insult, tyrannise, and oppress their fellow men; they must learn, that liberty of conscience and a free bible, the sure precursors of constitutional government, is the inalienable right of the human family.

‘Coming events,’ it is said, ‘cast their shadows before.’ The shadow of 1860, was visible three hundred years ago; the reformation in manners, religion, and literature, which then took place, was

the foreshadowing of those mighty changes which have received a more full development during the expiring year, and which will yet receive a more full and complete development in ensuing years.

Both the rise and fall of ancient Greece and Rome, were each the work of centuries; but in those times, the fall of an empire, seems but comparatively the work of a day. Indeed, we talk and write about the fall of Empires and the exile of Monarchs, as matters of course—as matters of necessity. The mass of the people act as if their respective governments must be regulated according to their well or ill-understood wishes. *Vox populi, vox Dei*; the voice of the people is the voice of God, is the watchword. However, it is only the nation that takes the Divine testimony—the Bible, for its guide, that is able to withstand the ‘crash of empires.’—We have certainly seen enough to teach us that the God of Providence, will continue to shake and sift the despotisms of earth, and make way for the righteous nation that keepeth the truth, to enter in.

Italy, over whose surface thick moral and intellectual darkness has brooded for centuries, has called from among her sons, a Garibaldi; Hungary, a Kossuth; France, a third Napoleon, to change laws and customs—to give liberty to the captives, and set the prisoners free. These active instruments seem to hold tens of millions of the human family at will—leading them to the deadly conflict when required.

The Pope through the means of the Catholic powers, has been shorn of civil power.

In Sardinia, the standard of civil and religious liberty has been raised; the King of Naples has fled, and his people joined Sardinia. Hungary, and Poland are in commotion. Venetia and even Vienna, and the central territories of Austria, are crying for liberty; and if not granted before the close of the coming year, Francis of Hapsburg may have to follow the example of his young ally, the despot of Naples.

That great empire, China, with its four hundred millions of people, and of whom it is said, gods are more plenty than men, is being revolutionized by its own people. Add to this, the combined forces of England and France, are teaching this nation of heathens to respect treaties.

Thus, it will be seen, that the breath of liberty is being breathed throughout the world; knowledge and its happy influences, is about to ascend the world's stage, and become the guide of man throughout all the ramifications of society. Truly, 1860 will long be held in remembrance; it is an eventful year; its alphabet stands forth in legible characters, and will be found written upon the sands of future years.

The inhabitants of Syria are also receiving chastisement for their blood-thirsty deeds.

Through the recent elections in the United States, four millions of slaves are beginning to think that the time is at hand when they will be set free; the time when those horrid deeds of bloodshed, which have disgraced the American nation, will be ended.

The Japanese Embassy to America will no doubt be fraught with good results to the former in a moral and intellectual point of view, and to the latter in a commercial aspect. The Japanese Empire has heretofore, been almost hermetically sealed; so much so, that little or no intercourse has been kept between its people and those of other countries.

And last but not least in the catalogue of national events of 1860, stands the visit of the Prince of Wales to the American continent. Never before did the Anglo-Saxon mind of Europe coalesce more closely than on this occasion. In this visit we see even more than the representation of Royalty; we see the symbol—prospectively at least—of a great nation, over whom our youthful Prince, may one day sway the sceptre. Consequently, though only a youth, the hundreds of thousands of America, both British and United States of America, who went out to see, saw 'more than a youth clothed in soft raiment;'—they saw one who may carry with him to the throne of the greatest nation under the sun, those reminiscencies of friendship, formed through this visit, that may bind these two Anglo-saxon nations more closely than ever to each other.

And his visit to British America will no doubt be the harbinger of good. These Colonies will now be known, and receive a place upon the map of European mind. The inhabitants of the Mother Country will learn through the representations made by the British press, something of the value of this immense section of her Colonial Empire; and that here is a country capable of sustaining the entire population of the British Islands. Here is the foundation of a great empire, with natural resources more vast and varied than those of England, Scotland and Ireland—here the surplus population of the mother country may erect to themselves, homes surrounded with all the comforts of life—even to luxuries, and here capitalists may find numerous sources for the safe investment of their dormant capital.

The great Eastern, that wonderful structure of modern art, has also visited our shores.

Considerable progress has been made in the preliminaries connected with the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. It is confidently anticipated that the time is not far hence when this gigantic work will be executed; when three important Colonies will be united, if not by a legislative or federal union, by an iron band, at least.

