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MODERN SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION AND THEIR FOUNDERS.

THE REVEREND ANDREW BELL, D. D. BORN, 1753. DIED, 1832.
ÆTAS 79 YEARS.

No. V.

Andrew, the son of Alexander and Margaret Bell, was born in the city of St. Andrews, on the 27th of March, 1753. His father was a barber in that city—a personage of more importance in the age of periwigs, and when considered as a surgeon of the lowest class, than in these times. He had been educated for a better station, but was thus reduced by a complication of misfortunes brought upon him, his son says, in early life by his inexperience and credulity. He was a man of extraordinary abilities; and having acquired no inconsiderable degree of mechanical and practical science, added to his original trade, that of clock and watchmaker; regulated, by observations, the timepiece in the public library of the university, and assisted Dr. Walker, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, in preparing his experiments. His habits and appearances were singular, yet not so as to lessen the respect in which he was held for his talents, probity, and strength of character. Persons are still living who remember him hastening through the street, with a professor's wig, ready dressed, in each hand; his arms at full stretch to prevent their collision. After trimming one professor, he would sit down and breakfast with him, and then away to trim and breakfast with another; his appetite, like his mouth, (and his mind also,) being of remarkable and well-known capacity. He was at one time bailie of the city; and once by his personal influence, after all other means had failed, he quelled what is called a "meal-mob"—riots upon that score being then so frequent as to obtain this specific denomination. The house in which he lived, and which was his own, stood in South street, on the east side of the town or parish church, and adjoining it. It consisted of two stories, with an outer staircase, supported by wooden pillars, and a wooden projection into the street. This served for his shop, and there he enjoyed his afternoon lounge. This style of building was formerly common in old Scotch towns; particularly in Edinburgh, Kircaldy, and St. Andrew's. It has now become rare in Scotland; and the specimens of it which were common in the North of England a generation ago, have almost all been replaced in a manner which,

if it be as much more commodious as it is less picturesque, must be considered a great improvement. Bailie Bell was a proficient at draughts, backgammon, and chess. Such of the students, and of the professors also, as were fond of these games, used to meet at his house, and Andrew, while a mere child, acquired such singular skill in all of them, that the best players were fond of engaging with him. A more remarkable instance of the bailie's versatile talents is, that he engaged with Mr. Wilson, afterwards professor of astronomy at Glasgow, in a scheme for casting types upon some plan of their own. They were employed upon this, his son said, day and night, night and day, in a garret; and though they did not succeed, yet, after the professor's removal to Glasgow, the well-known printers, Robert and Andrew Foulis, are said to have been beholden to him for the beauty of their typography. Bailie Bell, having saved a little property, retired from business a short time before the close of his life. Dr. Bell was the second son of the bailie. His first school-experiences are curious, not only as giving indications of his future course in life, but as recording a system which the world has happily now outgrown. He never spoke of the discipline, or rather tyranny, which he witnessed and endured in those years of his life, without indignation. "Oh, it was terrible!" he said, "the remains of feudal severity! I never went to school without trembling. I could not tell whether I should be flogged or not." His father, he used to say, had been driven from the grammar-school by cruelties that would now hardly be believed; yet neither his father nor he were wanting in capacity or diligence. Schools were everywhere conducted in those days upon a system of brutal severity, which never ought to have existed, except where the master happened to be a man of singular humanity. In proof, however, that the severity of Scotch parents was then little less in degree, Dr. Bell instanced the case of a little boy, who, on his return from school, after a merciless flogging, was observed to sit very uneasily; the father examined him, and though he saw that a great wound had been made, he merely observed, there was room for more! "But mind," Dr. Bell added, "he did not forget to remonstrate with the master." Between the fear of punishment, and the earnest desire of improvement, his thoughts were so wholly engrossed by his lessons, that the family often said, it was a wonder Andrew did not go east instead of west when he went out of the door; and, indeed, though he did not lose the way, yet when he was going to any particular place, he generally overpassed it, being lost in thought as he went along. What he knew, he knew well, and never forgot; but a want of verbal memory rendered that which, for common capacities, is, however unattractive, the easiest of their tasks at school, to him the most difficult. According to his own account, he never could correctly get by heart a single rule of the Latin syntax, though he perfectly understood the meaning, and was at no loss to apply it. My old master, Dr. Vincent, used to say, "Give me a reason, boy! I would always rather you should give me a reason than a rule." But under a more Busbeian system than that of Westminster had become in my days, and a less reasonable master, this natural defect or peculiarity sufficiently accounts for the fear with which Andrew took his way to school. Notwithstanding this, he made good progress in Latin; Greek, in this country, was seldom or never taught at that time in such schools. "I do not suppose," he said, "the master could have taught it; so we began our Greek alphabet when we went to the university." The inclination which led him to scientific studies was manifested

at this time in the earnestness with which he applied himself to arithmetic. Dissatisfied with the book of arithmetic which was used in the school, he set about composing one for his own improvement, taking, it is said, Mair's for the foundation. Not only his leisure hours were devoted to this object, but much nightly labour also—so early did he acquire that uncomfortable and injurious habit; and, young as he then was, he completed the task so much to his own satisfaction, that when, about ten years afterwards, most of his papers were lost in a shipwreck, he particularly regretted the loss of this.

So early as 1769, Andrew Bell matriculated at the United College. He was the youngest pupil in the mathematical class, and obtained the prize in that class when still young enough to be called Little Andrew; and, subsequently, "several public and honourable marks of distinguished merit and proficiency." During these years, he held the Glendie bursary as next-of-kin; his mother, (Margaret Robertson,) being descended from the Dean of Cashel of that name, who founded, by his will, a bursary at St. Salvator's, for the benefit of his descendants. The resources derived from this privilege were, however, scanty, and young Bell was compelled to eke them out by teaching. He diligently applied himself to mathematics and natural philosophy,—having for his instructor in the latter, Dr. Wilkie, the author of the "Epigoniad."

On obtaining twenty-one, Andrew Bell resolved on seeking his fortune in the colonies, and having received some offers from Virginia, embarked for America, first providing himself with honourable testimonials. It was in the year 1774 that he sailed from Glasgow. For the next five years nothing is known. In 1779 he was engaged as private tutor at an annual salary of £200, in the family of Mr. Carter Braxton, a wealthy merchant of West Point, on the Hudson River. Two years later he accompanied the sons of this gentleman to Europe, and devoted himself to their education; and so prudent had he been, that he was now in possession of, or held securities worth not less than 8 or £900, though, unfortunately, few of these securities were realized. He had much trouble with the young men, but fought through all difficulties, until, compelled by a combination of circumstances, he, in 1784, consented to their return. Meantime, he had himself succeeded in getting ordination in the Church of England; and soon after obtained an appointment as preacher to the Episcopal chapel at Leith, with a salary of £70 a year; but this he left in six months, to undertake the education of Lord Conyngham's second son, an engagement, however, in which he was disappointed; and therefore returned to his flock. Ultimately his destination was India. Having taken farewell, by letter, of his Leith friends, and obtained a doctor's degree, he sailed for Madras, and arrived there on the 2nd of June, 1787; and on the 10th of August was appointed chaplain to the 4th regiment, stationed at Aroot. He attempted to add to his means by the delivery of philosophical lectures, in which he was only moderately successful; and on the day on which he concluded his second course, sailed with his apparatus for Bengal and Calcutta, where he remained two months, and then returned to Madras to receive a shower of appointments.

