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## THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

### II. WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

(Continued from the Journal of Education for November.)

WESTMINSTER School is a Grammar School attached, as is the case in many Cathedral establishments, to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and founded by Queen Elizabeth for the free education of forty scholars in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The Statutes providing for the establishment and regulation of the collegiate body were passed in the second year of that sovereign, and, though apparently never confirmed, have been uniformly treated as of binding authority, and, in most of their important particulars, observed. The original copy is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. The scholars were to have an allowance of a small annual sum for commons in Hall, and to receive gowns. It was further provided that there should be for their instruction a Head and Under Master, with certain annual allowances. In addition to the forty scholars, the Masters were to be allowed to educate with them other boys, of whom some were to be admitted as pensioners; provided, however, that the total number of the school should not exceed 120. The stipends of the Masters, and the cost of maintenance, &c., of the scholars, constituted a charge on the general revenues of the collegiate body or chapter, the school being not endowed with any property or estates of its own.

The Queen is visitor; but the government of the whole school, so far as relates to the discipline, instruction, and ordinary school regulations, rests with the Head Master, subject, as respects the forty scholars on the Foundation, to the authority of the Dean and Chapter.

There appears to be no doubt that, in fact, from a very early period other boys than the forty Foundation Scholars were

taught at the school, under the name of *Pensionarii*, *Oppidani*, or *Perigrini*. The number of such boys, and consequently the number of the whole school, have varied from time to time very considerably; but it appears that, from a very early time, at least as early as the year 1600, the statutory limitation of 120 has been practically set aside. Thirty-five years ago the total number was about 300; in 1843 it was 77. Since 1849, however, there has been but little variation; the maximum being, in 1854, 141, the minimum, in 1860, 123. In the school-list of 1861, the number is 136.

Candidates for admission to the Foundation (the members of which are called Queen's Scholars) are, under the Statutes, cap. 5, to be examined by the Electors, with whom also rests the selection of those boys among the seniors who are to receive at the Universities the Exhibitions hereafter referred to. These Electors are the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, aided by two Examiners from their respective Colleges, called Posers, and the Head Master; and this is, in form, still the case, the boys being tested in some author before the Electors at their annual visit. The real test of qualification, however, is that which is afforded by a system of competition which is termed "The Challenge," and which is thus described by Dr. Liddell, formerly Head Master:—"It partakes somewhat of the nature of the old academical disputations. All the candidates for vacant places in a College are presented to the Master in the order of their forms: there were commonly between 20 and 30 from the fourth form upwards." The number of vacancies is usually about 10. "The two lowest boys come up before the Head Master, having prepared a certain portion of Greek epigram and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which has been set to them a certain number of hours before. In preparing these passages they have the assistance of certain senior boys, who are called their 'helps.' With these boys, too, it should be remarked, they have been working for weeks or months beforehand in preparation for the struggle. The lower of the two boys is the challenger. He calls on the boy whom he challenges to translate the passage set them; and, if he can correct any fault in translating, he takes his place. The upper boy now becomes the challenger, and proceeds in the same way. When the translation is finished, the challenger (whichever of the two boys happens to be left in that position) has the right of putting questions in grammar; and if the challengee cannot answer them, and the challenger answers them correctly, the

former loses his place. They attack each other in this way until their stock of questions is exhausted." "The 'helps,' stand by during the challenge and act as counsel to their 'men' in case there be any doubt as to the correctness of a question or answer. The Head Master sits as moderator, and decides the point at issue." The boy who at the end of the challenge (or contest between the two boys) is found to have finally retained his place, has subsequently the opportunity of challenging the boy next above him in the list of candidates for admission, and of thus fighting his way up through the list of competitors. The struggle ordinarily lasts from six to eight weeks; the ten who are highest at its close obtain admission to the Foundation, in the order in which they stand. This position, as far as the College is concerned, they formerly retained for the period of their stay, which is ordinarily four years, though their places in class in school are regulated by the same principles as those of the Oppidans. Mr. Scott, the present Head Master, has, however, lately introduced a change by which a boy can obtain promotion in the list of his own year, so as to obtain a higher place in the annual review of the College by the Dean, and in the order in which the candidates for Studentships and Exhibitions present themselves to the Electors. The system of competition thus described is peculiar to Westminster, and is much prized by old Westminsters generally. It should be added, too, that until lately, the foundation at Westminster was the only one among all the public schools to which admission was obtained by competition.

The Queen's Scholars are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Chapter, but not wholly gratuitously. A charge of from £34 to £35 is made to each scholar, £17 of which are for tuition. The charges were formerly much larger. In return for this, Queen's Scholars have the exclusive right of competing for certain Exhibitions, which are as follows:—

1. Three Studentships at Christ Church, Oxford, tenable for seven years, of the annual value of about £100.

2. The Carey Exhibitions, amounting to about £600 per annum, which are distributed by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church in sums of not less than £50 or more than £100 per annum.

3. Three Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, of the annual value of £40 each.

The Exhibitions open to the whole school are—

1. Two Exhibitions from the bequest of Dr. Triplett, of the annual value of £50, tenable for three years.

2. An Exhibition from the bequest of the late Dr. Thomas, late Bishop of Rochester, of the annual value of about £40 per annum, tenable for two years.

In addition to the Queen's Scholars, there are four boys on the Foundation of Bishop Williams (Lord Keeper in the reign of James the First), to be elected, under a rule of the Court of Exchequer made in April, 1836, "from boys born in Wales and in the Diocese of Lincoln alternately, and in default of these, from Westminster. Vacancies are to be advertised," and the election made after an examination conducted by the Head Master. The income of the Foundation is about £72 per annum. The boys were to have blue gowns provided for them, and to receive the rest of their dividend in books. Dr. Liddel abolished the blue gown, and offered to parents to remit all tuition fees on condition that the money (about £17) payable to each boy yearly should be paid to the school funds; and this is the present usage.

The Statutes, as already observed, contemplate the admission of boys to a number not exceeding eighty (in addition to the Queen's Scholars), designated by the various names of Pensionarii, Oppidani, Peregrini, et alii. The first named (Pensionarii), answering to the Commensales of Eton, were, it seems, to receive their education gratuitously, and to be lodged and boarded by the College with the Queen's Scholars at a certain fixed rate of charge. Each boy of this class was to provide himself, within fifteen days, with a tutor, who was to be responsible for him to the College or Body Corporate. There does not appear to be any conclusive evidence as to what number of boys were ever admitted on this footing, though they are mentioned in a Chapter Order of 1584. It does not appear that they were taught gratuitously, and they had to defray the expense of their own board and lodging. The Town-boys in 1861 amounted to 96, and were, with the exception of those living at their own homes, boarded and lodged in two boarding houses, kept each by an Assistant Master. The necessary expenses of a boarder may be roughly estimated as under,—

2. Great Schools.

Entrance £10.

	£	s.	d.
Annually { School Fees .....	26	6	0
{ Board, &c .....	68	5	0
	94	10	0

The School (both Queen's Scholars and Town-boys being comprised under this general term) is distributed into ten forms, which

at present are arranged for teaching purposes in six divisions, the numbers now in the school readily admitting this.

The forms are arranged as follows:—

Sixth.			
Remove.		Fourth	{ Upper. Under.
Shell	{ Upper. Under.	Third.	{ Upper } Under { Under } School.
Fifth	{ Upper. Under.		

Of these the Head Master takes the Sixth Form; and the Under Master, besides having the partial charge of the Under Fourth, takes the Under School. The other Divisions are allotted to Four Assistant Masters.

The Mathematical divisions of the School are generally coincident with the Classical, subject only to an exception in the occasional case of a boy who is so far advanced beyond his class fellows as to make this a real injustice to him.

In French, the two highest forms are thrown together and divided anew to form the French classes; the same is done with the youngest. The intermediate classes are at present coincident with the forms. French and Mathematics form a part of the regular school work, without extra fees. No other modern language is taught, nor are there "any appliances for the study of natural science." Both music and drawing are voluntary studies; but "a singing class is formed from time to time, under the instruction of Mr. Turle, the organist of the Abbey."

A drawing master attends for three periods of two months each in the course of the year, and sometimes more, if required. Each pupil is, ordinarily, with him for a period of an hour and a half in the week. "A class has comprised twelve or fourteen members."

In regard to the mode in which boys pass from one form, or subdivision of form, to a higher one, Mr. Scott thus explains the system:—

"Removes are given mainly according to proficiency, estimated partly by the weekly marks for lessons and exercises, and partly by examination. Twice a year, at Christmas and at Whitsuntide, trials take place, in which the boys are required to translate on paper passages from Greek and Latin into English, and from English into Latin prose and verse, all new to them at the time. Marks are given for this; and likewise examinations, *videlicet* and on paper, are conducted by the Masters, by which all the work of the half-year is tested; no Master examining his own form. There is also an examination in August, but no 'trials.' The marks for examination are then combined in certain proportions with those for form work, and the places" (or order in which the boys, if qualified, pass to a higher form) "are fixed by the result. In estimating the relative value of different subjects, I should say that Classics reckon as fully two thirds of the whole, the remaining third being Greek Testament and Scriptural subjects, History, Geography, and English, so far as answers to historical and other questions on paper may be considered English composition."

"In cases of marked proficiency, Mathematics are admitted as giving a claim to promotion. French has never done so, but I think that it might with advantage."

The hours of study in school are, on whole school days, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, from 8 to 9, from 10 to 12.30, and from 3.30 to 5.30; and on half holidays, viz., Wednesday and Saturday, the work in school terminates at 12.30. Those boys who board at home are allowed to come (having breakfasted) at 9 instead of 8, and it is arranged that one of the Masters should remain with them in school during the school breakfast hour, viz., from 9 to 10.

There is no definite rule as to the proportion of Masters to boys. All the Assistant Masters are appointed by the Head Master. The Head Master himself and the Under Master are appointed by the Dean of Christ Church and the Master of Trinity alternately, with the consent of the Dean of Westminster. At present there are, in addition to the Head and Under Master, four Assistant Classical Masters, no one of whom seems to have more than thirty boys to teach, while one or two have a much smaller number.