In the Lower Provinces, the march of improvement has been slow,

but steady. Nova Scotia has got eighty-five miles of railway in operation; and New Brunswick, including the St. Andrews' line, one hundred and forty miles. Though the construction of these lines has sunk these Provinces deeply in debt, we fear beyond redemption, still we are not without hope that they will be of much service to the country, by way of leading to a development of our resources.

In Prince Edward Island, the tenantry system, which has been a serious drawback to its progress, is about being changed, so as to afford the inhabitants of this fine Island, enhanced facilities for future improvement.

Education and Agriculture, those substantial handmaids of progress, have made their usual advances, and commerce is slowly reviving. A spirit of enquiry is abroad; the mass think and read for themselves, to a great extent. However, on these points there is much room for improvement.

On the whole, we have much reason to be thankful; the soil has yielded more largely than formerly; and we are permitted to enjoy its products in peace and harmony; each denomination of Christians, enjoy the inalienable right of worshipping their Maker as they please, while millions of the human family are living in poverty and wretchedness, and made to worship under pains and penalties, as others dictate.

The Great Arctic Expeditions in Search of a North-West Passage to Asia.

The recent visit of the noble-minded Lady Franklin to this continent—(with the physical geography of whose northern regions her heroic husband's name is so memorably associated)—has given such additional interest to the history of the search in the Arctic Seas, and the unparalleled sufferings of its navigators that we are induced to devote a few pages of this number of the *Journal* to a brief sketch of them. Taken together, the forty years' search after the North-West passage, and its now ascertained discovery, forms, a grand and solemn episode in the naval history and enterprise of the British nation, aided, as they generously were in this instance, by the American people.

To Sir John Franklin's exploration of the Arctic Seas of North America, is attached a deep, as well as melancholy, interest. In 1818-21, when a young man, he had explored these regions, enduring incredible hardships, and afterwards published a simple but thrilling narrative of his adventures and discoveries. Twenty-six years afterwards, he succeeded in solving the long-essayed problem of a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *via* the Northern Coasts of America, as the skeleton of one of his party was found within the line of coast which had been explored from the Pacific by Simpson. He died within sight of the goal he had been so long seeking; but he left no record of his achievement, and none of his brave-companions survived to announce

the triumphant results of his enterpriso and sufferings. It remained for the scarcely less bold and honoured McClure to resolve and announce, in 1851, the problem which Franklin had solved in 1847,—that there is a North-West passage for ships from Europe to the Pacific, though practically useless. For seven years the fate of Franklin and his companions was enveloped in profound mystery; and the successive voyages of inquiry, undertaken on both sides of the Atlantic, left it in as deep darkness as ever, until Dr. Rae, in 1854, discovered, among the Esquimaux, relics sufficient to extinguish the last hope that any of the party was yet in the land of the living. The British Government had done all further search, and struck the name of Franklin from the Admiralty roll of living officers.

But it was not so with Lady Franklin. A true woman's heart has impulses and resources beyond those of a Government. She resolved to exhaust all her own resources to learn the when, the where, and the how of the fate of one whose name her own has become inseparably linked, and of whose fame she has created a memorial only excelling in self devotion and interprise that which appertains to Lady Franklin herself. In 1859, her untiring labours of twelve years' search for the fate of her heroic husband were crowned with complete, though melancholy, success. Captain McClintock, after a two years' voyage in Lady Franklin's little steam yacht *Fox* (of 177 tons), ascertained all that is likely to be known in this world of the ships and crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

The following are the names of the commanders, and the dates of the expeditions, which have been sent to the Arctic Seas :

Sir John Ross and Capt. Parry,	1818	Sir J. Franklin (by land),	1825-27
Capt. Buchan and Sir J. Franklin,	1818	" John Ross,	1829-38
Sir J. Franklin (by land),	1819-21	Capt. Back (by land),	1833-35
" E. Parry,	1819-21	Capt. Back (by sea),	1836-37
" E. Parry and Capt. Lyon,	1821-23	Messrs. Dease and Simpson,	1836-39
" E. Parry and Capt. Hoppner,	1824	Dr. J. Rae,	1845-46
" E. Parry,	1824-25	Sir John Franklin. (Himself and crew have never returned.)	1845-46
Capt. Buchan,	1826-27		

The Franklin searching expeditions—The following were sent out :