We now approach the grand mission of his life. When the Madras Government desired Captain Dempster to leave Dr. Bell there, instead of carrying him on to Bengal, according to his original destination, it was in conformity to an application from the committee then employed in establishing a Military Male Orphan Asylum in that presidency. The committee made this application, because they looked on him as a person eminently qualified to superintend the education of children. The opinion so justly formed at this time of his peculiar talents, placed him in the way of preferment, and enabled him to lay the foundation of his fortune; and the office to which he was in consequence appointed, called forth those talents in the manner which has signalized his name. Dr. Bell offered his services without salary. The successive appeals to the public were successful, and application was from time to time forwarded to the Court of Directors to increase their funds. Though the Company at first refused, they had help from other quarters, and the affair went on prosperously, so that they were soon able to provide for 200 boys. Rules were of course appointed; an acting president and select committee were nominated; an annual examination was had; and while Dr. Bell's solicitude increased, the establishment grew into reputation and influence.

It remains to trace the origin and growth of the system of edu-

cation, which originated at the Madras asylum, and has since spread its branches over divers lands. The following fact is curious:—

Dr. Bell was dissatisfied with the want of discipline, and the imperfect instruction in every part of the school; but more particularly with the slow progress of the younger boys, and the unreasonable length of time consumed in teaching them their letters. They were never able to proceed without the constant aid of an usher, and, with that aid, months were wasted before the difficulties of the alphabet were got over. Dr. Bell's temper led him to do all things quickly, and his habits of mind to do them thoroughly, and leave nothing incomplete. He tells us, that from the beginning he looked upon perfect instruction as the main duty of the office with which he had charged himself; yet he was foiled for some time in all the means that he devised for attaining it. Many attempts he made to correct the evil in its earliest stage, and in all he met with more or less opposition from the master or ushers. Every alteration which he proposed, they considered as implying some reflection on their own capacity or diligence; in proportion as he interfered, they thought themselves disparaged, and were not less displeased than surprised, that instead of holding the office of superintendent as a sinecure, his intention was to devote himself earnestly to the concerns of the asylum, and more especially to the school department. Things were in this state, when, happening on one of his morning rides to pass by a Malabar school, he observed the children seated on the ground, and writing with their fingers in sand, which had for that purpose been strewn before them. He hastened home, repeating to himself as he went, "Ευρηκα," "I have discovered it;" and gave immediate orders to the usher of the lowest classes to teach the alphabet in the same manner, with this difference only from the Malabar mode, that the sand was strewn upon a board. These orders were either disregarded, or so carelessly executed, as if they were thought not worth regarding; and after frequent admonitions, and repeated trials made without either expectation or wish of succeeding, the usher at last declared it was impossible to teach the boys in that way. If he had acted on this occasion in good will, and with merely common ability, Dr. Bell might have cried *Ευρηκα* a second time. But he was not a man to be turned from his purpose by the obstinacy of others, nor to be baffled in it by their incapacity; baffled, however, he was now sensible that he must be, if he depended for the execution of his plans upon the will and ability of those over whose minds he had no command. He bethought himself of employing a boy, on whose obedience, disposition, and cleverness, he could rely, and giving him charge of the alphabet class. The lad's name was John Frisken. He was the son of a private soldier; had learned his letters in the asylum, and was then about eight years old. Dr. Bell laid the strongest injunctions upon him to follow his instructions, saying, he should look to him for the success of the simple and easy method which was to be pursued, and hold him responsible for it. What the usher had pronounced to be impossible, this lad succeeded in effecting without any difficulty. The alphabet was now as much better taught, as till then it had been worse, than any other part of the boys' studies; and Frisken, in consequence, was appointed permanent teacher of that class. Though Dr. Bell did not immediately perceive the whole importance of this successful experiment, he proceeded in the course into which he had been, as it were, compelled.—What Frisken had accomplished with the alphabet class, might, in like manner, be done with those next in order, by boys selected, as he had been, for their aptitude to learn and to teach. Accordingly, he appointed boys as assistant teachers to some of the lower classes, giving, however, Frisken the charge of superintending both the assistants and their classes, because of his experience, and the readiness with which he apprehended and executed whatever was required from him. This talent, indeed, the lad possessed in such perfection, that Dr. Bell did not hesitate to throw upon him the entire responsibility of this part of the school. The same improvement was now manifested in these classes as had taken place in teaching the alphabet. This he attributed to the diligence and fidelity with which his little friends, as he used to call them, performed his orders. To them a smile of approbation was no mean reward, and a look of displeasure a sufficient punishment. Even in this stage he felt confident that nothing more was wanting to bring the school into such a state as he had always proposed to himself, than to carry through the whole of the plan upon which he was now proceeding. And this, accordingly, was done. The experiment which from necessity had been tried at first with one

class, was systematically extended to all the others in progression ; and, what is most important with scholastic improvement, moral improvement, not less, in consequence of the system, is said to have kept pace. For the assistant teachers, being invested with authority, not because of their standing in the school, retained their influence at all times, and it was their business to interpose whenever their interference was necessary. Such interference prevented all that tyranny and ill-usage, from which so much of the evil connected with boarding-schools arises ; and all that mischief in which some boys are engaged by a mischievous disposition, more by mere wantonness, and a still greater number by the example of their companions. The boys were thus rendered inoffensive towards others, and among themselves ; and this gentle preventive discipline made them, in its sure consequences, contented and happy. A boy was appointed over each class to marshal them when they went to church or walked out, and to see that they duly performed the operations of combing and washing themselves. Ten boys were appointed daily to clean the school-rooms, and wait upon the others at their meals. Twice a week during the hot season, and once a-week during the monsoon season, they were marched by an usher to the tank, and there they bathed by classes. As to any purposes of instruction, the master and ushers were now virtually superseded. They attended the school so as to maintain the observance of the rules ; though even this was scarcely necessary under Dr. Bell's vigilant superintendence, who now made the school the great pleasure as well as the great business of his life. Their duty was, not to teach, but to look after the various departments of the institution, to see that the daily tasks were performed, to take care of the boys in and out of school, and to mark any irregularity or neglect either in them or the teachers. The master's principal business regarded now the economy of the institution : he had charge both of the daily disbursements and monthly expenditure under the treasurer. The precise date of that experiment which led to the general introduction of boy-teachers cannot be ascertained ; but that these teachers had been introduced in 1791, or early in the ensuing year, is certain. In private letters, written to his friends in Europe, Dr. Bell relates the progress of his improvements step by step, and the impressions made upon his own mind by the complete success of his exertions in a favourite pursuit. These letters show also how soon he became aware of the importance of the system which he was developing and bringing to maturity."

Dr. Bell had of course, to contend against the opposition of masters and ushers, with whose interests the new system seemed to be inconsistent. But such opposition was but a rope of sand contrasted with the decision of his character with whom they had to deal. The measures he took to counteract it were as various as the kinds of annoyance resorted to, and at length succeeded in establishing reform. It was not done, however, without involving the resignation of the schoolmaster, who declared himself incapable of undergoing the fatigues involved in his duties. On Dr. Bell inquiring what duties he meant, he replied "Almost every duty." He was asked also "What fatigues?" and he replied, "The fatigues of the mind." Such is the state of too many professors of education : they desired only mechanical employment, and a routine of tasks, involving no thought, and inducing none in their unfortunate pupils. That this mental indolence has in a great part been now corrected, is due to Dr. Bell's perseverance and sagacity. The boy Frisken proved a capital coadjutor to the doctor ; though only eleven years of age, he taught all the younger classes, amounting to a third of the whole school. The education at the asylum, under Dr. Bell's superintendence, was so complete as far as it went, and the character of the boys so good, that applications were made for them from all quarters. Of one of those boys, named Smith, an interesting account is given, for which, however, our readers must consult the work itself ; where they will find recorded the scientific accomplishments of the celebrated Tippoo Sultan.

Attached as Dr. Bell was to India, still he was haunted occasionally by a desire to return home. The state of his health required change of air. For this purpose he went to Pondicherry, to Tanjore, and to Trichinopoly, but still his health declined.—Nevertheless, long after he had obtained leave to return, he still lingered on the scene of his labors. At length, however, leaving the superintendence of the Orphan Asylum to the care of Mr. Kerr, he prepared to return to England.