The accommodation provided for the Queen's Scholars has been much improved within the last twenty years. Up to 1846, there was one large dormitory, in which all the forty Queen's Scholars lived by day and slept at night, there being nothing whatever in the nature of private rooms for study. They dined, as at present, in the College Hall, but resorted for their breakfasts (and also for their lodging and the whole of their board, when sick) to the boarding houses to which they had respectively belonged when Town boys. No breakfasts were then provided by the Dean and Chapter. The cost of maintenance, coupled with that for tuition, averaged, at that time, from £80 to £100 per annum. When the late Dr. Buckland was Dean, he appears to have been much struck with the undue amount of this charge, and with the inadequacy, in many respects, of the accommodation provided for the Queen's Scholars; and by his advice and under his personal superintendence, various improvements were effected, as well in the arrangements of the

dormitory as in other respects, in consequence of which the boys are better and more comfortably lodged and fed, and the expense is, at the same time, very materially reduced. The total cost of the new arrangements was between £4,000 and £5,000 of which the Dean and Chapter appear to have contributed £700, and the Queen the sums of £500 and £300, the balance being met by the charge of £5 per annum to the parents of each scholar, until the total debt should be paid off. At the same time, the Chapter undertook that the total expense of each scholar should not exceed £45 per annum. The debt upon the new buildings having been paid off, and it having been found practicable to make certain reductions in other respects, the charge to the parents of a Queen's Scholar, has been further diminished, and now is from £34 to £35 per head, of which, as previously stated, £17 are paid for tuition. Under the new arrangements, the dormitory is divided into forty distinct sleeping places, ranged on each side of a central passage, which runs the whole length of the building, and separated from each other by close permanent partitions of about eight feet high, and from the passage by partitions in which curtains are substituted for the panels.

There have been also provided under the dormitory, by closing up what was in the original construction of the building an open cloister, two large rooms, intended for the junior elections (or divisions of the Queen's Scholars) to read in, with a certain number of small private studies partitioned off, and each holding two of the upper boys with the exception of one which is occupied by the Captain alone. On the whole, the arrangements of the dormitory, &c., appear to afford adequate accommodation. The sanatorium connected with the dormitory, and intended for the use of the Queen's Scholars, was built at the time at which the alterations were made which are above adverted to, and is very well adapted for its purpose. It is under the charge of a resident matron. The Chapter have also recently formed a covered play-ground for the Queen's Scholars at a very considerable expense.

As regards board, the Queen's Scholars breakfast, dine, and sup in the College Hall.

The boys ordinarily have tea or coffee in College after their hall supper. This is made by the juniors, but is paid for by the boys of the two upper divisions (seniors and third election), and the lower boys have what remains of it after the upper boys have finished.

The immediate charge of the College rests, under the general superintendence of the Head Master, with the Under Master, who occupies a house immediately adjoining the dormitory, and communicating with it by a passage.

The punishments in use in the school are the rod, applied either to the back of the hand, or in the ordinary mode of flogging, impositions to be learned by heart or written out, confinement to Dean's Yard, and refusal of leave out. Flogging, according to Mr. Scott, has very much diminished in frequency, there not being ordinarily more than one or two cases in a half-year. It takes place in a room in the back of the school, and is inflicted, so far as the Upper School is concerned, by the Head Master, in the presence of one boy besides the culprit. Boys in the Under School are punished by the Under Master.

The Master is aided in the maintenance of discipline by some of the elder boys. The four head boys on the foundation are called the Captain and Monitors, and are formally entrusted with authority by the Head Master in the presence of the school, a set form of words being used on the occasion; they are specially charged with the maintenance of discipline generally, and, in respect of Queen's Scholars particularly, have a recognized and limited power of punishing breaches of discipline, or offences such as falsehood or bullying. Over the Town-boys they have, according to Mr. Scott, "a certain authority also, but there is a jealousy about this."

Mr. Scott further states, that "the head boys are responsible for the lists of absentees when leave is given, and are charged with the duty of seeing that station is kept," i.e., that, "in play hours, the boys be in the play-ground, unless some reason has been allowed for absenting themselves."

Mr. Scott considers "some such powers as are possessed by the Monitors, highly conducive to discipline, as enlisting the elder boys in support of law and order," but he appears to think that the system is one which requires watching—an opinion in which the Commissioners concur.—*English Educational Times*.

At the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was read on a new method proposed by M. de Littrow, the director of the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, for determining longitude at sea. M. de Littrow's method consists in determining the hour by two circum-meridian observations of the sun, one about half an hour before, and the other about half an hour after the observation at noon, universally taken to determine the latitude. This method was put to the test during the voyage of the Novara round the world, for scientific purposes, and not only found to answer, but adopted definitely in preference to the old methods.

## II. Papers on Colonial Subjects.\*

### 1. THE COLONISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Parliamentary buildings at Quebec are remarkable neither for beauty nor extent. Built to supply a temporary want, on the ruins of the stately "palace of St. Louis," they represent expediency rather than right. The shadow of Ottawa and the Queen's decision was upon them from the beginning, dwarfing and diminishing all their proportions. The very architect must have felt that he was bringing forth a posthumous child, and he might very well have written over the front entrance—"Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory is departed!"

But if the plain brick and three storied building has nothing to recommend it, either to the eye or to the understanding, the site on which it stands may challenge comparison with any in the world. Hewn out, half-way down the historic cliff, it is impossible to conceive a more commanding position. Hereabouts once stood the primitive frame-house and garden of Samuel Champlain, the founder of the city; and yonder, at the foot of the cliff, its last invader, Richard Montgomery, fell, on the last day of the memorable year 1776. Above, the citadel towers—the Gibraltar of the North. Below, Mountain-hill street dips down to the broad river, as steep as a stair or a timber-slide. The grand battery buttresses the very walls, with its hundred grim guns keeping watch upon the wide estuary, the island of Orleans and the heights of Levis. On the inner side, the spires of many churches, and the huge bulk of the Laval University, occupy the spectator's attention. A nobler site, we say, for a national palace, could hardly be found in Christendom.

In the wing of this homely edifice, so splendidly surrounded, which has hitherto been occupied by their Canadian Lordships, the members of the Intercolonial Conference assembled, on the 10th of the present month. The attendance was more numerous than had been anticipated. Newfoundland, invited at the eleventh hour, sent two delegates; Nova Scotia was represented by five, Prince Edward's Island by seven, and New Brunswick by seven. Canada was represented by its full Council: so that the whole Conference consisted of thirty-three members. A Photographer of the city has transferred the entire group to card-paper; but a pen-and-ink etching may not be unacceptable to your readers at a distance.

The Conference room, formerly the reading room of the Upper House, was tastefully but plainly furnished for the occasion. A long, narrow table, covered with crimson cloth and littered with stationery, statutes, pamphlets and books of reference, ran down the centre of the room, leaving just space enough at either side for the chairs of the delegates. The chair occupied the centre, as at a dinner party; at one extremity sat the astute leader of the New Brunswick, and, at the other, the gallant chief of the Prince Edward Island Government. The presiding officer, Sir Etienne Tache, seemed as if formed by nature and experience, for his position. An old soldier, and a finished gentleman—he might fairly be called the Sir Roger de Coverley of Canada. Under a refinement of manners only too unusual in this age, he concealed a latent fire and determination of character, which showed, how much vehemence must have gone originally to his composition. He was supported on his immediate left by his colleagues Messrs. Cartier and Galt, and on his right by Messrs. McDonald, Campbell, and McGee. *Vis-a-vis*, were the remaining six of the Canada twelve, Mr. Brown between Messrs. McDougall and Mowat, with Messrs. Cockburn, Langevin and Chapais, to their right and left. The upper end of the table was occupied by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the lower end by the members from Prince Edward and Newfoundland. The four Provincial Secretaries, Messrs. Tupper, Tilley, McDougall and Pope, were the honorary Secretaries; but the Executive work was done by Mr. Hewitt Bernard, Chief Law Clerk for Upper Canada, who was accommodated with a desk in one angle of the room.

It might be invidious to particularize the *personnel* of the Canadians. Most of the gentlemen named are familiar both by appearance and antecedents to all their countrymen. A short description of the delegates from other Provinces, will be open to no such objection on the score of good taste.

Of all the delegates, those who took the most constant share in the general work of the Conference were the Nova Scotians. Their leader, Dr. Tupper, spoke, probably oftener, though never longer, than any other member. Always forcible, keen, and emphatic, with large stores of information, and an inexhaustible vocabulary, he made his influence felt, in every branch of every subject. Their was, however, a suppressed temptation to sarcasm in his tones,

\* Public attention has lately been so much absorbed in the scheme for the confederation of Canada and the maritime Provinces, that we devote some space in this month's *Journal* to various papers on the subject,

which occasionally marred the effect of his best arguments and most stirring appeals. His accents seemed to say that he could be scathing if he liked, and in this respect we believe his local reputation is fully established. But from the conversational tone of the Conference, there was no occasion to draw forth the Doctor's powers of sarcasm. Of his associates, Mr. Attorney General Henry, and Mr. McCully, leader of the Nova Scotian Opposition, were equally men of mark. With Dr. Tupper, they might be called—to borrow a phrase of Alexander Dumas—"three strong men." In point of energy, the two latter gentlemen were not ill-matched; but for strong, vigorous, downright dialectics, the palm must be given to the Opposition leader.

While the three members just named gave a common impression of the Nova Scotian embassy in point of ability, Messrs. Archibald and Dickey left even a more agreeable one, as to their accomplishments. In debating manner, Mr. Archibald had no superior, and hardly an equal. His easy elocution, and dulcet tones might, in a popular assembly, be drowned or disregarded, but in a conference of his peers they were admirably effective. With such an audience, where every attempt at oratorical effect would have begot suspicion, Mr. Archibald's dispassionate manner, his voice breathing nothing but harmony and good fellowship, won its way insensibly to every man's understanding. If this was art, it was the very highest art; but we incline to the opinion 'twas the native genial character of the man, shining through the thin gauze of professional training and public obligation. His nearest rival in the amenities of debate was, probably, his colleague, Mr. Dickey.

The speaking of the New Brunswick seven was left mainly to Mr. Secretary Tilley, the leader of that Government, Mr. Johnson, Attorney General, Mr. John H. Gray, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Fisher. The Secretary was not a frequent speaker. He seldom rose except when financial questions were under discussion, and then he delivered himself like a master of the subject. Without having the extraordinary facility of statement which on such subjects distinguishes Mr. Galt, he was always clear, cogent, and to the point. The unpardonable sin in Mr. Tilley's mind, would seem to be, surplussage. There was not in all he said, a sentence thrown away, or a syllable over much. He possesses above most of his colleagues that essential knowledge for a good party leader, the knowledge of where and when to stop. Any ordinary man can open an argument; most men can keep one up, but Mr. Tilley always knows where his matter ends, and when that is out, he never attempts to prolong discussion for the mere sake of an argumentative triumph. And the condensation of his style was no bad index to the tenacity of his character. To carry his point was his all in all, and it is but justice to him to say, he generally succeeded.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Fisher, both lawyers and politicians of long standing, gave their attention chiefly to the legal and constitutional questions. Their age, experience and abilities, were of the highest value to the Conference during these deliberations. It was pleasant to see—especially in the person of Mr. Chandler, the senior member of the Conference (except Sir Etienne), that years had not been able to still the generous ardor of his blood, or to convert his former patriotism into skepticism of popular intelligence or popular capacity. The youngest member present could not have contended with greater zeal for the privileges of the people than this veteran of Provincial politics, who has been so often held up to us as the *beau ideal* of "an old Tory."