Commander Moore,	1848-52	Sir E. Belcher,	1852-54
Sir G. Richardson,	1848-49	Capt. Kellet,	1852-54
" James Ross,	1848-49	Lieut. Pullen,	1852-54
Lieut. Pullen,	1849-51	Capt. Inglefield,	1853-54
Mr. Hooper,	1849-50	Dr. Kane (American),	1853-55
Mr. James Saunders,	1849-50	Messrs. Anderson and Stewart	1855
Capt. Collinson and McClure,	1850-55	(by land),	
Capt. Austin,	1850-51	Sir I. McClintock, in Lady Franklin's own steam-yacht <i>Fox</i> , found a record of Franklin's death, and discovered traces of the lost expedition at King William's Land,	1857-59
Sir John Ross,	1850-51		
Capt. Penny,	1850-51		
Commander Forsyth,	1850		
Capt. De Haven (American),	1850-51		
Capt. Kennedy and Bellot,	1851-52		
Dr. J. Rae (by land),	1851-54		
Mr. Maguire,	1852-54		

The North-West Passage was made by Sir Robert McClure, from Baffin's Bay, through Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, Melville Sound, round Baring's Island, Banks' Land, to Bhering's Straits and the Pacific Ocean, in 1851.—*Upper Canada Journal of Education.*

EDUCATIONAL:—THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor read the following ADDRESS:

'BARON RENFREW—*Hon. Sir*: It is my privilege, in behalf of the Council and Faculties of the University of the city of New York, to welcome you to our marble halls, and to tender our gratulations that a kind Providence has been around and over and with you since you left your native country. We rejoice, and our successors will rejoice, that you were led to cross the broad Atlantic, before the responsibilities of life were assumed, and become acquainted with the condition of the Anglo-Saxon race in this great Western world. In our country you behold the eminently thriving state of a young branch of your own people. We are foud of tracing our origin to the same source, and to claim the interests of sons in the arts, sciences, and literature of the land of our forefathers. Your Bacon, your Shakespeare, your Milton, and the whole galaxy of glorious names on the scroll of your country, we claim as ours as well—their labors furnishing the treasures on which we freely draw, and the models after which we mould our culture—while to their shrines we love to make a scholar's pilgrimage. While you see among us numerous illustrations of substantial material progress, we are proud to ask your attention to our expanded system of education. Our admirable common school systems (now very extensively introduced in the States) carrying, as they do, the advantages of substantial intellectual culture to the doors of the great masses necessarily bound to labour, are telling happily on the intelligence of the people. Placed, as I have been, in circumstances to see their workings, I am astonished as I attempt to recount to myself the results secured in the lapse of my own life. Our higher institutions of learning have risen in rapid succession, and constitute the crowning stage in the preparation for life. They are not grouped in a few towns or cities. They are found in what may be called central points to large populations, no city except New York having more than one for same curriculum of study. Our colleges and universities have risen to over 120; our theological schools to 51, our law, 19, and our medical to 41—all these being schools for professional preparation. I am happy in making you welcome to this University—an institution founded on the liberality of the merchants of this city, a princely set of men in the magnitude of their plans, and the munificence with which they sustain them. Here they have founded a practical institution, where the means of preparation for life shall be as varied as the wants of society demand. Here, besides the college proper, we have six professional schools or colleges, and on our records, during the last study year, numbered 769 youths and young men. Our work has been pursued with a satisfactory degree of success for an institution

founded 28 years since, while it has been our privilege to see most important contributions made by our professors to the general fund of social benefit. You will pardon us, that we refer with gratified feelings to the fact that this edifice was the birth-place of the electro-magnetic telegraph, our Professor Morse having, within a few feet of where we stand, made his first successful experiment, and passed over his wires of twenty miles in length the talismanic Eureka. In this building, also, by Draper, one of our professors, photography was first applied to the taking of portraits from life. Here, by means he discovered, was made the first picture of a human face by the light of the sun, while the thing was looked upon as chimerical in Europe. And under this roof, by the same Draper, we made all those experiments (now accepted by the medical profession all over the world,) which first demonstrated the true cause of the circulation of the blood, your own immortal Harvey having demonstrated its course. Allow me, honored sir, to tender through you our acknowledgements for the royal munificence of your government (first in the person of William, IV., and after him in the person of your venerated mother, whose name we all pronounce with admiration, republicans as we are) in most valuable governmental records, and to your royal observatories for their publications. Lastly, I beg to convey through you to the British scientists our special thanks for the very kind attention and abundant courtesies shown to our Draper, on his visit to the annual meeting of the British Association last summer, at Oxford, and several institutions of learning. These things indicate the feelings which should animate the brotherhood of science and literature, and will burnish to a brighter lustre the chain which binds the two branches of a great family. Soon you will have accomplished the great object which brought you to American shores. Our prayer is, that the same gracious Providence which brought you here will, in perfect safety, convey you to your own land, and the loved circle which must have noticed with the deepest intencness of interest, your progress among us. I respectfully ask your attention to the action of our council in view of your visit.'