Previous to quitting India, Dr. Bell took care to embody the re-

sult of his labors and experiments in a final and authentic account of his new system of education, and this report was accepted as a record of the institution which he had established. Soon after his return to Europe, he published his report, with additions, under the title of "An Experiment in Education, made at the male Asylum at Madras, suggesting a system by which a school or family may teach itself under the superintendence of the master or parent." He spared no pains in rendering the report perfect in all its parts ; and thus laid before the public a clear description of the system, together with most abundant testimony to its success in the only establishment where it had been tried.

"The system" was introduced into the school of St. Botolph's, Algate, in 1798, and the second practical experiment was made in the schools at Kendal, by Dr. Briggs, in the following year ; an incidental trial was successfully made in the Blue Coat school, and Dr. Bell also attempted to introduce the system into Edinburgh ; but was met by insuperable obstacles.

The advantages of the methods which he recommended were ultimately acknowledged, and the system was adopted pretty generally in England ; but a similar project having been put on foot by Joseph Lancaster, a controversy arose, which eventually led to the formation of two societies, namely the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. This period of Dr. Bell's life manifests great activity. He went from place to place, still engaged on his apostolic errand, diffusing the blessing of education wherever he could. There is, however, appointed an end to all earthly labor ; and, in September of the year 1830, indications of declining health became apparent. Ultimately he lost the power of articulation, and was obliged to communicate his wishes by means of a slate and pencil ; still his mind remained vigorous. Having during his active life accumulated a great amount of wealth, his money now became a burthen to him. After changing his mind again and again as to its disposal, he at length suddenly transferred £120,000 to trustees in St. Andrew's, Scotland, for a projected college. One twelfth of the amount he had placed in the hands of trustees ; (£10,000) he subsequently gave to the Royal Naval School, and five other twelfths he transferred to the towns of Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Inverness. His estates in Scotland, producing about £400 per annum, he made over to trustees for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the education of youth in Cupar Fife. His princely donation to St. Andrew's proved most unfortunate ; it involved him in disputes with the trustees, terminating only with his death, which took place at Cheltenham, England, on the 27th of January, 1832, in the 79th year of his age. His remains were removed to London on the 9th of February, and interred in Westminster Abbey on the 14th ; the highest dignitaries and other eminent persons attending as mourners. The elements of his character were, a strong mind, with great perseverance, a rigorous sense of order, and a great stock of worldly prudence.

LORD ROSSE'S DISCOVERIES OF STARRY FIRMAMENTS.—As professor Nichol very truly remarks, "investigation regarding such aggregations is virtually a branch of etomic and molecular inquiry," with stars in place of atoms—mighty spheres in place of "dust" "the firmament above" instead of "the firmament beneath." In fact, the astronomer, in sweeping with his telescopic eye, the "blue depths of ether," is as it were some Lilliputian inhabitant of an atom prying into the autumnal structure of some Brobdignagian world of sawdust, organized into spiral and other elementary forms, of life, it may be, something like our own. The infinite height appears in short like the infinite depth, and we knowing not precisely where we stand between the two immensities of depth and height? The shapes evolved by the wonderful telescope of Lord Rosse are, many of them, absolutely fantastical ; wonder and awe are mingled with almost ridiculous feelings in contemplating the strange apparitions—strange monstrosities we had almost called them—that are pictured on the black ground of the illustrations. One aggregation looms forth out of the darkness like the skeleton face of some tremendous mammoth or other monstrous denizen of ancient times, with two small fiery eyes, however, gazing out of its great hollow orbits. Another consists of a central nucleus, with arms of stars radiating forth in all directions, like a starfish, or like the scattering fire sparks of some pyrotechnic wheel revolving. A third resembles a great wisp of straw, or twist or coil of ropes—a fourth a cork-screw or other spiral seen on end—a fifth a crab—a

sixth a dum-bell—many of them scroll or scrolls of some thin texture seen edgewise, and so on. It is even a suggestion of the author's that some of the spiral and armed wheels may be revolving yet in the vast ocean of space in which they are engulfed. Thus has the telescope traced the "binding" influences of the Pleiades, loosened the bands of "Orion"—erst the chief *nebulous* hazy wonders, once and for all revealing its separate stars: and thus, in brief, has this wondrous instrument "unrolled the heavens as scroll." Yet even these astonishing results are as nothing to the fact that those fantastic shapes which it has revealed in the depths of this *lambo* of creation, are not shapes merely of the present time—that thousands of years have passed since the light that showed them left the stary firmaments only now revealed—that the telescope, in short, in reflecting these astonishing shapes, deliver to the eye of mind turned inward on the long stored records of a universal and eternal memory of the past, than to a mere eye of sense looking outward on the things of passing time!—*The Builder*.

Booths' Department.

THE CHILD'S DREAM.

BY WM. BARR.

Oh, stay by my couch to-night, Mother,
And sing me some beautiful song:
For I fain would dream as I dreamed last night,
For my eyes would gaze at that wondrous sight,
Amid the archangel throng!

I dreamed that I roamed last night, Mother,
Afar in some beautiful land;
Bright spirits of light in their shining plumes,
Where sunlight no longer that land illumines,
There hovered in shining bands!

Bright forms, on dazzling wings, Mother,
Went by on their flashing round;
And trembled the cords of their golden lyres,
And anthems of praise from the heavenly choirs
Through the star-lit courts resound.

And happier forms were there, Mother,
Than bloom in this time bound sphere:
And the joyful acclaim of that blood-washed throng
As they chanted the strains of the heavenly song,
There fell on my raptured ear.

And sweet sister Emma was there, Mother,
As fair as an angel of light;
She stood in the ranks of that angel throng,
And chanted the notes of the seraphim's song—
A cherub serenely bright!

And she sang the song we sung, Mother,
Together that loesome night;
Her voice was as sweet as a seraph's tongue,
That high in the arches of glory rung,
Enrobed in celestial white!

I thought of the long, long night, Mother,
We sat by her dying bed;
And I saw the tear in your mournful eye,
As dying, "Sweet Mother, good bye—good bye;
I'll meet you in Heaven," she said.

Oh, there was no misery there, Mother,
Away in that beautiful land;
Nor sun with its blazing flame was there,
Nor angry howl of the wintry air
EVENOMED its zephyrs bland.

She quitted the blazing ranks, Mother,
And quick to me hastening sped;
And the shining curls of her golden hair
Were kissed by the gales of that redolent air,
As sweetly, dear Mother, she said.

"Oh come to these love-lit realms, Anna,
And strike on an angel's lyre;
Come, bask in the beams of a nightless home,
Through its changeless bowers we'll sweetly roam,
And join in the heavenly choir."

Oh, stay by my couch to-night, Mother,
And sing me some beautiful song;
For I fain would dream as I dreamed last night,
And my eye would gaze on that wondrous sight,
High 'midst the archangel throng!

OBSERVE CHILDREN.—Nothing, perhaps, would conduce so much to the knowledge of the human mind, as a close attention to the actions and thoughts of very young children; and yet no branch in the history of human nature is more neglected. The pleasant and extravagant notions of the infantile mind amuse for the instant, and are immediately forgotten, whereas they merit to be registered

with the utmost care: for it is *here and here alone*, that we can discover the nature and character of *first principles*. An attention to the commencement and development of their ideas would correct many of our speculative notions, and confute most of the sentiments of abstract philosophers, respecting what they so confidently advance concerning these first principles.—*Reid*.

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.

Filial kindness is *a'ways* beautiful. There is not a more touching picture in the Bible, than that of Ruth, while answering the intreaties of her mother-in-law, Naomi, to return unto her own people. "Whither thou goest, *I will go*, and where thou lodgest, *I will lodge*—thy people shall be *my people*, and thy God *my God*; where thou diest, *I will die*, and there will I be buried."