Mr. Gray, also of the New Brunswick bar, more than any of the eastern members, gave the listener, at the first tones of his voice, the idea of an orator. Of a fine manly presence, with a voice of great flexibility and compass, and an ample flow of language, his whole ensemble was that of a finished public speaker. If he has a fault it is in a certain rich redundancy of expression which might well mislead the casual observer into the conclusion that his argumentation was less close and logical than it really is. This, however, would be an error and an injustice. There is nothing whatever inconsequential or inconsecutive even in Mr. Gray's most discursive flights. His panoply of shining words is never to be compared to—

"Saul's plate armor on the peasant boy,  
Encumbering, but not arming him."

The same mind that supplies the armor, supplies the strong and sinewy substance to sustain it. Nor is it at all inconsistent, that, as in this case, splendour of diction, and soundness of judgment should be found going aptly together. In short, if for a Bank parlor negotiation, his Province could not have a better representative than Mr. Tilley, or for an Appellate Court than Mr. Chandler or Mr. Fisher, for a popular or Parliamentary audience they certainly could have found no more impressive spokesman than Mr. Gray. Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General of this Province, has great dash and vigor, and would be apt to prove a difficult opponent at *Nisi Prius*.

The Islanders at the other end of the table were less frequent debaters than the Acadians. The two gentlemen from Newfoundland (perhaps in consequence of the peculiarity of their commission, being present only *ex-officio*), spoke rarely and always briefly. But the weight which attaches to personal character was seldom more strikingly exemplified. It is not too much to say, that of the whole thirty-three, no two exercised a more effectual, although so silent, an influence. It was enough to make one proud of British America, as well as sanguine for its future, to have observed closely the tact and sagacity, and the large and enlightened views of Messrs. Carter and Shea. One a merchant, the other a lawyer; one in Opposition, the other in office; one a Catholic, the other a Protestant, they seemed moved throughout by one will and one purpose—to guard the interests of Newfoundland, and, at the same time, to promote the grand design. Nothing petty, or partizan, or mercenary had the least weight in forming their judgments, and the frankness of their explanations were as noteworthy as their freedom from every belittling prejudice.

The group which sat to the right and left of Colonel Gray, the gallant chief of the Prince Edward's deputation, fairly represented every class in that tight little island. Col. Gray himself, a colonist by birth, and one proud and jealous of his birthright, connected by family and regimental ties, with some of the first military reputations in the Empire, was, for his fine personal qualities, and especially by all those who remembered what an admirable presiding officer he made at Charlottetown and Halifax, looked up to with a feeling almost of veneration. Mr. Palmer in all subjects connected with his own profession; Mr. Pope in point of general and varied information; Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Haviland; Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan, compared favourably with the general composition of the Conference. The latter gentleman, Mr. Whelan, is said to be one of the best public speakers in the Lower Provinces; he certainly is one of the best writers, as the pages of the *Charlottetown Examiner* sufficiently testify.—*Quebec Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.*

## 2. VISIT OF THE DELEGATES TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, TORONTO.

On the 3rd ult., the delegates from the Maritime Provinces paid a visit to the Chief Educational Institutions of Toronto. The first institution visited was the Upper Canada College, where a very large number of spectators had assembled in anticipation of a visit to that building. The principal of the college, Mr. Cockburn, and the other professors received the delegates in the hall and accompanied them to the large lecture room where the following address was read: We, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, beg to hail your visit to this part of Her Majesty's dominions as an event of high importance to the Empire of which we form a part, and as likely to influence the history of the world. As a college, we take no direct part in politics, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the prospect of re-uniting, the scattered bands of Englishmen who have settled in the different parts of British America, and who have hitherto been, to some extent, socially severed, though occupying regions not far apart. It has been our pleasing duty and pride, as a corporation, to educate upwards of 3,000 youth, coming from the Red River, and Newfoundland on the one hand, and from the far north to the West Indies on the other. Anything, therefore, that tends to unite these Provinces—and your visit cannot fail to have this effect—must at the same time extend the fame and influence of this "Ancient Seat of Learning." On these walls are recorded the names of those who, having Academic laurels, have gone forth to the battle of life strong in loyalty and attachment to the institutions of our fatherland. Our *Alumni* are wont to be found in the various fields of usefulness, in the legislature of this country, as well as in the learned professions, and in the army and navy of the British Empire. Gathered together from the various provinces in the proposed federation, our students cannot fail to acquire a better knowledge of each other, and thus aid in drawing closer the social tie which will render this young and prospering Empire a harmonious whole—a child not unworthy its mighty parent. We again give you a hearty welcome, and wish you all success and prosperity in your noble mission.

Col. Gray, of Prince Edward Island, replied briefly and thanked the Principal and Teachers for the kindly sentiments expressed in the address as well as for the hearty welcome which had been extended to them by those assembled there.

The pupils, a large number of whom were in possession of rifles, and represented the Upper Canada College Rifle Association, cheered vociferously, and added not a little to the general interest of the occasion. The call for "three cheers for the Queen" was given by a Southern boy of the name of Clay, a grandson of the celebrated statesman, Henry Clay. At the close of the proceedings this youthful association retired from the building and formed open line

in front of the college, presented arms and cheered heartily, while the visitors passed through upon leaving the grounds.

The carriages were then driven up Simcoe street and along Queen and Sayer streets to Osgoode Hall, where the party alighted and entered that beautiful edifice, amid the cheers of the spectators. Upon entering the hall they were met and welcomed by Hon. J. H. Cameron, Treasurer, and other members of the law society. No addresses or speeches were delivered however. The company were conducted through the building, and remained for some length of time in the library, examining the books and viewing the portraits of the Chief Justices to be seen there. Having remained in the hall for a reasonable length of time the party returned to their carriages and were conveyed through the college avenue and Queen's Park, to the University. Upon being conducted to Convocation Hall, the delegates were welcomed by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, the other professors, graduates and under-graduates, and a large and select company of ladies and gentlemen who had been admitted by ticket to the reception. While entering the hall the students made the building ring with loud cheers for the delegates and the ladies who accompanied them. Quiet having been restored, the learned President formally received the delegates by delivering a few remarks in his usual happy and eloquent style. He extended a cordial welcome to them, and congratulated them upon their efforts in endeavoring to bring about a union of the Provinces; a scheme, he said which received his hearty approval. Dr. Tupper briefly replied on behalf of the delegates. Three cheers having been given for the President, the company left the hall, followed by the spectators, and proceeded to the museum. Upon witnessing the numerous collection of articles in that room, the visitors expressed themselves highly gratified, the inspection of the beautiful collection of the feathered tribe having afforded them much pleasure. Having been shown the many objects of interest in the University, the company returned to their carriages and upon leaving the grounds were cheered most enthusiastically by hundreds of students and others who had assembled to greet them.

After leaving the University, the visitors were driven along the Avenue to Yonge street, and thence to the Educational Department where they were met and welcomed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Mr. Hodgins, deputy superintendent, Dr. May, and Mr. Robertson, and conducted through the building. Having taken a cursory glance at the paintings, statuary, library, &c., they were taken into the model school, where the children received them with songs of welcome. Upon entering the male division and observing the large number of intelligent and respectable looking boys, one of the delegates was heard to exclaim, "Behold some of the framers of a future federation of the British settlements in the far West." Capt. Goodwin took the opportunity of putting some of his boys through gymnastic exercises for the gratification of the company. In compliance with the request of some of the delegates, the Chief Superintendent granted the pupils a holiday, a favor which will enable them the better to remember the occasion,

### 3. MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COLONIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been receiving a series of ovations throughout England. At Liverpool, he thus alluded to England's colonial empire:

Sir, I speak the language of the utmost sincerity when I say, in my opinion, after an experience which has now become a long one, the one standing pain of a public man in England, the one serious drawback upon the satisfaction of his public life, is not the free criticism with which on every side he is surrounded, and which I hold to be one of the greatest and most essential advantages he enjoys—it is not the labor, the exhausting labor, he is called upon to perform, but it is a sense of the inequality of his best exertions for the arduous duties of the government and the legislation of this country. (Hear, hear.) There is, sir, no affectation in this language. It is justified by an appeal to the plainest facts, for I apprehend it to be beyond the possibility of dispute, that the people of this great and remarkable country have undertaken responsibilities of an empire such as never before lay upon the shoulders or the minds of men. (Hear, hear.) What nation, and what period of the world, has had relations, as we have, in every corner of the globe? What nation has its factories, its interests, its ships, its commerce, in every part of the habitable world? What nation has governed as we govern, distant millions, many times outnumbering ourselves? What nation has claimed, as we claim to sway, in the name of Queen Victoria, so large a portion of the surface of the earth? What nation has made itself responsible, as we have made ourselves responsible, for the welfare of those 40 or 45 separate states in every portion of the world, which we know by the name of our colonies? And what nation has, at the same time, with the care of these direct interests and relations, been charged in the same