'The Prince and suite also went to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Fort Washington. During his stay at the institution several of the pupils gave exhibitions of their proficiency. Dr. Peet informed the pupils that Lord Renfrew had come to visit them, and requested them to write on the black-board anything that they deemed expressive of the high honor conferred on the institution. The following was one of the essays thus called forth:—'From the length and breadth of our land has rolled one glad acclaim of welcome to the heir of England and the son of her peerless Queen; and though we may not join our voices in the glad roll of sound, our pleasure is not the less heartfelt, nor our welcome the less warm to him to whom the world looks as the future ruler of its mightiest nation, and the proud retinue of England and America's noblemen who accompany him here to-day. Others have expressed far better than it is given us to do, the objects of our institution, and the degree of success which has attended those who, in imitation of their Divine Master, have sought to give ears to the deaf and a

tongue to the voiceless. And though the methods pursued in this country and in England may be different, the spirit is the same, and when again the white cliffs of Albion, as they rise from the ocean's blue, announce that 'Merry, England' is near, and the heart of our guest beats high with the glad greetings of his own people, we would wish him to remember that there are those among them who are silent because God had sealed their lips.'

[These remarks by the Deaf and Dumb are truly touching. They show that although they are deprived of voice, still mind is there.]

Census of Spain.

The following able article from the *New York World*, will be read with interest. The kingdom of Spain has for the last twenty-five years, passed through almost a death struggle. Civil wars and internal broils of all kinds have convulsed the nation. The Cortez and the Pope have been arrayed in opposition concerning the church's property, and the closing of monastic and other institutions. Our author says:—

Few great nations have ever experienced a decline at once so rapid and so immense as the kingdom of Spain. The decay of Italy, a country subject to the influence of a similar climate, peopled by an allied race, speaking a cognate tongue, and believing in the same religion, has been slow, when compared with that of the Iberian peninsula, and in its consequences infinitely less disastrous. Fallen as Italy is from the lofty position held by her governments and her people in the days of Tasso and Michel Angelo, she could yet produce, at the lowest stage of her political and commercial degeneracy, an Alfieri and a Canova, and in the cultivation of at least one art she still acknowledges no supremacy. But Spain sank at once from a potent and enlightened empire to the condition of a powerless and superstitious state. The historian of the conquest of Mexico was the last great name on her literature, as the artist of the conception was the last glory of her art. She was compelled to surrender into other hands the fruitful vineyards of Portugal, the wealthy provinces of Flanders, and the fertile lands of the Two Sicilies; she lost nearly all of her vast extra-European possessions; her throne became an object of strife among rival aspirants; her cities and plains were made the battle-fields of two contending nations, both of which were fighting in her name, but both of which regarded her welfare as a matter of secondary importance; and for more than a quarter of a century she suffered the incalculable woes of an internecine civil feud. The most brilliant of English prose writers has tersely described the condition of Spain under the rule of the last prince of the house of Austria. 'The arsenals were deserted. The magazines were unprovided. The frontier fortresses were ungarri-soned. The police was utterly inefficient for the protection of the people. Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect im-

punity. Braves and discarded serving-men, with swords at their sides, swaggered every day through the most public streets of the capital, disturbing the public peace, and setting at defiance the ministers of public justice. The finances were in frightful disorder. The people paid much, the government received little. The American viceroys, and the farmers of the revenue became rich; while the merchants broke, while the peasantry starved; while the body servants of the sovereign remained unpaid; while the soldiers of the royal guard repaired daily to the doors of convents, and battled there with the crowd of beggars for a porringer of broth and a morsel of bread. * *