"I will never marry a man who does not treat his mother well," said a lively friend to us once. "And why not?" we queried. "If he is unkind to her, to whom he is so deeply indebted," she replied, "what need one expect from him, to whom he owes comparatively nothing?" There was sound philosophy in this remark. Most of our truly great men have been noted for the kindness—yea, reverence, even—with which they have treated their mothers. Washington revered his; Roger Sherman treated his with the most marked attention; and it was one of the famous Judge Story's last requests, that he might be buried beside his mother, in Mount Auburn. But filial respect and love is not often rewarded as in the following instance:—

Gustavus III., King of Sweden, passing one morning through a village, in the neighbourhood of the castle, observed a young peasant girl of interesting appearance drawing water at a fountain at the wayside. He went up to her, and asked her for a draught. Without delay, she lifted up her pitcher, and, with artless simplicity, put it to the lips of the monarch. Having satisfied his thirst, and courteously thanked his benefactress, he said, "My girl, if you would accompany me to Stockholm, I would endeavour to fix you in a more agreeable situation."

"Ah, Sir," replied the girl, "I cannot accept your proposal. I am not anxious to rise above the state of life in which the Providence of God has placed me; but if I were, I could not for an instant hesitate."

"And why?" rejoined the King, somewhat surprised.

"Because," answered the girl, colouring, "my mother is poor and sickly, and has no one but me to assist or comfort her under her many afflictions; and no earthly bribe could induce me to leave her, or to neglect the duties which affection requires from me."

"Where is your mother?" asked the monarch.

"In that little cabin," replied the girl, pointing to a wretched hovel beside her.

The King, whose feelings were interested in favour of his companion, went in, and beheld stretched on a bedstead, whose only covering was a little straw, an aged female, weighed down with years and sinking under infirmities. Moved at the sight, the monarch addressed her:—

"I am sorry, my poor woman, to find you in so destitute and afflicted a condition."

"Alas, Sir, answered the venerable sufferer, "I should be indeed to be pitied, had I not that kind and attentive girl, who labours to support me, and omits nothing she thinks can afford me relief. May a gracious God remember it for her good," she added, wiping away a tear.

Never, perhaps, was Gustavus more sensible than at that moment, of the pleasure of possessing an exalted station; and putting a purse into the hand of the young villager, he could only say, "Continue to take good care of your mother; I shall soon enable you to do so more effectually. Good bye, my amiable girl—you may depend on the promise of your King."

On his return to Stockholm, Gustavus settled a pension for life on her mother, with the reversion to her daughter, at her death.—*N. Y. Home Journal*.

THE RUM BON-FIRE.—One day, when the Marshal in Portland poured a quantity of liquor into the streets, the boys got some matches and set fire to it, and it burned *blue*. Thus they had a rum bon-fire. Well, it was better that the boys should burn the rum, than that the rum should burn the boys.

CHILDREN'S JOYS AND SORROWS.

I can endure a melancholy man, but not a melancholy child; the former, in whatever slough he may sink, can raise his eyes either to the kingdom of reason or of hope; but the little child is entirely absorbed and weighed down by one black poison drop of the present. Think of a child led to the scaffold, think of Cupid in a Dutch coffin; or watch a butterfly, after its four wings have been torn off, creeping like a worm, and you will feel what I mean. But wherefore? The first has been already given; the child, like the beast, only knows purest (though shortest) sorrow; one which has no past and no future; one such as the sick man receives from without, the dreamer from himself into his æsthetic brain; finally, one with the consciousness not of guilt but of innocence. Certainly, all the sorrows of children are but shortest nights, as their joys are but hottest days; and, indeed both so much so, that in the latter, often clouded and starless time of life, the matured man only longingly remembers his old childhood's pleasures, while he seems altogether to have forgotten his childhood's grief. This weak remembrance is strangely contrasted with the opposing one in dreams and fevers in this respect, that in the two last it is always the cruel sorrows of childhood which return; the dream this mocksun of childhood—and the fever, its distorting glass—both draw forth from dark corners the fears of defenceless childhood, which press and cut with iron fangs into the prostrate soul. The fair scenes of dreams mostly play on an after stage; whereas the frightful ones choose for theirs the cradle and the nursery. Moreover, in fever, the ice hands of the fear of ghosts, the striking one of the teachers and parents, and every claw with which fate has pressed the young heart, stretch themselves out to catch the wandering man. Parents, consider, then, that every childhood's Rupert (the name given in Germany to the fictitious-being employed to frighten children into obedience), even though it has lain chained for tens of years, yet breaks loose and gains mastery over the man so soon as it finds him on a sick bed. The first fright is more dangerous the sooner it happens; as the man grows older he is less and less easily frightened; the little cradle or bed canopy of the child is more easily quite darkened than the starry heaven of the man.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

THE WONDERFUL FORMATION OF AN INFANT.—Look at that infant on its mother's breast; and then collect from the streets of London all your great artificers and mechanics, painters and sculptors, architects and engineers; and he will surpass them all. He is performing at this moment every one of their operations, with a dexterity, and accuracy, and perfection, which baffles even the conception of the highest intellects. He is building himself a house, in which his soul is to reside; a house, not fixed to one spot, but capable of moving about to any place, and adapting itself to every climate. He not only fits together the masonry of his bones, but he makes the masonry itself; a hard, solid, but light, concrete of artificial stone. He spins cordage, to thatch his head. He weaves a most delicate tissue for his skin, at once impervious to wet from without, and pervious to it from within: no manufacturer has yet been able to solve this necessary problem. He constructs a telescope to see with; an ear-trumpet to hear with; a carriage to ride on; a pantechinon of mechanical instruments in the hand; a self-repairing mill in his teeth; a most curious system of water-works, pipes, pumps, fountains, and drains, by which he distributes the blood to every part of his mansion, on the most correct principles of hydraulics. He will make an air-pump to ventilate it in his reservoir of the lungs; a vast kitchen filled with stoves, ovens, bake-houses, to concoct his food, besides larders and presses to receive it. He will defy any chemist to equal the menstruum which he invents and employs for the purpose of analysing and recombining it. At the same time that helpless infant is creating a series of engines of all kinds for raising weights, pulling cords, propelling bodies; branching out into innumerable springs, pull-ys, levers, wheels, and valves,—all worked, like Sir I. Brunel's block-machinery, by one motive power, which no one can see. He is constructing drains and cloacæ to carry off all that is superfluous or noxious. He is ready, if he breaks a bone, instantly to set to work and make a new concrete, or marmoratum, to consolidate it again. And he is also moulding a statue; hiding all this machinery under an exquisite figure of grace, beauty, and proportion, which it is the highest aim of modern art to study and repeat. He will paint himself with the delicacy of a Raphael, and the richness of a Titian. He will touch every

line of his face with a minute and exquisite feeling, so that his mind may be seen through it as through a transparent veil. He will construct a whole language of signs, in the telegraphic play of the muscles, and the flexibility of the features, with which he will speak to his fellow-men with a most perspicuous, and moving, and intelligible eloquence. And he will fit up in his throat an orchestra of musical instruments, capable of awakening every pulse of sound, full of life, expression, and feeling, without which all other instruments are cold and insipid. And when all has been done, he will transmit to others the same wonderful art, the same mysterious powers, and multiply and preserve them through an infinite series of generations. All this he begins to do the moment the breath of life is infused into him.—*Rev. W. Sewell's "Christian Morals."*

ENERGY IN A BOY—ITS RESULTS.—In December, 1807, W. H. Maynard, Esq., was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold, blustering morning, on entering his school-room, he observed a lad he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education, and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr. M. could help him to contrive how to obtain it.

Mr. M. asked him if he was acquainted with any one in the place.

"No."

"Do your parents know any one here?"

"No."

"Can your parents help you towards obtaining an education?"