responsibilities in the exercise of its moral influence abroad, and the example that it has been called upon to set, and the sympathy which it must feel in the cause of right and justice and of constitutional freedom wherever that cause is at issue throughout the world. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am not one of those who could look forward with satisfaction to the weakening of the splendor of the sun of England's prosperity. (Cheers.) I hope on the contrary, to see in the life and labour which may yet remain to me the greatness, and the vigor, and the honor of my country continually grow; but, at the same time, I do not scruple to say that I do witness with the utmost satisfaction the gradual growth of the tone, and sentiment, and opinion on the part of the people of England—whose sentiments will ever, in the long run, govern the course and policy of the government—the growth of a tone and temper which recognize this great fact of our enormous, yea, even of our over extended responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) It is not very long since, not in this country alone, but in every country of the civilized world, there prevailed what I may call a lust of territorial aggrandisement. A notion had gone abroad, connected no doubt, in great part, with false economical theories, that the happiness and the greatness of the people were continually to be augmented by obtaining continual accessions to the extent of its territorial empire. I hope that the time has come when the people of England have thoroughly shaken themselves free of that notion, when they have arrived at the solid and mature conviction that a nation may have too much territory as well as too little; that where you have too much territory you may have contracted responsibilities with respect to it of which you cannot honorably free yourselves, but that we have reached a point at which all such lust after territorial aggrandisement should be steadily and permanently foresworn. The true principle is to cultivate what Providence has given us, but not to seek, by addition to the sphere of our labours, still further to overtax those human powers which are already charged beyond their true faculties for the satisfaction and discharge of their responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) I think that we may trace in other ways the progress of what I would call a true and just and practical philosophy, and practical politics, on the part of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, what a change for example, has passed the mind of England within the last three generations with respect to the government of its colonies. (Hear.) Not more than one century ago, I am bound to say, the idea on which the colonial relation was based, was in the main a narrow and selfish idea. In one respect, indeed, the administration of the old American provinces was carried on upon a system that is still abroad, as many still living persons know, but yet it was based essentially upon the idea so far as economical and commercial purposes were concerned, that the interests of the colonies were to be made subservient to those of the mother country, and that the channels of its trade, and even of its industrial exertions, were to be forced in a direction different from that which nature would point to, in order to make it tributary to the greatness of the mother country. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, we have thoroughly and entirely escaped from any such dream. (Hear, hear.) We have given to our colonies practical freedom. (Hear, hear.) And I think with respect to the government of those dependencies in general there is yet much to be done, slowly perhaps and cautiously, but firmly and resolutely, to be done in rectifying the distribution of burden and of benefit in order to place the people of England not in that position of ascendancy and security which they have in good faith renounced, but in that position of justice and equality to which they have an indefeasible claim. (Cheers.) What I think we desire is to give freedom as far as we can to our provinces in the affairs of our fellow-subjects abroad, to lend them as far as we can the shelter and protection of the power of this great empire, but not to consent to be charged with the payment of vast sums of money for the sake of performing duties which belong to them rather than to us, (hear, hear); and the performance of which in every case is an inalienable part of the functions of freedom. (Cheers.) For, sir, there cannot be a grosser mistake in politics than to suppose that you could separate between the benefits of freedom and its burdens, or to suppose that it would be a benefit to a nation for some unknown or unseen benefactor to undertake the payment of its taxes. (Hear, hear.) No; it is necessary, if you choose to aspire to claim the dignity of freedom, that you should yourselves provide the means by which free institutions prosper. (Hear, hear.)

### 4. BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.

The New York *Evening Post*, after detailing what has been done in the Conference at Quebec, makes the following admirable remarks:—

"If the reader will take the trouble to examine a map of this part of North America, he will find that it includes in its extreme

length and breadth eight degrees of latitude and forty of longitude, and has an area in round numbers of about four hundred thousand square miles. The remarkable elongation of the federation compared with its cramped width, renders it anything but symmetrical to the eye, while the territory contiguous to our frontier is separated from us by few natural boundaries. Maine cuts into it like a wedge.

'Yet great states have existed in Europe with border lines as artificial and with as amorphous a shape. The Dutch republic is a case in point, and our northern neighbour has yet another resemblance to that celebrated nationality. Holland is a country of rivers, a net work of canals, an inner valley with an enormous sea exposure; so, too, the one fact that a study of the map of this incipient power will impress upon a thoughtful mind is the omnipresence of water. Physiology teaches us that the minutest cell-work of the human organism is provided with its little blood vessel, which restores the decayed tissue and removes all useless matter. Now what the blood of the heart is to man, water communication is to a nation. It means commerce, cheap freight, and, in all cases where there are great internal resources, great wealth.

"The tidal wave or the descending river current washes four-fifths of the new federation. Nova Scotia is a honey-comb of harbors. Between Halifax and Cape Causeau there are fifteen havens, twelve of them are deep enough for ships of the line. In New Brunswick we are told that hardly any part of the country is destitute of some stream, of greater or less size; and in some parts of the interior a canoe can be conveyed with equal ease to the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the Bay of Fundy. But it is in the Canadas that we see most clearly how prodigal of help nature has been to the new federation. From St. Mary's river to the ocean, that marvellous chain of great inland seas, Huron, Erie, Ontario, are as it were but a great river expansion which narrows into the St. Lawrence and falls into the Gulf. Into this flows the Ottawa, draining eighty thousand square miles of land; into it also flow a thousand streams of greater or less breadth, but all of them with a sufficient fall to give impetus to innumerable water-wheels. What nature has failed to do art has accomplished, and the Falls of Niagara and the rapids of Long Sault have been surrounded by deep ship-receiving canals. While these great highways of travel prepare the way for rapid inter-communication and cheap transportation the climate offers no insuperable obstacle. The Gulf Stream warms the maritime provinces. In winter, drenching them, indeed, too often with mist and rain; all, save Prince Edward's Island, which curiously secures the advantage of a clement sky without the accompanying fog. But if there be damp sea-breezes there is also health, and the singular longevity of the people has passed into a proverb.

"In the Canadas the winters are sharp, but the summer is correspondingly hot, and vegetation springs up with swift and exuberant life. The severity of the cold season has also much abated since the forests have been cut into; the winters of New Brunswick have, it is affirmed, been shortened two months by this one cause. The frost, it is true, freezes up the rivers in December, and interrupts the regular passage of ships, but the country is already possessed of many hundred miles of railway, and when the Intercolonial railroad is completed there will be an unbroken line of communication from the ocean to the farthest interior.

"The resources of the provinces are confessedly very great. The waters of the inland valley and the outlying gulf swarm with fish. The back country is filled with extensive forests, and the soil is everywhere admirably adapted for the growth of cereals. At Ottawa and Saguenay 800,000,000 feet of lumber are turned out by the saw mills every year. Part of this is exported to Europe, part is sent to the United States, and part is employed in ship-building, which is itself a prominent branch of industry. The lumber business is constantly on the increase, and as early as 1857 exceeded the agricultural product.

"The Canadas and Nova Scotia are also certain to be great wheat growing countries. In the latter province vast alluvial marshes have been reclaimed from the sea and protected by artificial dykes. Upper Canada, wedged in between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, is extremely fertile, with a rich vegetable mould four feet deep, abundantly irrigated and at present only partly tilled. Wheat is the grand staple, but barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes are raised to great profit. Where the soil is not adapted for the plough, it is nevertheless excellent for pasturage, and horses, sheep, cattle, as well as the products of the dairy, not only satisfy the home demand, but supply foreign markets.

"The fisheries are another marked feature of wealth. Cod, hake, halibut, haddock and shoals of mackerel fill the Bay of Chaleur, slide up along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, swarm in the harbour of St. John and the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Alewives follow the tidal streams, and are seized in vast quantities. The nets burst with their weight of manhaden, which are caught

for their oil, and in Newfoundland the business of extracting oil from the seal is almost outrivalling the cod trade.

"But it is in its geological configuration that the prodigious importance of the new federation is most distinctly discerned. The extreme east abounds in gypsum, in excellent lime stone for building purposes, in plumbago, iron ore and coal. The carboniferous region covers an extent of one thousand square miles, while gold in the hard quartz has made the maritime provinces almost a second Australia. In the west, too, copper and silver have been found, and only wait the coming of the capitalist to return an abundant harvest. Besides all this, the Hudson Bay Company makes Canada a mart for its shipment of furs, and the point of a departure of its Indian traffic."

### 5. THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN—THEIR AREA, POPULATION, COMMERCE, DEBT, &c.

The Colonial dependencies of Great Britain have, during the twenty years previous to 1860, progressed very rapidly in population and trade. We find in the "Statistical Journal of London" an article from which we have compiled the following very valuable statistics respecting their growth, extent, &c.

The colonies and dependencies are arranged in seven groups, chiefly according to their geographical affinities, in the following manner:

1. The North American Group.
2. The West Indian Group.
3. The West African Group.
4. The South African Group.
5. The Eastern Group.
6. The Australian Group; and
7. The Mixed Group, containing places not in any of the foregoing divisions.

#### 1. North American Group.

This group contains seven colonies, viz.:

1. Canada,
2. Nova Scotia,
3. New Brunswick,
4. Prince Edward Island,
5. Newfoundland,
6. British Columbia, and
7. Vancouver Island.

The aggregate territory of these colonies covers 512,169 square miles; the population, according to the latest returns, was 3,294,561, of whom 34,807 were people of color.

The value of the imports and exports in 1860, and the extent of the trade with the mother country, are shown by the following figures:

<i>Imports from—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£4,882,000		
Other countries.....	7,038,000		
			£11,920,000
<i>Exports to—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£3,618,000		
Other countries.....	7,174,000		
			11,792,000
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>£23,712,000</b>

One-third of the commerce of this group is carried on with England; the greater part of the remainder goes to the United States.

The whole amount of revenue raised for the year was £2,064,313, which is equal to a poll tax of 12s. 7d. The public debt at the end of the same year was £14,232,502.

The following table will show the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail:

#### NORTH AMERICAN GROUP—AREA, POPULATION, DEBT, &c.

Colonies, &c.	Area, Square Miles.	Population according to latest Return	Revenue Raised in the Colony		Debt on 31st December 1860.	Commerce in 1860.	
			1880.	1860.		Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
1. Canada.....	210,020	2,506,755	1,489,000	11,971,000	7,078,000	7,116,000	
2. Nova Scotia....	18,671	332,264	177,000	1,004,000	1,702,000	1,324,000	
3. N. Brunswick	27,105	252,047	179,000	1,038,000	1,447,000	916,000	
4. Pr. Ed. Island	2,173	80,857	29,000	41,000	230,000	202,000	
5. Newfoundland	40,200	122,638	128,000	175,000	1,206,000	1,223,000	
6. Br. Columbia	200,000	{ Not ascertained. }	53,000	5,000	257,000	11,000	
7. Van'or. Island	14,000	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>512,169</b>	<b>3,294,561</b>	<b>2,065,000</b>	<b>14,232,000</b>	<b>11,920,000</b>	<b>10,792,000</b>	

The material advancement may be estimated by the following comparisons:—In 1838, there were five colonies in this group. British Columbia and Vancouver Island have since been added. The population was, in the year stated, 1,282,000; it is now 3,294,561; being an increase of 157 per cent.; the aggregate value of the imports and exports was then £9,185,000; it is now £23,712,000, equal to an increase of 158 per cent.

2. West India Group.

This group contains seven colonies, viz. :

- 8. Jamaica, 12. Trinidad,
- 9. Honduras, 13. Windward Islands, and
- 10. Turk's Islands, 14. Leeward Islands.
- 11. British Guiana,

Excluding Turk's Island, the area of which appears not to be known, this group measures 99,000 square miles. The population at present is 1,075,395 persons, the most of whom are colored. The exact numbers in those colonies where the distinction of race has been observed in the enumeration of the inhabitants are 54,650 white, 967,294 colored.

In 1860, the value of the goods imported and exported was as given below :

<i>Imports from—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£2,627,000		
Other countries.....	2,710,000		
		£5,337,000	
<i>Exports to—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£4,653,000		
Other countries.....	1,178,000		
		5,831,000	
Total .....			£11,168,000

The United Kingdom has the largest share of this commerce, as it takes more than seven millions of the aggregate value.