Heaps of unopened despatches accumulated in the offices, while the ministers were concerting with bedchamber-women and Jesuits the means of tripping each other up. Every foreign power could plunder and insult with impunity the heir of Charles the Fifth. This description is hardly more applicable to the reign of Charles the Fifth than to any period of the one hundred and fifty years which followed his demise. At length, after a cycle of degradation which seemed destined to be interminable, Spain appears to have felt the progressive influence of the age, and to have been reanimated by the example of neighbouring nationalities. That a marked and favourable change had taken place in her affairs, has been evident to those who have watched the course of events within her borders for the last half-dozen years. We are now able to determine the character and extent of that change by the most convincing of proofs, the evidence of figures. A census of the monarchy, far more accurate and comprehensive than any previous enumeration of the populace of the peninsula, has recently been completed. Its results have been systematically arranged and given to the world by a statistical commission, modeled upon the best institutions of the kind in Europe. The citizens of Spain, of what ever party, whether Christians or Carlists, *exaltados* or *moderados*, cannot fail to appreciate the hopeful promises which these results hold out, as they cannot avoid understanding the wholesome lessons which they inculcate.

The former censuses of Spain were taken in 1594, 1787, 1797. Official estimates of the population, in many respects necessarily imperfect and unreliable, were made in 1768-9, 1833, 1846, and 1850. The published results were as follows:

1594	8,207,000
1768-9	9,160,000
1787	10,268,000
1797	10,541,000
1833	12,287,000
1846	12,163,000
1850	10,942,000

The new enumeration proves that the inhabitants of the kingdom

number 15,464,000 people, existing in an area of 195,782 square miles, thus giving a population of nearly seventy-nine for every square mile, a density about one-third that of Great Britain. Four cities of the realm contain over one hundred thousand, namely, Madrid, with 281,170, Barcelona, with 183,787, Seville, with 112,529, and Valencia, with 106,435. The proprietors of rural properties are said to number 2,433,301, the proprietors of urban properties, 1,807,899, the farmers 505,635, and the graziers, 840,528, the same persons being often included in two or more of these classes. Some idea of the number engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits may be gathered from the list of those contributing to the licensing tax :

Industrial pursuits	148,043
Commercial pursuits	119,234
Scientific occupations	35,786
Artists and artisans	88,728
Manufacturers	67,327
Total	459,068

The Chief colonies of Spain are Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico. Of these, Cuba has a population of 479,491 whites, 172,584 free blacks, and 371,929 slaves, or a total population of 1,024,004 ; the Philippine Islands contain 4 319,269 inhabitants, and Porto Rico 492,121. The subjects of Isabella II. number, therefore, more than 21,000,000 of souls.

It will surprise those who have been accustomed to look upon Spain as one of the poorest of civilized countries, to learn that the income of her central government in 1859 was estimated at no less than \$87,548,300, while her expenditures only slightly exceeded that sum. This amount, added to the provincial and municipal budgets, makes the estimated governmental receipts for that year a little over \$117,000,000. The national debt, exclusive of seventy-eight millions of unacknowledged claims, is \$524,565,000, paying a yearly interest of \$12,474,110. One of the noticeable items in the ministerial budget is the pension-list, which foots up \$7,168,700, paid to 49,345 civil, clerical, and military pensioners. The army, doubtless somewhat augmented during the late contest with Morocco, sank from 147,929 men in 1848, upon which \$9,035,600 were expended, to 117,616 in 1858, requiring an expenditure of \$8,682,000. The navy numbered, at the commencement of 1859, including vessels in process of construction, ninety-seven men-of-war of all classes, carrying 942 guns.

The commercial interests show a startling progress, and are one of the best indices of the growing national prosperity. In the year 1850, the value of articles imported into the ports of Spain from all countries amounted to \$32,928,000 ; seven years later, in 1857, the imports had increased 131 per cent., being in value \$76,214,600. The total

amount of the exports in 1850, was \$23,946,300; these figures rose in 1857, 139 per cent., or to \$57,361,400.

A school system, less perfect than those of more favorite nations, but still improving from year to year, has been established. The primary schools in 1855 numbered 20,753, involved an expenditure on the part of government of \$1,719,900, and were attended by 1,004,974 pupils. In 1857 the number of these schools was less than 11,000, with an attendance of only 393,126. Fifty-three public, and forty-two private academies existed in 1858, having 17,180 scholars. The ten universities are frequented by 6,104 students. Normal and technical schools have been founded, within a few years, in all the provinces.