"No."

"Have you any friends that can give you assistance?"

"No."

"Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?"

"I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you."

Mr. M. told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy; and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day, Mr. M. made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study, in which he made good but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge; and thus spent the winter.

When Mr. M. left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister who had resided about four miles from the boy's father, to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home and pursued his studies.

It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative further. Mr. M. never saw the lad afterwards. But this was the early history of the Rev. Jonas King, D. D., whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and the philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.—It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, as far as we know, be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great black ugly rain cloud were broken up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again until next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. But instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure.—*Modern Painter.*

Miscellaneous.

THE CLOSE OF "THE GREAT EXHIBITION."

GEORGE to the God of heaven,—
Peace on earth, tow'ards men good will !
Now honours due be given
To the best of human skill ;
Always will we deal with others
As we would they dealt with us,
And rejoice, as men and brothers,
To befriend each other thus !

Nobly hast thou fruited, Labour !
Brightly hast thou flowered, Art !
Well has England hail'd as neighbour
Every nation to her heart !
Yes,—for all on earth are brothers
High and low, and far and near,
And the more we see of others
All the more we hold them dear !

Narrow liking, and disliking,
Prejudice hath died away ;
Hand in hand together striking
Man with man is link'd to-day ;
While we feel that all are brothers,
Children dear of one above,—
And the more we know of others
All the more we live in Love !

For it is a glorious teaching,
ALBERT, thou hast taught mankind,—
Greatly to perfection reaching,
And enlarging heart and mind ;
Stirring us, and stirring others
Thus to do the best we can,
And with all the zeal of brothers
Help the Family of Man !

God be thank'd ! that thus united
All the world for once has been,
Crowding welcome and delighted
Round the throne of ENGLAND'S QUEEN ;
God be thank'd, that we and others,
England with the World around,
Thus have sought to love as brothers,
And the good we sought, have found !

Albany, Guildford.

MARTIN F. TUPLER.

THE FINAL SCENE IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from Ostler's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came. Mr. Bradshaw appeared at the West corner of the transept gallery on the South side, bearing a red large flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building hurried into the air the well-known notes of the national anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitudes uncovered; and those who saw this act of loyalty from an advantageous position will long remember the effect which it produced upon their minds. Where, just before, nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined. As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floors. Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and, as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were raised out before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out. Some one hung out from the gallery of the transept a piece of calico, on which was inscribed the well-known passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, &c.

"Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air ;
And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the fatal signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking now closed may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day. Ireland has sent the most powerful bells to the Exhibition, but these resources, added to the bells of all nations, were deemed insufficient, and China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up some fine savage notes from her tom-toms, before the signs of an intention to depart were unmistakably manifested. The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or fuse them; but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting toward the exit-doors, and these gradually increased in volume and rapidly as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas lamps were lighted, and the building divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character. The crowds flowed out faster every minute, and first the Western, and then the Eastern portions of the nave, began to show vacant spaces. In the meantime, the ringing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, for Mr. Paxton, for Mr. Fox, for the exhibitors, and upon various other grounds. An attempt, too, was made by some vocalists to get up a musical performance, but their efforts were instantly drowned by the revived energies of the ringers. Some one proposed a cheer for Kossuth, but it met with no response, except some derisive laughter. The galleries and the Eastern and Western naves had been completely cleared, but a dense body still clung round the crystal fountain, many filling bottles with water from it as a memento, and others struggling in vain to approach it for that purpose. The police and the sappers appeared on the scene, first in small knots, and then, when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line. By gently pressing on them they at last induced them to go, but it was dark, and half-past 6 o'clock before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling. The Executive Committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when it was all over, and many and hearty were the congratulations which they exchanged on the happy termination of their brilliant labours. It is rarely, indeed, that a body of men have assembled at the close of any undertaking with more legitimate ground for feeling pleasure and satisfaction. The Great Exhibition has been mainly the work of their hands, and its triumphant success is naturally regarded by them as their highest reward. Even the sappers participated in the gratification which the event of Saturday inspired, and before the building was left to silence and solitude they made its dim and shadowy interior ring with three hearty cheers for the Queen.—*The Times.*

PASSING THROUGH AN ICEBERG.

Extract from a Journal kept by a Seaman who served in the Arctic expedition of 1850-51.—June 30, 1850—Moored to an iceberg; weather calm; sky cloudless, and "beautifully blue," surrounded by a vast number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays of a mid-day sun. A great portion of the crew had gone on shore to gather the eggs of the wild sea-birds that frequent the lonely icebound precipices of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had retired to rest, wearied with the harassing toils of the preceding day.

To me, walking the deck, and alone, all nature seemed hushed in universal repose. While thus contemplating the stillness of the monotonous scene around me, I observed in the offing a large iceberg, completely perforated, exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel, apparently so uniform in its conformation that I was induced to call two of the seamen to look at it, at the same time telling them that I had never read or heard of any of our arctic voyagers passing through one of those arches so frequently seen through the large bergs, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and if they chose to accompany me I would get permission to take the dingy (a small boat), and endeavour to accomplish the unprecedented feat. They readily agreed, and away we went.

On nearing the arch, and ascertaining that there was a sufficiency

of water for the boat to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently under when there burst upon our view one of the most magnificent specimens of nature's handiwork ever exhibited to mortal eyes; the sublimity and grandeur of which no language can describe—no imagination conceive.

Fancy an immense arch of 80 feet span, 50 feet high, and upward of 100 in breadth—as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist—formed of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its whole expanse of surface smoother than the most polished alabaster, and you may form some slight conception of the architectural beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful workmanship of time and the elements.

When we had got about midway through the mighty structure, on looking upwards I observed that the berg was rent the whole breadth of the arch and in a perpendicular direction to its summit, showing two vertical sections of irregular surfaces, “darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,” here and there illumined by an arctic sun which darted its golden rays between, presenting to the eye a picture of ethereal grandeur which no poet could describe, no painter portray. I was so enraptured with the sight that for a moment I fancied the “blue vault of heaven” had opened, and that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor of a world beyond this. But, alas! in an instant the scene changed, and I awoke as it were from a delightful dream to experience all the horrors of a terrible reality. I observed the fracture rapidly close, then again slowly open. This stupendous mass of ice, millions of tons in weight, was afloat, consequently in motion, and apparently about to lose its equilibrium, capsize, or burst into fragments. Our position was truly awful; my feelings at the moment may be conceived, but cannot be described. I looked downwards and around me; the sight was equally appalling; the very sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my eyes from a scene so terrible, the men at the oars as if by instinct “gave way,” and our little craft swiftly glided from beneath this gigantic mass.

We then rowed round the berg, keeping at a respectful distance from it, in order to judge of its magnitude. I suppose it to be about a mile in circumference, and its highest pinnicle 250 feet.

Thus ended an excursion, the bare recollection of which at this moment awakens in me a shudder; nevertheless, I would not have lost the opportunity of beholding a scene so awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for any money, but I would not again run such a risk for the world.

We passed through the berg about two, p. m., and at ten o'clock the same night it burst, agitating the sea for miles around.

I may also observe that the two men who were with me in the boat did not observe that the berg was rent until I told them; after we were out of danger, we having agreed, previously to entering the arch, not to speak a word to each other, lest echo itself should disturb the fragile mass.