The revenue for 1860 was £919,697, or 17s. 1d. per head of the population. The debt at the end of the year was £1,495,967.

The following table shows the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail :

WEST INDIA GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &c.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in		Debt Dec. 31,		Commerce in 1860.	
			1860.	1860.	Imports.	Exports.		
8. Jamaica .....	6,400	441,255	262,000	738,000	1,203,000	1,206,000		
9. Honduras .....	13,500	25,635	36,000	.....	232,000	293,000		
10. Turk's Islands. { Not ascer- tained. }		4,372	11,000	1,000	42,000	34,000		
11. British Guiana .....	78,000	155,028	180,000	527,000	1,146,000	1,513,000		
12. Trinidad .....	1,754	84,438	185,000	136,000	829,000	715,000		
13. Windward Isl's .....	777	258,933	157,000	35,000	1,368,000	1,455,000		
14. Leeward " .....	659	105,736	89,000	69,000	517,000	596,000		
Total.....	99,000	1,075,395	920,000	1,496,000	5,337,000	5,832,000		

There has been a considerable increase in the population, but a falling off in the value of the imports and exports since 1838. Then the population consisted of 675,000 persons; it is now 37 per cent. above the number. The value of the trade was then £12,700,000, or 12 per cent greater than at the present time.

3. West African Group.

This is a very small group; it contains three dependencies :

- 15. Sierra Leone, 16. Gambia, and
- 17 Gold Coast.

The total surface is 6,488 square miles; the population 199,909 persons, of whom 392 only are whites.

The figures for 1860 express the annual value thus :

<i>Imports from—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£233,000		
Other countries.....	125,000		
		£358,000	
<i>Exports to—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£205,000		
Other countries.....	319,000		
		524,000	
Total .....			£882,000

The sum raised in 1860 was £49,581, or 4s. 11d. per head of the population; the debt was then £2,304.

The following table gives the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail :

WEST AFRICAN GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &c.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in		Debt Dec. 31,		Commerce in 1860.	
			1860.	1860.	Imports.	Exports.		
15. Sierra Leone.....	468	41,624	32,000	.....	173,000	304,000		
16. Gambia .....	20	6,939	10,000	.....	78,000	109,000		
17. Gold Coast .....	6,000	151,346	7,000	2,000	112,000	111,000		
Total .....	6,488	199,909	49,000	2,000	358,000	524,000		

The population since 1838 has increased by 5,493 persons; and the value of the trade, comparing 1860 with 1838, by £260,000, or 44 per cent.

4. South African Group.

Two colonies only are comprised in this group, viz. :

- 18. Cape of Good Hope, and 19. Natal.

The extent of the two colonies is 119,268 square miles; the population, at the latest return, was 388,906. Of that number, 114,106 were white, and 274,800 colored.

The value of the imports and exports in 1860 is represented by the following figures :

<i>Imports from—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£2,116,000		
Other countries.....	705,000		
		£2,821,000	
<i>Exports to—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£1,392,000		
Other countries.....	828,000		
		2,220,000	
Total.....			£5,041,000

The amount raised was £612,078, or 31s 6d. per head on the population; the debt in the same year, that is to say 1860, was £418,400.

The following table gives the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail :

SOUTH AFRICAN GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &c.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in		Debt, Dec. 31,		Commerce in 1860.	
			1860.	1860.	Imports.	Exports.		
18. C. of Good Hope.	104,931	231,823	525,000	368,000	2,466,000	2,080,000		
19. Natal .....	14,337	157,533	67,000	50,000	355,000	140,000		
Total .....	119,268	388,906	612,000	418,000	2,821,000	2,220,000		

In 1838 Great Britain had but one colony in South Africa—Natal has since been settled. In the year named the population amounted to 147,341; it is now 388,906, which is equivalent to an increase of 164 per cent.

The combined value of the imports and exports was then £1,424,000; it is now £5,041,000, which represents an increase in that interval of 254 per cent.

5. Eastern Group.

Four dependencies are placed in this group, viz. :

- 20. Ceylon, 22. Hong Kong, and
- 21. Mauritius, 23. Labuan.

The total extent is 25,485 square miles; the population is 2,351,300 persons, of whom only 11,186 are whites.

The value of that which is represented by the imports and exports is shown as under :

<i>Imports from—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£1,622,000		
Other countries.....	4,736,000		
		£6,358,000	
<i>Exports to—</i>			
The United Kingdom .....	£3,085,000		
Other countries.....	1,738,000		
		4,823,000	
Total .....			£11,181,00

This is exclusive of the Hong Kong trade, which, according to the return, "cannot be ascertained;" the statistics of import trade being published with those of the other ports in China with which we traffic.\*

In the year of which we are treating, £1,403,206 revenue was raised; this sum is equal to 11s. 11d. per head of population. There was no debt.

The following table gives the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail :

EASTERN GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &c.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in		Commerce in 1860.	
			1860.	1860.	Imports.	Exports.
20. Ceylon.....	24,700	1,919,487	787,000	.....	3,551,000	2,551,000
21. Mauritius .....	703	310,051	541,000	.....	2,769,000	2,260,000
22. Hong Kong† .....	32	119,321	24,000	.....	Cannot be ascertained.	.....
23. Labuan .....	45	2,442	1,000	.....	28,000	13,000
Total .....	22,485	2,351,300	1,403,000	.....	6,358,000	4,824,000

\* As regards Hong Kong, the imports are returned in connection with the China trade. The value of the exports from the United Kingdom in 1860 was £2,536,000.

† Hong Kong. The military expenses in respect of this station are computed from the year 1860, because the whole of the China expedition passed through that place.



Since 1838 two places have been added to our Eastern possessions; namely, Hong Kong and Labuan. In 1838, the colonial population was 1,382,000; it is now greater by 969,000, or 70 per cent. The value of the trade in the earlier year was £2,884,000; it is now £11,184,000, whence it is seen the increase is 288 per cent, exclusive of the Hong Kong trade.

6. Australian Group.

Seven colonies are now embraced in this most important and prosperous group, viz.:

- 24. New South Wales,
- 25. Victoria,
- 26. Queensland,
- 27. South Australia,
- 28. Western Australia,
- 29. Tasmania, and
- 30. New Zealand.

The extent is enormous, being upwards of 2,582,000 square miles; the population 1,358,381 persons, of whom 113,115, or less than one-tenth, fall under the class termed "colored."

The commerce of our Australian colonies greatly exceeds that of any other group. The value of the imports and exports in 1860 is expressed by the following figures:

<i>Imports from—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£16,748,000
Other countries.....	10,970,000
	£27,718,000
<i>Exports to—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£13,039,000
Other countries.....	9,192,000
	22,231,000
Total .....	£49,949,000

The revenue raised in these colonies is very great; it amounted this year to £6,750,312, or 84s 9d. per head of the population. The debt is also large, namely £10,678,584.

The following table gives the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail:

AUSTRALIAN GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &C.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in 1860. £	Debt, in 1860. £	Commerce in 1860.	
					Imports. £	Exports. £
24. N. S. Wales.....	323,437	365,635	1,809,000	3,820,000	7,519,000	5,072,000
25. Victoria .....	86,000	548,944	3,039,000	5,118,000	15,094,000	12,963,000
26. Queensland .....	678,000	56,000	173,000	.....	742,000	710,000
27. S. Australia.....	383,328	126,830	439,000	870,000	1,640,000	1,784,000
28. W. do .....	978,000	15,691	61,000	2,000	169,000	89,000
29. Tasmania.....	26,215	90,211	268,000	390,000	1,006,000	1,025,000
30. N. Zealand .....	106,259	155,070	465,000	479,000	1,548,000	589,000
Total.....	2,582,070	1,358,381	5,760,000	10,760,000	27,518,000	22,232,000

There are now seven colonies in this group; in 1838 there were but three. Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland are the new possessions of the Crown. In 1838 the population amounted to 145,680 persons only; it is now 1,358,391. Hence, in twenty-two years it has increased 832 per cent. The value of the trade in the earlier year was £3,720,000; it is now nearly fifty millions sterling. This is inclusive of the trade in gold. The value of the imports and exports of this group has increased in twenty-two years by the extraordinary ratio of 1,242 per cent.

7. Mixed Group.

This group is made up of eight dependencies, not conveniently referable to any of the other sections. One is in the German Ocean, three are in the Mediterranean, and the remainder in the North and South Atlantic. These places are respectively—

- 31. Heligoland,
- 32. Gibraltar,
- 33. Malta,
- 34. Ionian Isles,
- 35. Bermuda,
- 36. Bahamas,
- 37. St. Helena, and
- 38. Falklands.

The combined territory contains 11,750 square miles; the population is 441,270 persons of whom 36,119 are colored.

Excluding Gibraltar, for which place there is no return under this head, the value of the commerce, in 1860, was in respect of—

<i>Imports from—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£620,000
Other countries.....	4,299,000
	£4,919,000
<i>Exports to—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£2,066,000
Other countries.....	1,138,000
	3,204,000
Total .....	£8,223,000

The sum raised in 1860 was £429,198, or 19s. 6d. per head of the population. The debt was then £333,462.

The following table gives the area, population, trade, debt, &c., of this group in detail:

MIXED GROUP—POPULATION, AREA, TRADE, &C.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, latest Returns.	Revenue in 1860. £	Debt, in 1860. £	Commerce in 1860.	
					Imports. £	Exports. £
31. Heligoland .....	1	2,172	3,000	5,000	13,000	9,000
<i>Mediterranean:</i>						
32. Gibraltar .....	1½	15,462	34,000	.....	Cannot be ascertained.	
33. Malta .....	115	141,220	146,000	78,000	2,982,000	2,301,000
34. Ionian Islands.	1,041	228,669	172,000	227,000	1,489,000	776,000
Total (part.) .....	1,157½	385,351	352,000	305,000	4,471,000	3,077,000
<i>Islands in the North and South Atlantic:</i>						
35. Bermuda.....	24	11,450	16,000	1,000	153,000	23,000
36. Bahamas .....	2,921	35,287	36,000	23,000	131,000	78,000
37. St. Helena .....	47	6,444	21,000	.....	124,000	11,000
38. Falklands.....	7,600	566	1,000	.....	27,000	6,000
Total (part.) .....	10,592	53,747	74,000	24,000	435,000	118,000
Total.....	11,750	441,270	429,000	334,000	4,919,000	3,204,000
Grand Total .....	3,356,320	9,109,722	11,237,200	27,161,000	59,432,000	49,628,000

Since 1838 the Falklands have become a dependency of the crown. The population of the entire group has increased about 10 per cent.

Summary of the Seven Groups.