The chief reason of the rising prosperity evinced by the figures we have given, lies patent upon the surface of Spanish history. That church, which has shown itself at all times unfavorable to political and civil liberty, which has shown itself at all times unfavorable to the progress of general enlightenment, and which has been the direct or indirect cause of the innumerable evils which many generations of Spaniards have been compelled to endure, received in 1836 a blow from which it cannot recover. In that year, two years after the abolition of the Inquisition and the banishment of the Jesuits, the monks, in consequence of a decree of the Cortes, were removed from the monasteries, and it was resolved to devote the great monastic property of the church to the partial payment of the public debt. Down to 1856 the sum of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, derived from the sale of ecclesiastical estates, had been so applied. The consequences of this act are easily seen. The church was deprived of a large part of that wealth which she had so misused, and which was one of the most important sources of her power. In 1787 the clergy, regular and secular, numbered 181,295, or one in fifty-six of the entire population, a proportion which was probably but little diminished during the succeeding half century; in 1857 they had been reduced to 56,254, or one in 275 of the whole population. In 1841 the national legislature declared all the lands of the church to be national property. A subsequent concordat with the papal government partially restored the confiscated domain into the hands of the church; but the number of monks is now limited by law.

Spain aspires to a place among the great powers of the old world. The five arbiters of the political destiny of Europe are not, at present inclined to sanction her pretensions. But a few years of good government, accompanied by the increased prosperity and increased population which must inevitably be developed by good government, will enable her to present her claims with such force that they cannot be disputed. Let her remember that in the stout hands of her millions of yeomanry, in the still untilled portions of her national domain, in the vineyards upon her hill sides, in the mines within her mountain

has sources of wealth and strength greater and more reliable than could be supplied by the recovery of her lost Indies. Let her rulers bear in mind that the power of knowledge is mightier than the power of popes, and that the dominion of a grasping prelacy is incompatible with the sway of civil freedom; and, although she cannot hope to attain the old preeminence in European councils which she held when half the lands of two continents were united under the sceptre of Charles the Fifth, she may yet occupy a place side by side with the most envied of existing nations.

Newspapers and Education.

James Dixon, Esq., of Point De Bute, will please accept our thanks for the following article. We believe with him that it is "good," and should be read, especially by parents who are responsible for the education of their children, both as to kind and quantity. The beginning of this article is "good," the middle of it better, and the conclusion best:—

"Some days since, a little girl accosted us on a ferry boat, "Please tell me what o'clock it is, Sir?" "It is just nine." "Then," says she, "I shall be late at school." "Do you cross the river to go to school?" "No, sir, but I have been to my aunt's on a visit, and I am now going back; I'm afraid my mother will not let me go again if I am too late." "What are you studying?" "I'm in ancient geography, rhetoric, composition and grammar." Do you not study modern geography?" "No, sir, but I am going to study physiology, geology and metaphysics." "Are you, indeed?" "Yes, sir, my mother says they are fashionable branches; modern geography and arithmetic are so common, you know,—everybody learns them. She wants me to learn higher branches." "Will you take a message to your mother from me?" "Yes sir." "Tell her that you met a gentleman on the ferry boat who told you that ancient geography, and rhetoric, and physiology are not the studies for a child of your age; and that modern geography; arithmetic, and a good newspaper are the higher branches. And don't forget this: tell her to subscribe for *The Century* [or the *Maine Farmer*,] and read it for her own education; then she will learn how better to direct yours." The river was crossed, and the interview ended.

We told the child that her mother ought to subscribe for *The Century*, because we believe it would, or might enlighten her as to what constitutes a wise education. So would any good journal which keeps up the panorama of history, gives information of new discoveries in science and advance in art, records the action of men, and discourses of manners, character, and the practical interests of life.

It would be for us a perilous undertaking to assert that girls, in general, are not equal to boys, and consequently that women are not equal to men. We assert no such thing. We are afraid to do it—we fear almost to put the case hypothetically. Are girls equal to boys, and women to men, in tact and ability to

accomplish what is equally within the capacity of either sex? Have they equal presence of mind in danger, equal knowledge of passing events, equal power to seize new arts and to take advantage of opportunities? To sum up in a word, do they make as much and as good use of their faculties as boys and men?