THE CELTIC RACE.—From the remotest period of historical narrative—usually called history—the abode of the Celtic race was Gaul, on this side the Alps—the present country called France.—This was the country Cæsar subdued and formed into a Roman province. But long prior to his time the Celtic race had overflowed its barriers, crossing the Alps, peopling the north of Italy, and making permanent settlements there—the Gallia Cisalpina of Roman writers. They had sacked Rome; they had burst into Greece, and plundered the temple of Delphi. War and plunder, bloodshed and violence, in which the race delight, was their object. From Brennus to Napoleon, the war cry of the Celtic race was, “To the Alps—to the Rhine!” This game, which still engages their whole attention, has now been played for nearly four thousand years. I do not blame them: I pretend not to censure any race; I merely state facts, either quite obvious or borne out by history. War is the game for which the Celt is made. Herein is the forte of his physical and moral character: in stature and weight, as a race, inferior to the Saxon; limbs muscular and vigorous; torso and arms seldom attaining any very large development—hence the extreme rarity of athletes amongst the race; hands, broad; fingers, squared at the points; step, elastic and springy; in muscular energy and rapidity of action, surpassing all other European races. *Ceteris paribus*—that is weight for weight, age for age, stature for stature—the strongest of men. His natural weapon is the sword, which he ought never to have abandoned for any other, Jealous on the point of honour, his self-respect is extreme; admitting of no prac-

tical jokes; an admirer of beauty of colour and beauty of form and therefore a liberal patron of the fine arts. Inventive, imaginative, he leads the fashions all over the civilized world. Most new inventions, &c. in the arts may be traced to him; they are then appropriated by the Saxon race, who apply them to useful purposes.—His taste is excellent, though in no way equal to the Italian, and inferior, in some respects, to the Slavonian and Peninsular races.—The musical ear of the race is tolerably good: in literature and science, they follow method and order, and go up uniformly to a principle; in the ordinary affairs of life they despise order, economy, cleanliness; of to-morrow they take no thought; regular labour—unremitting, steady, uniform, productive labour—they hold in absolute horror and contempt. Irascible, warm-hearted, full of deep sympathies, dreamers on the past, uncertain, treacherous, gallant and brave., They are not more courageous than other races, but they are more warlike.—*Knox's Races of Men.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRONUNCIATION.—While in England I was often reminded of the miserable pronunciation of the lower classes. Take the whole population together, I am confident that the average standard of correct pronunciation is higher here than there. A London cockney is the most outlandish in his phrases and accents of any class of people it was ever my fortune to see.—So of the great body of the people. The letter *k* is continually thrown away when it stands before a vowel, and when a vowel stands at the head of a word, the letter *k* is invariably sounded before it. The cause of this I never could learn. There are in the English country as many different dialects as there are counties, or nearly so. I found it utterly impossible to understand laborers in their conversation in many parts.

Of course there is nothing of this among the refined and literary. There, there is a better standard of pronunciation than in our refined circles. Their models are superior to ours. There is quite a difference in the pronunciation of refined literary men in England and the same class here. There is more richness, fullness, precision and carefulness in the English than in the American mode.—We are slovenly, not only in our tone of voice and accentuation, but in our expression and phrases. Correct tastes discover this fact at once, and it is the general remark of cultivated foreigners. The reason for this is, that in our first circles the majority are those who achieve position with money, and are essentially as vulgar as the common people, and far more so. Their pronunciation is incorrect, as well as their manners, and they influence others who naturally are more refined than they.—*D. W. Bartlett of America*

EARLY RISING.—Late rising is not universal in the very highest classes, for royalty itself sets a contrary example: and we have met, before now, princes taking their ride before breakfast, at six o'clock. The present King of Hanover we have repeatedly seen out at that time. We have known Lord Brougham, when Chancellor, make appointments on matters of business at his private residence for eight o'clock in the morning; his own time of rising being four in summer, and half-past six in the winter. Supposing a man rises at six, instead of eight, every morning of his life, he will save in the course of forty years, 29,000 hours, which is a great accession of available time for study or business despatch; being, in fact, a gaining of three years, four months, two weeks, and six days. To any person of foresight, calculation, and inquiry, this fact will prove a sufficient temptation to practice the healthy and useful art of early rising.

READING AND THINKING.—Those who have read everything are thought to understand everything too: but it is not always so.—Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections, unless we chew them over again, they will not give strength and nourishment.

TIME tries the characters of men, as the furnace assays the quality of metals, by disengaging the impurities, dissipating the superficial glitter, and leaving the sterling gold, bright and pure.

PURPOSE is the edge and point of character, it is the superscription on the letter of talent. Character, without it, is blunt and torpid; genius, without it, is bullion, splendid and uncirculating.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1851.

Circular to Local Superintendents of Common Schools in Upper Canada, transmitting blank forms of Reports, &c., and directing their attention to several matters.

SIR,

I transmit to you by mail herewith the blank Reports for the Trustees of the Schools under your charge, and for yourself, for the current year, 1851. You will please furnish a copy of these blank Reports to each Corporation of School Trustees within your jurisdiction. It is important that the Trustees should have those blank Reports in good time to enable them to fill them correctly and fully before the ensuing Annual School Meetings, (to be held on the second Wednesday in January next,) at which the Trustees are required to read them to their constituents, and then to transmit them forthwith to you. In each blank Report, there are plain and minute directions to Trustees as to the manner of filling up the various columns which it contains. Numerous complaints reached this Department from Trustees last year, to the effect that they had not been furnished by their local Superintendent with a copy of the blank School Report. I hope you will see that there is no ground this year for such a complaint from the Trustees of any school under your supervision. I have forwarded you these blank Reports direct by mail, instead of by stage through the County Clerk, in order that you may have ample time to secure the delivery of them to each of the parties concerned before the 25th of this month.

2. I also forward to the Clerk of your County one copy of my Annual School Report for 1850 for yourself, and one copy for each of the School Trustee Corporations within your jurisdiction. To the address on each Report for the Trustees you will please be particular to add the number and Township of the School Section, in a blank left for that purpose, and cause the Report to be delivered to each of the Trustee Corporations for which it is intended. This Report occupies nearly 400 royal octavo pages; and besides a large amount of statistical information, it contains a copy of the School Act, forms, regulations, and a great variety of documents, which will render it a comprehensive School Manual for Trustees and all other parties concerned in the administration of the School system. To aid you still further in the preparation of School Lectures, and in deciding doubtful questions, I transmit to the County Clerk for your use a copy of the three bound volumes of the *Journal of Education*. Besides a great variety of educational articles, and educational intelligence generally, nearly every question of dispute arising under the operation of the School law, has been discussed in the *Journal of Education*, and may be referred to by means of the Index prefixed to each volume; and the disputed questions not referred to in the first three volumes of the *Journal*, are discussed in the fourth volume (not yet completed), and in the Appendix to my Annual Report. It will be observed that all copies of School Reports, Acts, &c., thus provided for local Superintendents and Trustees are not the property of individuals, but of SCHOOL OFFICERS AND CORPORATIONS, and appertain to the Offices and Corporations by whomsoever filled, either now or hereafter. It is important that every School Trustee, and I may say every school elector, should understand the school law, and the principles and character of the school system; and I have done what I could to promote this object by issuing the *Journal of Education*, and by the circulation of *Annual School Reports*. It is one of the gratifying indications of progress, that the liberality of the Legislature has enabled me, during the last and the present year, to furnish each Municipal Council, School Superintendent, and School Corporation in Upper Canada, with a copy of the Provincial Annual School Report—a Report which I have endeavoured to render as complete and as instructive as possible.

3. To the filling and adding up of the columns of your own blank School Report for the current year, and to its early transmission to this Department, I must solicit your special attention and care. To the printed directions accompanying the blank Report, I need only add a few words on filling up the columns relative to the average school attendance of pupils. The strictest accuracy and uniformity in determining this, is the more important as the present Act provides, (not indeed, as some have supposed for the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant to Counties and Townships, but) for the distribution of the School Fund to the several School Sections in a Township, according to the average attendance of pupils at school in each section—the mean attendance of winter and summer being taken. I need not enlarge on this principle of the law which proposes to aid each School Section, not according to the number of children of school age, nor according to the amount of taxable property, nor according to what the inhabitants in each School Section may contribute, but according to the number of children sent to school, and the time and punctuality of their attendance—conditions favorable to poorer sections. Such being the principle of the law in respect to the local distribution of the School Fund, care should be taken that no errors or attempted abuses escape detection in the returns of the average attendance of pupils. This you can easily prevent. The law requires each local Superintendent at his quarterly visit to each school, to ascertain, among other things, the average attendance of pupils. Your own quarterly notes, therefore, of the average attendance of pupils at each school will enable you to test the accuracy of each school report on this point.* Where any change has been made in the municipal boundaries of your Township, care should be taken to distinguish the new divisions in your report. See *Journal of Education* for September 1851, page 138.