The thirty-eight colonies and dependencies of the British Crown have a collective territory of 3,356,320 square miles, supporting, according to the latest returns, a population of 9,109,722 persons, of whom 5,084,061 are "white," and 3,965,766 "colored;" the proportion being as 5 to 4, very nearly. In two or three of the smaller colonies the population has been returned without discriminating the races, which accounts for the discrepancies in the totals just mentioned. The colonial population, according to these figures, is equal, very nearly, to one-third of the population of the United Kingdom.

*Trade.*—Relying upon the value of the imports and exports, as the sufficient exponent of colonial traffic, we arrive at the following results:

<i>Exports from—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£28,849,000
Other countries.....	30,583,000
	£59,432,000
<i>Exports to—</i>	
The United Kingdom .....	£28,059,000
Other countries.....	21,567,000
	49,626,000
Total .....	£109,058,000

*Colonial Revenue and Debt.*—The whole sum raised within the colonies as revenue, in 1860, by taxation, by sale of lands, and by licences, was £11,237,385, or 24s. 8d. per head of the population.

On the 31st December of the same year, the total of colonial debts was £27,161,219. The national debt is £818,000,000. The aggregate of the colonial debts was, therefore, nearly one-thirtieth of the national debt.

*Imperial Expenditure.*—The total burthen cast by the colonies on the taxation of this country, is exhibited by the annexed statement:—

<i>Military Services—</i>	
Troops.....	£2,932,725
Transports .....	256,735
Fortifications and barracks..	152,783
	£3,442,243
<i>Civil Services—</i>	
Various heads .....	167,222
Total .....	£3,509,465

*Progress.*—In 1838 Great Britain had twenty-five colonies and dependencies, peopled by 4,090,000 persons; at the present time we possess thirty-eight colonies and dependencies, with a population more than twice as numerous as it was twenty years ago. Between 1838 and 1860 the trade has risen from £33,000,000 to £109,058,000, or in more than a threefold proportion.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

### III. Papers on Practical Education.

#### 1. PERCEPTIVE EXERCISES ; OR, HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN READY AND ACCURATE OBSERVERS.

A primary teacher should be prepared to pursue a systematic course of exercises, for the purpose of developing and strengthening those powers of mind which, in the order of nature, are first called into action. The lessons should be progressive in their character, and suited to the age and capacity of children.

This naturally presupposes some preparation on the part of the instructor. What are the powers to be cultivated and *how* shall they be developed, should be a theme of absorbing interest to every one who assumes the holy office of dealing with the immortal mind. With an *earnest* desire to benefit young teachers who have never given special attention to the subject of perceptive development, we present a general outline of a course upon different subjects suitable for primary schools, and, as far as time and space will permit, exhibit our plans of working out the details of each course.

##### FORM.

Order of exercises :

1. Simple Perception of Form, including exercises in Imitation, Construction, and Drawing.
2. Exercises to develop more minute Observation, Language, and Drawing.
3. Exercises of Simple Comparison.
4. Direction of the Straight Line.
5. Idea of Angles developed.
6. Different kinds of Angles observed, named, and drawn.
7. Parallel Lines.
8. Description of the Square, with Drawing.
9. Description of the Oblong, with Drawing.
10. Description of the Triangle, with Drawing.
11. Description of the Rhomb, with Drawing.
12. Description of the Rhomboid, with Drawing.
13. Description of the Rhomboid, with Drawing.
14. Description of the Cone, Cube, and Sphere.

To work out the details of the above course requires time, labor, and patience, on the part of the teacher. The exercises included under the division numbered 1, should not be hurried.

Apparatus for the lessons may be extemporized if necessary. A box and a chart of Forms will be found more convenient, however. A teacher can cut from common pasteboard several squares, oblongs, triangles, rings, rhombs, rhomboids, pentagons, hexagons, octagons, ovals, etc., for use. One of each of these forms may be sketched upon drawing-paper, to answer for a chart.

##### SKETCH OF A SIMPLE PERCEPTIVE EXERCISE.

The Teacher having the forms mentioned upon a table before the class, may place one in the hands of several of the class, requesting each child to go to the table and find one *like* it. After the selections have been made, the children may arrange themselves in a line facing the pupils remaining in their seats, and each hold up the forms that all may judge of the correctness of the choice. Other children will follow in succession selecting forms, others deciding as before.

The teacher must be animated and energetic herself, in order to keep as many of the class busy matching forms as possible, while all the others are engaged in observing those selected, and judging whether a correct choice has been made. It will depend almost entirely upon the teacher's spirit and manner, whether such exercises are interesting and beneficial to the majority of the class, or whether they degenerate into a monotonous, prosy *apology* for a lesson. As the children present the forms selected, the teacher will find it necessary to frame her questions in such a manner that they may be answered by a signal. Seeing that the attention of all the class is secured, she may say: All who think that these two forms are *just alike*, may raise their hands. Caution should be observed about allowing the children to respond to questions of this kind in a careless indifferent manner. If the teacher does not exercise some ingenuity in this respect, and put her questions in a pointed manner, some will be very likely to respond mechanically; merely following others. If this habit is continued, it must have a pernicious effect upon the mind of the child.

This simple exercise, if conducted properly, may be repeated for several successive lessons from ten to fifteen minutes in length, daily, before it will become necessary to introduce some change.

##### SECOND SKETCH.

Several children may be sent to the table to find *two forms just alike*; let them present the forms, and let the others decide as before. While those at the table are engaged, others may be sent to point objects in the room, of the same shape as some form given

them. Commencing with the oblong, books and slates may be used and the children requested to find something similar in shape. The class should be trained in this way until they will point very readily to doors, windows, panes of glass, tops of desks, etc., etc., and to any objects that may be square, triangular, or circular.

The exercises of the First Sketch may be repeated. They are only separated to afford a little variety for the succeeding lessons.—*Conn. C. S. Journal*.

#### 2. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TEACHER.

There is no position in all the avocations of life, where so much real, permanent good can be done, as in that of the teacher of youth, and there is no responsibility so great. The best minds of the age should engage in it, and the best energies of the community should be employed in the support of education. But all great privileges and all wealth bring with them corresponding obligations and responsibilities. We have an example constantly before us of one who "went about doing good," ever teaching with voice and act, and enforcing that teaching by faithfulness, perseverance and cheerfulness; and finally, for the sake of the good and the pure, expired upon the cross—giving us, on this occasion, the most sublime and valuable lesson ever given to man. He told us that we should be called on to answer for the means we had for doing good, in proportion to what we possessed. Great and fearful, then, are the responsibilities we have assumed, in becoming the teachers of youth; and it is well for us that we feel a realizing sense of their importance.

In considering the powers and capabilities of the teacher, the power of example stands among the first. Although its operation is silent, its authority is undisputed and most potent. Vain and futile will be the efforts of that teacher, who teaches: "Do as I say, and not as I do;" and fruitless the labors of those who fail to verify their teachings by their example. Example is infectious; especially so in early youth, when the mind is more easily impressed—when the eye is the principle avenue for impressions, and the imitative powers the strongest. But few take into consideration its noiseless workings, and the gradual unfoldment and determination of character resulting from its operation. We can never tell where a good example may fall, or in what direction it may operate. In watching the operations of a little spider, Bruce was aroused from a state bordering on despair, to activity and success. The teacher should never forget that he is a living model, and that all his acts, words, and even the expressions of his countenance have their effect; ever modifying, and frequently determining the fate of his pupils in after life.

Another power of the teacher is that of making impressions. In this respect there is great difference of capability. The conscientious teacher will avail himself of every opportunity to make a good impression. A word or a look, a simple act, now and then, may make an impression that will change the course of the whole future life, like that of a river, and settle the question of success or failure of an individual. Many instances of this are recorded in history and biography. "A kiss from my mother," said West, "made me a painter." "Contact with the good never fails to impart good," says Mr. Smiles, in his book entitled "Self-Help," and we carry away with us some of the blessing, as travellers' garments retain the odor of the flowers and shrubs through which they have passed." In speaking of the late John Sterling, Mr. Trench says of him: "It was impossible to come in contact with his noble nature without feeling one's self in some measure *ennobled* and *lifted up*, as I ever felt when I left him, into a higher region of objects and aims than that in which one is tempted habitually to dwell." "It is thus," says the author of *Self-Help*, "that the noble character always acts; We become *lifted* and *lighted up* in him—we cannot help being borne along by him, and acquiring the habit of looking at things in the same light; such is the magical action and reaction of minds upon each other." Every one has observed the power some men have of affecting the minds of others. When a company have become listless, how the entrance of some one will arouse the spirits, and infuse new life and energy into the minds of those in his presence. This power, I apprehend, is an indispensable element of success in the military commander, the orator, and, I may add, in the teacher.

Another power of the teacher consists in the ability to win the affection and confidence of those under his instruction. A feeling of animosity or even coldness between the teacher and his pupil, is fatal to success. The essential elements of acquiring and exercising this power, are abiding love for children, patience, perseverance, and self-control. The love must be real, not affected; the patience self-sustaining, the perseverance seasoned with cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits; and the self-control dignified and authoritative. "Win hearts," said one of her advisers to Queen Elizabeth, "and you will win the purses and power of England." So we say of the teacher; win the hearts of your scholars—gain their love and es-

team—and you will have acquired a power essential to your success.  
—*California Teacher.*

#### IV. Biographical Sketches.

##### No. 48.—REV. R. R. BURRAGE

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Robert Raby Burrage, for many years a Church of England clergyman in this city aged 71 years. Mr. Burrage was a native of Norwich, England, and educated under the late Dr. Valpy. He subsequently pursued his studies at Christ Church College, Cambridge, taking honours in classics. In 1815 he was appointed by the Imperial Government to be master of the Royal Grammar School at Quebec. In 1817 he took orders, receiving ordination from the late Bishop Stuart, and performed for many years active duty as a clergyman in the settlement around the city. He was also for many years secretary to the Royal Institution for the promotion of learning. Some years ago he removed to this city, and undertook the personal discharge of the duties of that office, which, however, in effect ceased upon the reorganization of McGill University. He also did duty so long as the infirmities of age left it in his power, in various city churches. He was a most earnest, hard-working, indefatigable man, and active in charitable work, seeking out diligently the deserving poor in order to relieve their wants.—*Montreal Gazette.*

##### No. 49.—CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

This eminent jurist died in Washington on Wednesday night last, at the advanced age of 86. He was born in Maryland, where his ancestors, an old English Roman Catholic family, had settled in the beginning of the 17th century. Admitted to the bar in 1799, he soon afterwards took an active part in public life. Delegate to the General Assembly in 1800, State senator in 1816, in 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson, Attorney General of the United States. Nominated by the President to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, he was opposed by the Senate, which was politically against him. In 1835 the same Senate opposed his appointment as an associate judge of the Supreme Court. On the death of Chief Justice Marshall, however, a senate of a different political complexion confirmed his nomination to the Chief-Justiceship. This was in January 1837, since which time until his death the nominee of General Jackson retained the elevated position to which he was then appointed. His career though an active one throughout, has been principally noted for his decision in the "Dred Scott" case. In that case he held that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the declaration of independence, negroes, whether slaves or free, had been regarded "as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race either in social or political relations; and so inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect;" that consequently such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of that instrument, and could not in any respect be considered as citizens; that the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States lying north of the line of 36° 30', known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional; and that Dred Scott, a negro slave, who was removed by his master from Missouri to Illinois, lost whatever freedom he might have thus acquired by being subsequently removed into the territory of Wisconsin, and by his return to the State of Missouri. Judge Taney had, for many years, been in a feeble state of health, though at no time unable to discharge his duties. He was, if we remember aright, the third Chief Justice of the United States, Judge Marshall being his immediate predecessor. Mr. S. P. Chase, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, is Mr. Taney's successor.