Why not? Is it because master Bob asserts a divine right to the newspaper of mornings, so that his sister, poor little soul, is obliged to go to school to have all the philosophy thrust down her intellectual throat, without any knowledge of the real matters in life by which they are illustrated and to which they are applied? Is it because the poor child must drink in rhetoric without having read the fine periods of Seward and Everett, or the glowing eloquence and the criticism of the leading columns? Is it because she is in the maid's hands to be "fixed up," with her thoughts and aspirations directed to a new hoop-skirt, and to have her hair and her mind twisted into curls, while Bob is catching the magnetism of dutiful great deeds, by reading telegrams from California, France, England, Italy and China? "Hurrah! Garibaldi is at Naples! Hurrah! the Sardinians have whipped Lamoriciere, and the Pope is going to be kicked out of Rome," shouts Bob, as little hoop-skirt comes into the breakfast room, and simpers in her darling accent: "Ma, I want a pair of jet armlets—Evelina Louisa Sophronia Smith has a pair, and I think it's a shame that I can't have them. Won't you make Bob quit that drea-a-dful noise?" "Yes, dear, you *shall* have the armlets. Ma will go out and get them this *very* day."

Ma is going to make herself over again in her child. She never reads the papers, excepting the marriages and fashions, and the horrors, and the sickening romances, and the small gossip, and why should her daughter?

Some judicious families and circles must be excepted from this *not*-caricature, where we see girls equal to boys, growing into women who will not be inferior to men.

It is possible that we overrate the influence of the newspaper as an education, but we think not. It is the voice of the living world. It is history, art, philosophy, science, truth, justice, rhetoric, grammar, and everything else—not unmixed with falsehood and nonsense but not more so mixed than the home infant school for girls, from which boys break away before their bones are out of the gristle. Take Grammar, Natural History, Rhetoric and Composition. Where are these so well taught as in the carefully edited newspaper? What better lesson in Rhetoric than to see some popular writer or famous scholar roasted alive on the hot coals of criticism? Where are better examples of tasteful composition? Where is a better cabinet of natural history? What in all the world escapes the the newspaper editor? And if he commits blunders in grammar, or logic, or fact, or philosophy, is he not forthwith served upon a gridiron by another editor?

Where, but in the newspaper, will be found a running history of all the literature of the day? Where else are you told what books you may safely buy, what are not worth putting on your shelves, and what would be as hurtful to the minds of your children, as henbane to their bodies?—*N. Y. Century.*

Red Sand-Stones in the Lower Provinces.

The age, geologically considered, of the red sand-stones of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, has not yet been determined. And another question equally uncertain is, whether there is not a difference between the ages of the red sand-stones of the Bay of Fundy, and those of the straits of Northumberland.

The red sand-stones of Prince Edward Island, which extend across the straits, and are visible at the extreme point of Cape Tormentine, and partially visible in other places along the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick side of the Straits, overlie the other rock formations; while the red sand-stones of the Bay of Fundy, in some places, underlie the trap and other rocks. Geologists class all the red sand-stones of the Lower Provinces among the 'New Red Sand-stone;' how far this is true, is somewhat a question. The red sand-stones of the Bay of Fundy are much softer than those of the Island; the waters of the Bay become charged with an extremely fine sediment, being derived from the destruction, by the action of the water and frost, of cliffs of red sand-stone and shale,—hence the 'muddy waters of the Bay of Fundy;' while the red sand-stones of Prince Edward Island are harder and coarser, and do not decompose and mix with the waters—hence, 'the waters of the Straits are clear.'

The red sand-stones of the Bay of Fundy belong to the carboniferous or coal measures, while no minerals have been discovered connected with the red sand-stone of the Island, except some thin beds of impure limestone. It is very important to fix the age of the red sand-stone formation, as upon it depends, in a great measure, the existence of coal.

And in an agricultural point of view, these sand-stones are no less important; wherever they are exposed to the surface of the ground, as in Prince Edward Island; and the western part of Nova Scotia, they afford fine loamy, friable soils, highly adapted to the culture of potatoes, wheat and fruit, and other products.

During the great failure of the potato crop, throughout Europe as well as America, these red sand-stone districts seldom failed to produce large crops; hence, potatoes, during the years of failure, were a source of profit to Western Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. And even along the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick side of the Straits, the soil being similar in many places, to that of the Island, the potato-crop was much better than it was in the gray sand-stone districts. The great drawback to the production of wheat, in the red sand-stone districts of Nova Scotia, is the Bay of Fundy fogs, causing the grain to rust while growing. The red sand-stone districts of Western Nova Scotia, export large quantities of apples and other fruit, which compensates in a measure, for the failure in the growth of wheat.

Besides these advantages arising out of the red sand-stone formation, large tracts of valuable marsh land are annually reclaimed, and made to produce hay and grain.