4. With a view of aiding in furnishing schools with proper maps and apparatus, as well as text books, I have forwarded to the Clerk of your County, for the information of the members of the Council, local Superintendents, and all other school officers, specimens of maps, historical and natural history prints, &c., &c., to the amount of several pounds. The last sixteen pages of the appendix to my Annual Report are occupied with a descriptive catalogue of a great variety of school publications of this kind, which I have arranged to procure for schools at cost prices. I have also procured samples of the latest and most improved kind of school-house furniture, which, I am inclined to believe, can be manufactured here for schools, cheaper than it can be imported from the United States. Having also selected, and made arrangements for procuring a supply of some 2,000 volumes of books for public School Libraries, this last branch of the school system will, in the course of a few months, be completed, and a list of the books, with the prices, will be published in the *Journal of Education* for the information of the Municipalities and the various school authorities.

5. In conclusion, I would call your attention to that clause of the School Act, (section 12, clause 15.) which makes it the duty of each School Corporation "to procure, annually, for the benefit of the School Section, some periodical devoted to education." This is to be done not at the expense of the Trustees, but at the expense of the School Section for whose benefit the periodical is procured, and, should be included as one of the items of expense for which the Trustees make provision in levying the school rates. The benefit of such a periodical, from any country, in a School Section, even if read by no more than one or two of the Trustees and the Teacher, would many times over-balance the one dollar paid for it. I have reason to believe that this provision of the Act has been but partially carried into effect. This ought not so to be. Every School Corporation ought to have a school periodical. During four years I have, without a farthing's remuneration, at some expense of means and much labour, voluntarily conducted and caused to be published a monthly *Journal of Education*, containing that kind of information which appeared most appropriate to School Trustees and other persons concerned in the administration and success of the school system throughout Upper Canada. In addition to the usual topics discussed and intelligence given in the *Journal of Education*, the next volume will contain the regulations for the establishment of Libraries, and catalogues and characteristic notices of the books

* This subject is more fully discussed and explained in my two circulars to local Superintendents, dated respectively the 12th of August, 1850, and the 28th of June, 1851. See my Annual School Report for 1850, Appendix VI., Numbers 4 and 12,—pages 260-275, and 298-300.

which may be recommended for such Libraries. I cannot promise the continued assumption of this burden longer than the next year. When I assumed the duties of this Department in 1846, I allowed myself five years to get the foundation of the school system laid, in respect to the law, Normal School instruction, text-books, maps and furniture for schools, plans of school-houses, and libraries. I trust the next year will witness the completion of this preliminary part of the great work; and I hope that the next volume of the *Journal of Education* which has contributed so much towards such a consummation, will be found in the hands of the thousands whom the law invests with the responsibility and duty of carrying forward the work thus begun, until every child in the land shall be taught in a good school, and nurtured in the principles of virtue and knowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th Nov., 1851.

E. RYERSON.

Circular to Clerks of County Councils in Upper Canada, transmitting various Reports, Publications, Maps, &c., for the uses of the Municipalities and Local School Officers.

SIR,

I forward to your address a sufficient number of copies of my Annual School Report for 1850, to supply the County Council, the County Board of Public Instruction, each Township Council, each local Superintendent of Schools, and each School Corporation in your County, with a copy. This is the first Annual Report which has been prepared under the present School Act; no pains have been spared in collecting its varied statistics; a copy of the School Act is given in the Appendix, and various documents and papers are inserted, to render it a practical expositor of the school system, and a convenient manual of reference for Councillors and all other persons concerned in the execution of the law and in promoting education. I also transmit to you the first, second and third vols. of the *Journal of Education* for each of the local Superintendents in your County; likewise a copy of the second and third volumes (not having any more copies of the first volume,) of the *Journal of Education* for each of your Township Councils, and a copy of the first three volumes for the County Council and County Board of Public Instruction.* The indices in these volumes and in my Annual School Report, will enable the Municipal Councils to satisfy themselves on all doubtful matters in the performance of their duties, without the trouble and loss of time occasioned by frequent references to this Department. I hope you will lose no time in seeing that these publications and documents are forwarded to the parties to whom they are addressed—that if they do not receive them as a New-Year's Gift, they may, at least, receive them by New-Year's Day. I should have transmitted them to you earlier, could my Annual Report (of nearly 400 royal octavo pages, and a large proportion of it statistical tables,) have possibly been sooner got through the press.

2. I likewise forward to you for the acceptance of the County Council, and for reference by all school officers, between £6 and £7 worth of specimen maps, natural history prints, &c., &c., for the use of schools. These are as samples of the great variety of school publications and requisites, for sale at the Educational Depository, a descriptive catalogue of which, with prices annexed, occupies the last sixteen pages of the Appendix to my Annual Report, and which (from the advantageous arrangements which I have made with the publishers,) can be procured through this Department at lower prices than they can be purchased at retail in the cities where they are published. In 1847, I had the pleasure of presenting to each County Council in Upper Canada, a complete set of the National School Books, &c., (a donation from the Board in Dublin,) with a list of the prices at which they could be procured. The examination of these books produced, at once, an almost, (and so far as I know, a) unanimous impression upon the local representatives of the people, and soon, through them, upon the public mind at large, in favour of the National Books, both on account of their excellence and cheapness. And now, as appears by the returns which will be found in my Annual Report, the great majority of our schools are

supplied with these excellent books, instead of the old, inappropriate multitudinous, and often pernicious books which were formerly inflicted upon children and teachers. Last year I was enabled to present each Municipal Council in Upper Canada with a copy of a practical and valuable work on *School Architecture*, containing also various plans of school-houses. By the same means, I am able this year to present the County Council, through you, with the maps and publications above referred to. I may add, that I have recently procured samples of improved School-house Furniture, which can be seen by inquiring parties at this office, and a supply of which I hope to get manufactured in this city, as I am assured it can be manufactured in Canada as cheaply as it can be imported from the United States. At all events, I trust soon to be able to announce that all Trustees who may wish to furnish their school-houses in the best manner, can procure furniture for that purpose, either through this Department, or from some furniture establishment in this city.

3. From the beginning I have had no desire, nor have I ever made any attempt, to force any part of our school system upon the country, but to reason, to persuade, and to diffuse information in every way possible, to provide as far as possible for the more thorough training, the more careful licensing and the better protection and support of Teachers, and not only to ascertain the best school publications and various school requisites devised and introduced into schools in other countries, but to provide facilities for rendering them accessible, at the least expense, to the authorities of every school even in the remotest Townships of Upper Canada. These efforts have been most cordially aided by the Government, and heartily responded to, with very few exceptions, by the Municipalities throughout Upper Canada.

4. Between one and two thousand volumes of books have been selected for County, Township, and School Section Libraries, and arrangements have been made for procuring them on advantageous terms in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Before these books can be finally recommended by the Council of Public Instruction to be introduced into public libraries, they must be carefully examined—which will be a work of some months—when a descriptive catalogue of them will be published in the *Journal of Education* for 1852, together with regulations for the establishment and management of the proposed libraries.