#### V. Miscellaneous.

##### 1. AUTUMNALIA

###### A DIRGE AND ITS ANSWER.

The tints of summer are fading fast,  
And the sere leaves are falling with every blast;  
And I think at the close of each shortening day  
That another bright summer has passed away.

It has passed like the rest, with its hopes and its fears,  
Now brightened by smiles, now bedimmed with tears—  
It has passed like the rest, with its pleasures and pain,  
And, like them, it must never return again.

The fast falling leaves and these withering flowers,  
Are all emblems of man and his fleeting hours;  
For he basked for awhile in the sun's bright ray  
And the summer of life has passed away.

And the autumn of life is chill and drear,  
When, like leaves of the forest, our hopes appear,  
As they droop one by one from the withering spray—  
And the autumn of life has passed away.

And the winter of life is sad and cold,  
And the feelings are dull and the heart grown old,  
And we long for the rest that the weary shall have  
In the silence and gloom of the passionless grave.

But the grass of the grave can new flowrets bring forth,  
And the soul of the just has a refuge of worth,  
And the spring of eternity blossoms for aye—  
And its leaves never fade, nor its blossoms decay.

Though the sun never shines in those regions so bright,  
Yet the Lamb that was slain is their shadowless light—  
And the pavement of sapphires can never be dim,  
For 'tis bright with the radiance reflected from Him,

Unfading the glories, unsated the heart—  
Tho' one never flash nor the other depart,  
And the eye never tires, though unbounded the view,  
And the joys though unchanging, forever are new.

And the muse on the emblems of earthly decay,  
Can trace, 'mid the darkness, a promise of day,  
And hear, 'mid the rustling of sere leaves and flowers,  
The harps of the angels in amaranth bowers.

—*From Frazer's Magazine.*

##### 2. MESSIAH'S COMING.

A Jewish poet (in the *Jewish Chronicle*) with singular beauty, has embodied in verse the hope and expectation of his nation. Interpreted in the light of Messiah's second coming, a beauty and a meaning yet more exquisite and expressive attaches to the sentiments thus touchingly expressed.—*Patriarchal shadows.*

Messiah's coming, and the tidings are rolling wide and far,  
As light flows out in gladness from yon fair morning star.  
He is coming and the tidings sweep through the willing air,  
With hopes that end forever time's ages of despair.  
The old earth from dreams and slumbers wakes, and says, Amen;  
Land and ocean bid Him welcome, flood and forest join the strain.

He is coming and the mountains of Judea ring again;  
Jerusalem awakens, and shouts her glad Amen.  
He is coming, wastes of Horeb, awaken and rejoice;  
Hills of Moab, cliffs of Edom, lift the long silent voice  
He is coming, sea of Sodom, to heal thy leprous brine,  
To give back palm and myrtle, the olive and the vine.

He is coming, blighted Carmel, to restore thine olive bowers;  
He is coming, faded Sharon, to give thee back thy flowers;  
Sons of Gentile trodden Judah, awake! behold, He comes!  
Landless and kingless exiles, re-seeek your long lost homes;  
Back to your ancient valleys, which your fathers loved so well,  
In their now crumbled cities, let their children's children dwell.

Drink the last drop of wormwood from your nation's bitter cup.  
The bitterest, but the latest, make haste and drink it up;  
For He, thy true Messiah, thine own anointed King,  
He comes in love and glory, thine endless joy to bring.  
Yes, He thy king is coming, to end thy woes, and wrongs,  
To give thee joy for mourning, to turn thy sighs to songs.

#### VI. Educational Intelligence.

##### CANADA.

— UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual convocation of University College was held Oct. 28th, in the Convocation Hall, University buildings. The proceedings were of the same interesting character that always marks the annual convocation of the college—the same complimentary and well deserved remarks to the successful competitors by the professors—the same amount of clapping of hands and stamping of feet by the enthusiastic

students to their fellows in taking off prizes. When the president and professors had taken their seats, the acting registrar, Mr. Loudon, called the names of the matriculants as follows:—W. S. Dorsey, 3rd year; W. A. Bickford, 2nd year; G. T. Atkinson, 1st year; J. Betts, 1st year; F. Stanton, 1st year; A. Stewart, 1st year; W. H. Williams, 1st year. The prize composition in English verse, entitled "Denmark," was read by J. Campbell, as following:

## DENMARK.

Denmark, with joyous love and pride,  
We hail thee o'er the sea,  
When England welcomed home her bride,  
Old Sea-king's home, from thee;  
But other notes than bridal song,  
And other thoughts and fears  
Have swelled our hearts amid thy woes,  
Vain struggling amid grasping foes.  
Crowding the misery of years  
In months of blood and fears.

Brave Denmark, could'st thou but recall  
That elder glorious day  
When from the Elbe to Finmark, all  
Was subject to thy sway;  
When Celt and Saxon quailed before  
Thy right arm, red and strong,  
And the old North Sea billows bore,  
To many a tributary shore,  
Thy Viking crew, with mirth and song,  
Fought gallantly along.

Now parted is the threefold cord,  
Severed, the triple crown,  
And she who once was Scandia's lord  
Has lost her proud renown:  
For Sweden's rivers flashing down,  
As strangers, seaward fly,  
And winds from Norway's mountains blown  
Fair Denmark's beechen plains disown,  
While many shores of Eyder lie  
Beneath a German sky.

The Viking's song is heard no more,  
No more his pennon black  
Streams proud, as flies his galley o'er  
The foaming Skager Rack;  
His sword is rust, his form is mould,  
His name has passed away,  
But the same gallant heart of old,  
The stern, the true, the free, the bold,  
Illumined by a holier ray,  
Is Denmark's heart to-day.

O! land of winter's drifting snow,  
Of summer's mist and rain,  
Could patriot valor brighter glow,  
Were all won back again;  
O! not to woo false Fortune's smile  
Thy best heart's blood was poured,  
For, dearly as each ravished mile,  
Shall shifting sand and rocky isle,  
And Jutland's shoal, and deep fiord,  
Dispute the invader's sword.

And should he leave unstained no spot  
O'er which her flag may fly,  
Yet, Denmark's he can never blot  
From names that never die;  
While squadrons plough the British seas,  
And sweep the Gallic main,  
Each pennon floating in the breeze  
From Orkney to the Pyrenees,  
Shall link with Rollo and with Sweyn,  
The glorious name of Dane.

The prizemen were then called up, and the prizes presented with the usual complimentary remarks. Rev. Dr. McCaul said that the prizes which he had then to confer differed somewhat from those which had already been conferred. They were for Public Speaking, English Essay and Public Reading. They were awarded by the College Literary Society, which was composed of graduates and undergraduates. In consequence of the great competition for these prizes, the society had instituted these special prizes: J. King, J. E. Croly, W. B. Fleming. The "Macdonald Bursary," for general proficiency was awarded to W. W. Macdonald. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, in presenting it, said that he cordially congratulated Mr. Macdonald in obtaining the "Macdonald Bursary," it being the first of the kind ever given in that University. By a happy coincidence, the recipient was of the same name as the liberal donor, and without any relationship existing between them. To-morrow the young gentleman would have the pleasure of signing, in one of the College books, his name, as the first to receive the Macdonald prize. He (Dr. McCaul) trusted that he would be but the first of a long line of students who would have similar privileges conferred upon them. (Applause.) Here a student proposed three cheers for Mr. John Macdonald, which was heartily responded to by the students. Mr. Macdonald then rose and said that it gave him much pleasure to be present on that occasion. He had no doubt that the prize had been hardly won. It was a high honor to obtain a prize in such an institution, which comprized gentlemen who would do credit to any institution in England. It was, he thought, singular that the young gentleman who obtained that prize should bear the same name as himself (the speaker) and he hoped that he would never bring disgrace upon that name. He trusted that the day was far distant when any efforts would be made to diminish the usefulness of that noble institution, and while he had anything to do with political life he would be always found an advocate for sustaining it as it ought to be sustained. (Applause.) Certificates of merit were then presented to the successful competitors. The Rev. Dr. McCaul said, in closing the Convocation he desired to touch on a few topics. He would first advert briefly to the results attendant on the matriculation examination. At the last examination there were no scholarships offered for competition. There was one scholarship taken in mathematics which was a double scholarship. The honor was won by Hamilton on that occasion. He was a pupil of the Brantford grammar school. The prize in classics was obtained by Cassells, and he was a pupil of the Upper Canada College. The first general proficiency scholarship was obtained by Coyne of St. Thomas; the second by Purdy of Upper Canada, College; the third by Grover, of the same college, and the fourth by Hamilton, of Brantford grammar school. The second in mathematics was taken by Crozier of the Toronto grammar school. There were no fewer than fifteen other country institutions competed at the last May examination, and were as follows:

Grammar Schools.	No. of Honor Pupils.	1st Class.	2d Class.
Upper Canada College	6	14	8
Toronto Grammar School	2	2	4
St. Thomas do	1	3	2
Brantford do	1	3	1
Hamilton do	1	3	1
St. Mary's do	2	2	3
Galt do	1	2	1
Port Dover do	1	1	1
Whitby do	2	2	4
Markham do	2	0	4
London do	1	0	3
Weston do	1	0	2
Newbury do	1	0	2
Chatham do	1	0	1
Port Hope do	1	0	1