Every high tide deposits a layer of mud, held in solution by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, upon the bogs and flat lands, skirting its borders and numerous arms,—and thus thousands of acres of useless bog have been, through this agency, converted into fruitful fields,—Such is the importance of the red sand-stone formation.

It is said that Codfish seldom frequent, in large numbers, the red sand-stone portion of the Straits of Northumberland; but are numerous, during the fishing season, off the North part of Prince Edward Island, where the gray sand-stone, and other rocks, form the bed of the water.

The Cape of Good Hope and South Africa.

The physical configuration of the African continent represents a length of 5,000 miles, and a breadth of nearly 4,000 miles; and presents an area of 13,430,000 square miles. Looking at it in a continental aspect, its rivers are but few, and its inland waters are limited to a comparatively small area.

The climate and productiveness of the English Colonies are unsurpassed; hence their adaptation to the best interests of our race.

But like many other parts of the world, they are only emerging out of obscurity; the light of civilization is only beginning to dawn upon them; the native in many parts still—

“Lays him down to sleep away,
In languid trance, the weary day.”

However, after centuries have passed away, during which tribes have fought with tribes; and foreign nations have fought with them all, and repeatedly planted foreign standards along their extensive coastline; after a possession of a part of the country by the Dutch, Portugese, English, and French, who merely held it for commercial purposes, a large portion of it was finally claimed by Great Britain, which at the general territorial arrangements of 1815, was acknowledged by other nations as British territory.

Heathenish and barbarous countries merely held for the purposes of commerce, as was parts of Africa for a long time, will not rise in the scale of civilization and general improvement; it is only since England commenced colonization and settlement, that this important section of the world has emerged from its native squalor, and began to participate in the blessings of civilization.

The principal part of the African tribes, Kaffirs and Hottentots, are a barbarous and warlike people. British Kaffraria alone contains over 100,000 of the former. The repeatedly recurring Kaffir wars since 1820, have kept the country in a state of warfare; at one time many

of the 5,000 families sent out at the expense of the British Government to colonize the Cape, were killed, and their property to the amount of £300,000 destroyed. Such were some of the difficulties encountered by the early settlers of Africa. But peace has been restored, and British authority is now respected; and these once predatory tribes are betaking themselves to industry and imitating the Europeans in the various phases of modern improvement.

The Cape Colony is 217,700 square miles in extent, and contains 300,000 inhabitants. The climate, soil, and physical features of the country bespeak prosperity. And representative institutions have been established—elective legislative assemblies. The revenue of the Cape rose from £247,369 in 1845, to £469,075 in 1859. Among the articles of export, 1,100,000 gallons of wine, made from the native vine, is annually exported; and the article of wool in 1859, amounted to 19,490,194 lbs; and other farm products in proportion.

Agriculture, for which the colony is highly adapted, is extending with great rapidity; the number of acres under cultivation in 1858 was 198,135. A railway 100 miles in length is in operation, besides a harbour of refuge, docks and wharves have been constructed. During the Indian mutiny, 5,000 soldiers were sent from the Cape to India to assist in suppressing that awful rebellion.

British Kaffraria is also undergoing important changes. The Kaffir population, who are by far the most numerous, are abandoning their predatory habits, and becoming industrious; some of them are adopting European customs and fashions,—even to the wearing of hoops by the Kaffir women. Education is also extending its boundaries; they send their children to school faster than accommodation can be provided for them. Matters of litigation are decided by the Kaffir chiefs, who are assisted by a British magistrate. Though Africa is not the best watered country in the world, still there are parts of it highly irrigated; British Kaffraria, it is said, in a coast-line of 122 miles, has upwards of 120 rivers discharging their waters into the ocean.

The British colony of Natal, contains 18,000 square miles of territory; and produces indigo, sugar, coffee, arrowroot, pine apples, coconuts, oil-palms, wheat, and other cereals; vegetables of most all kinds and cotton; the latter is being cultivated to a great extent, and of the best quality.

A recent visitor to this colony says that Liverpool may shortly look forward to Natal for a supply of no less than 4,800,000,000 lbs of cotton. There are seven sugar mills in operation. The virgin soil yields from three to four tons of the best sugar to the acre, and there is 1,280,000 acres of the colony highly adapted to its culture.

The population of 1858 was set down at 6550 whites, and the Zulus, a colored race of the Kaffir family, number 102,105 inhabitants. £5022 was set apart in 1860 for educational purposes. Natal export-