He thought that he was perfectly justified in saying that a considerable improvement is going on in the Grammar Schools of this country. There is but one thing wanted, and that is, the emoluments of the masters should be increased. He spoke from the experience of men of years, and he found that in consequence of the small stipends paid, most of our best men had gone elsewhere. He had, on more than one occasion, expressed his dissent that the number which attends the college, was a criterion of the prosperity of the institution. If that was the case, the college was so far successful, for during the past year, the number attending was upwards of \$300. Ten years ago, the number was not more than one-third what it is now. The augmentation had been in the matriculant students, and they were nearly seven times more numerous than in the year 1853. With regard to the additional class which had been added to the list, it arose from the desire to afford those young men who were coming here from the States the advantage of pursuing their studies in that peaceful and tranquil manner which was denied them in their own country. He cordially welcomed them, and, whilst he rejoiced that they were amongst us, he prayed that the Almighty may be pleased to relieve their native land from the troubles which prevail there, and which was desolating so many homes and paleying the best exertions of their people. (Applause.) After stating that the number attending the College was not of itself an indication of the success of the College, he might be asked what other criterion he would offer. To such enquiry he would point to the accuracy of teaching, and the information conveyed in the University, and to the perfect strictness and impartiality with which their examinations were conducted. During the year, he regretted that the institution had lost the services of Dr. Wickson, who had been so long with them, and who discharged his duty so ably and well. He (Dr. McCaul) availed himself of that opportunity to speak of Dr. Wickson's departure from the College. To the liberality of Mr. John Macdonald, the institution was indebted. This step of Mr. Macdonald's was exactly in the right place; it was the link that was wanting to complete our national education. It was the beginning, and he trusted, but the beginning of many more such gifts to the College. Let him assure those who have any doubts of the expediency of such aid that it is by it that institutions of a similar nature have progressed, gifts given by a long line of men who have served their country long and faithfully. His earnest prayer was that the institution might prosper for all time to come as it had in the past. During the last ten years they have had in the College teachers and pupils of different nationalities, different religious denominations, and yet there had not been the breath of discord to dim one another's friendly intercourse. This had not been effected by any compromise of principle, or by any departure from the sacred ties of religion. Each person was allowed to maintain his opinion to the utmost, provided he did not allow them to prejudice others. These were some of the principles upon which the institution was founded, and in addition it has ever taught loyalty to the sovereign, and affection for their native land. When any of them would be called to take prominent positions in life, he trusted that they would be found worthy sons of that great and glorious empire, and soon of that more extensive confederation, by which the whole of the British American Colonies would be bound together in one political union, each receiving strength, and still as fondly embracing that old mother who nursed them in their infancy. (Loud and protracted cheers.) The convocation was then brought to a close and the audience dispersed.—*Leader.*

—TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—The Senate of Toronto University have lately made some very important changes in the curriculum of study requisite for a degree in Arts. There will in future be two matriculation or

entrance examinations, one for junior and one for senior matriculants, the former requiring the same standard as heretofore, the latter, a much higher one, will throw off a year in the ordinary four years' course for a Bachelor's degree. There will also be some slight modifications in the different options hitherto permitted, as well as in the recommended text books. These changes will come into effect forthwith, and, it is believed, will, as a whole be beneficial.—*Perth Standard.*

— TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The annual convocation was held on the 10th inst., in the college hall. The Hon. J. H. Cameron presided, as Chancellor of the University. After the usual prayers on the opening of Convocation, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees: *B.A.*, Henderson, Robert; Bethune, Frederick; Jones, Keorney Leonard; Kennedy, Thomas Smith; Austin, Henry; Briggs, Albert Taylor; Harman, George Frederick; Sherwood, Donald; Aeres, Jonathan William. *M.A.*, Wood, John; Bradbury, Joel Lanton; Harrison, Richard; Ball, James Henry. The prizes were then distributed by the Chancellor. Mr. Twining recited his Greek exercise, after which the students were matriculated. The benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop, and the proceedings of the day closed. The following is the list of honors in classics, in the examination for *B.A.*, held in October last: *First Class*—R. Henderson; *Second Class*—F. Bethune and K. L. Jones. The following Scholarships were awarded at the Matriculation examination, in October: The first Foundation Scholarship, to F. Cumberland, educated at the Model Grammar School, and at Cheltenham College, England. The second Foundation Scholarship to Pousseette, educated at the Sarnia Grammar School. The third Foundation Scholarship, to Waters, educated at Port Dover Grammar School, and by the Rev. Mr. Broughal. For the fourth, Garrett and Musson were pronounced equal, the former having been educated by the Rev. W. Phillips of St. Catharines, the latter at the Thorold Grammar School. The following Scholarships were awarded in June last: The Wellington Scholarship, to Wilson; the Bishop Strachan scholarship, to Taylor; the Allan scholarship to Holcroft; the Dickson scholarship, to Carey. The annual General Meeting of the Trinity College Association was held at the college also on the 10th inst. Among other items of business, a reply from the Rev. W. McMurray, D.D., who is now travelling in England to solicit aid for the college, was read to the association; in which that gentleman states that his mission to the mother country has been most successful. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. P. Atkinson, Esq., *B.A.*, President; Rev. H. Brent, *M.A.*, Vice-President; R. Harrison, Esq., *M.A.*, Treasurer; C. W. Paterson, Esq., *B.A.*, Secretary; and the Rev. R. Sanders, *M.A.*, T. D. Phillips, *M.A.*, G. T. Carruthers, *M.A.*, A. Williams, *B.A.*, and Messrs. C. Robinson, S. J. Vankoughnet, and W. Frazer, as members of the general committee. A vote of thanks having been given to those gentlemen who assisted at the Choral Service on the evening preceding, and to the office bearers of the past year, the meeting adjourned.

— SOUTH WELLINGTON TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of the above Association was held in the Town Hall, Guelph, on the evening of Friday, the 18th. Mr. Downey, Vice-President, took the chair, and Mr. McLaren, Puslinch, proceeded to read an essay on "The influence of Education—socially and morally," 1st, our condition in a state of ignorance—2nd, what education has done for us, and 3rd, what it will yet do for us. The lecturer treated his subject in a manner at once clear and eloquent, painting the condition of the savage, and contrasting our greatness and prosperity with the many social evils which prevail, which evils are mainly to be attributed to man's ignorance and imprudence. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. McLaren, and a general conversation on topics interesting to Teachers followed, after which the meeting adjourned till 10 on Saturday morning, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. Kilgour, Local Superintendent, was elected President; Mr. Downey, Puslinch, and Mr. Walker, Guelph, first and second Vice-Presidents respectively; Mr. Tait, Eramosa, Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Hutton, Guelph, Assistant Secretary. The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to Mr. Downey and Mr. Tait for their services during the past year. Both gentlemen made suitable replies. It was resolved that the future meetings of the Society be always held in Guelph, and not in the Townships alternately as heretofore. It was also considered better that the meetings on Friday nights be done away with. For the next meeting, on third Saturday of February, Mr. Carroll was appointed to lead in *Mensuration*, Mr. Hutton in *Lovell's General Geography*, Mr. Walker in *square and cube root*, and Mr. Hart in *fractions*. When this business was fully dispatched Mr. McLennan

opened the discussion on *Proportion*, which was followed by one on *Grammar*; both of which proved very animated, interesting and instructive, and lasted till the meeting adjourned. The Society, since its establishment, fifteen months ago, has made steady progress. Then it had nine members, now it can boast of thirty-three, or two-thirds of the teachers in the Riding—there being about fifty.

JOHN TAIT, Secretary.

— CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE IN MONTREAL.—The inauguration of the Theological Course in the Congregational College of British North America, which has been removed from Toronto to Montreal, and affiliated to McGill College, took place on the 19th October, in Zion Church, before a numerous congregation. After a hymn, Dr. Wilkes read several passages from the Epistle to Timothy, and made some remarks on the Divine appointment of the Christian ministry, as proved from these passages, as well as from the history of the Church. He announced that the faculty had resolved to make the lectures free to all who should make formal application to the Secretary. He then introduced the Rev. J. Elliott, of Ottawa, who addressed the students on "The elementary character of the preparation during College life for the work of the Christian ministry." They came to be imbued with elementary principles, to form elementary habits, and to engage in elementary studies. The principles were repentance and faith, out of which grew devotedness and trust—devotedness of the body, which required a strict observance of the laws of health—devotedness of the memory, imagination and will, and, most of all, devotedness of heart. The habits he would recommend, were *Fixedness of attention*, the lack of which damaged the mind, and was the real cause of much of what is called weakness of memory. *Discrimination*, by which their gatherings would be of pure truth instead of chaff. *Reflection* which would hinder too much reading, which is rather an incubus on, than a stimulus to, the mind; and lastly *adhering to the work of the day*, extraneous reading being hurtful, and specialities being more appropriately taken up after the College work is done. In conclusion he would exhort them to remember that their preparations were for the sober work of the ministry, not for any Utopian scheme of youthful imagination. Rev. Archbishop Duff, of Sherbrooke, was then introduced, whose subject was the "Importance of the study of the original languages of the Scriptures, which he said had been acknowledged in every age, and was especially recognized now, when the general standard of education was so much above that of former times, and when education was used by the enemies of the Church. Such a study was, in itself, perhaps, the best exercise for the mind, adding clearness and accuracy to thought. The aim of education is to train men to think and to have their knowledge systematically arranged for use, and for opening up new ideas and modes of thought. All languages were useful—but Latin and Greek, and also Hebrew, especially so. Besides, no translation was as good as the original; and good translations are only quite understood and appreciated by those familiar with the original. This was especially noticeable in the Hebrew Scriptures, much of whose beauty and grandeur could not be reproduced in a translation. It was this study which had been the pillar of the Reformation, and this which must now defend the faith once delivered to the saints; and the number of those prepared to use it was too small. To those looking to foreign missions it would be evident that, to translate the Scriptures into other languages without knowing the original, would be absurd. Rev. Dr. Lillie, who has been for 25 years connected with the College, then made some remarks of personal interest, expressing particularly his pleasure at the increase in the staff of instructors in the persons of Rev. Dr. Wilkes and Prof. Cornish.—*Witness.*

#### NOTICE TO TEACHERS—COUNTY OF YORK.

EXTRACTS OF BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY BOARD, 30TH AUGUST, 1864.

15. "Certificates shall be of three Classes, viz.:—1st. In three Grades, A, B, C, valid for seven years; and on second examination, at or after the end of that period, a First Class A Certificate shall be for life. 2nd. Valid for two years; but being obtained consecutively for fourteen years shall then be for life, provided that the teacher be forty-five years of age. 3rd. Valid for one year."

16. "Immoral conduct proven against any teacher, shall, in all cases, be considered a sufficient reason for cancelling a Certificate."

*Copy of Resolution adopted by the Board on the same day.*

"That in the case of teachers already holding First Class Certificates, those who have passed the two examinations under the By-law, and have received a First Class A Certificate, valid for six years, which has expired, shall receive a Certificate, valid for life, without further examination.

JOHN JENNINGS,  
City of Toronto, 28th Nov., 1864.

i. n. p. Chairman.

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