5. Several of the Municipal Councils of both Counties and Townships have aided in diffusing information on educational subjects, by promoting the circulation of the *Journal of Education*. I submit how far your County Council may deem it a duty to co-operate in this work the ensuing year. Had I made the application, I have reason to believe that Legislative aid would have been granted me to sustain the *Journal of Education* and promote its circulation. But I have determined from the commencement, at whatever risk or loss, to rely solely upon the voluntary support of Municipalities, School Corporations, and individual friends of education. I have incurred personal expense, but I have not, nor can I under any circumstances, derive a farthing's gain, from the *Journal of Education*, any more than any member of your County Council; and the preparation of the matter alone for four volumes of such a publication is no small item of labour. However, this labour and responsibility shall be continued during the publication of another volume; and, as I intend that that volume shall, if in my power, exceed in value and interest any of the preceding volumes, I shall feel encouraged and rewarded by its more extensive circulation and usefulness.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th Nov., 1851.

P. S.—The 5th clause of the 27th section of the School Act, requires each County Clerk to transmit annually to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, a certified copy of the County Auditors' report of the receipts and expenditure of school moneys in the several Townships of the County. To aid you in performing this duty, and to secure uniformity and completeness in these important returns, I have prepared a blank form for that purpose, and I forward you a printed copy of it—requesting your particular attention to the preparation of the returns it provides for, and to its transmission to this Department as required by the statute.

E. R.

* The first volume was transmitted on the 6th of February, 1849, to the Wardens of Counties, for the use of the Educational Committee of the Municipal Council.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

By THE HON. R. EVERETT.

On the occasion of the recent Examination of the Cambridge High School, the Hon. Mr. EVERETT, after referring thus to the results of that Examination, proceeded to relate in some interesting and amusing incidents of his own experience at school.

"I can say with great sincerity, that I have attended the exercises of this morning—the specimens exhibited to us of reading and elocution—with much pleasure, as I did the more strenuous exercises of last Monday's examination at the schoolhouse. Taken together, sir, they show the Cambridge High School to be in a sound and improving condition; for if I mistake not, I see the marks of progress in the school, as compared with its condition last year. This is the more satisfactory, because I believe you consider, sir, (addressing the master, Mr. Smith,) that you have laboured under some disadvantage in the course of the past year, in consequence of the frequent changes in the body of teachers. Still, however, the superintendence has remained unchanged—the general system of government and instruction has gone on—and I believe those gentlemen who witnessed the examination and exhibition last year,* will agree with me that there is not only no falling off, but decided progress the present year. This is as it should be; in fact any other state of things would be unsatisfactory. Every thing else around us is in progress. The standard of excellence in education, as in other things, is constantly advancing; and the school that does not go forward—that even stands still—will soon find itself in the background.

There are few things, Mr. Chairman, in which the rapid progress of the country is so apparent as in its institutions for education. The learned Secretary of the Board of Education (Rev. Dr. Sears) has just alluded to the defects of the schools in some remote parts of the commonwealth, unfavourably situated in this respect. I dare say his representations are correct; but the younger part of this audience would not believe me—no one scarcely whose own recollection did not confirm it would believe me—if I were to describe the state of what were called good schools when I was myself a school-boy, more years ago, Mr. Chairman, than I believe I shall tell you. I allude to the condition of the best public schools of that day. The instruction in what are commonly called the English branches was confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography—all taught according to very defective methods, and with the help of poor manuals. The books for reading and speaking were either foreign—some of them consisting of matter selected without judgment and taste, and ill-adapted to this country—or, if of domestic manufacture, not much better adapted, on that account, to form the taste of the young American speaker or reader. In fact, our native literature, at that time, hardly afforded materials for a useful and interesting selection. In grammar, we had but a very imperfect abridgement of a work of but moderate merit in its original form. For arithmetic we depended on the work of Pike. I desire to speak respectfully of it, as I learned from it what little I learned at all of the noble science of numbers; and, in fact, in the elementary rules, there cannot be room for much diversity of method. But, good or bad, there were few schools that carried the pupil far beyond the *Rule of Three*. Single and double fellowship was rather a rare attainment, and alligation, medial and alternate, a thing to talk of. As for logarithms, geometry and its various applications, and algebra, they belonged to a *terra incognita*, of which no schoolboy ever heard who had not an older brother at college. As to the blackboard, I never heard of such a thing at school. Geography was taught at that day, from very imperfect compends: it was confined to a rehearsal of a few meagre facts in physical geography, and a few barren statistical details, which ceased to be true while you were repeating them. The attention of the scholars was never called to the philosophy of this beautiful branch of knowledge: he was taught nothing of the relation in which man stands to the wonderful globe on which he is placed. No glimpse was given him of the action and reaction upon each other in this department of knowledge, of nature and man. A globe, I believe, I never saw at a public school

near enough to touch it. I am not sure that I was ever in the same room with one, at that period of my life, though I will not speak with entire confidence on that point. A large and accurate map was never exhibited in school fifty years ago. I do not speak¹ of maps like those beautiful ones now constructing under the superintendence of Professor Guyot, with their admirable ethnographical indication, isothermal lines, vegetable boundaries, oceanic currents, and careful delineations of those breaks in the mountain chains, which have determined the path of civilization. I do not speak of these refinements with which the eyes of the young student of geography are daily feasted at the present day, but of large, distinct, well executed maps of any kind; I never saw one at school. The name of Natural or Moral Philosophy was never heard in our English schools at that day; it was much if some small smattering of those branches was taught in the upper classes at our best academies. The same may be said of all the branches of natural science, such as chemistry, zoology and botany, which have been so well unfolded to you at the High School during the last two years—partly in the stated routine of instruction, and partly in the admirable lectures kindly given to you by professor Agassiz. There was no philosophical or scientific apparatus furnished at the schools in my day, with the exception, as I remember, in a single instance, of a rickety gimcrack that was called a *planetarium*, and showed how the heavenly bodies do *not* move. As for a school library, with which, my young friends, you are so well provided, there was not in any school I ever attended, so much as half a dozen books bearing that name. There was indeed at the academy at Exeter, which it was my good fortune to attend for a few months before I entered college, a library containing, I believe, some valuable, though probably rather antiquated volumes. It was my privilege, while I was a pupil, never to see the inside of that apartment—privilege, I say, sir, for it was the place where the severer discipline of the institution, in rare cases of need, was administered.

Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
Verbera.

We little fellows, sir, got to have the most disagreeable associations with the very name of library. I ought to add, in justice to our honoured preceptor, good Dr. Abbott, that the use of the library for any such purpose was a very rare occurrence. He possessed the happy skill, Mr. Smith, which I am gratified to say, has not died with him, of governing a school by persuasion and influence, and not by force and terror.

As to the learned languages and classical literature generally, they were very poorly taught in those days. I do not like to speak disparagingly of men and things gone by. The defects were at least *vitia ævi non hominum*, but defects they were of the grossest kind. The study of the Latin and Greek was confined to cursory reading of the easier authors; a little construing and parsing, as we called it. The idiom and genius of the languages were not unfolded to us; nor the manner of the different writers; nor the various illustrative learning necessary to render the text which was read, intelligible. We got the lesson to recite, and that was all. Of Prosody, we were taught but little; of Versification, nothing. I was never set to make a hexameter or pentameter verse at any school, or, I may add, college, in my life; nor did I ever do it till I was old enough to have children at school, who asked my assistance.

As for text-books editions, they were all foreign, and, I may add, compared with those of the present day, both native and foreign, all poor. Master Cheever's *Accidence*, Corderius, and Eutropius, with an English translation in parallel columns, were the books with which the study of Latin was commenced half a century ago.

Such were the schools; and the schoolhouses were in keeping with them,—for the most part cheerless and uninviting in the extreme; cold in the winter, hot in the summer, without ventilation, destitute of every thing required for accommodation, comfort or health. So late as when I went to the Latin school in Boston, the boys had to take their turn—youngsters, some of them eleven and twelve years of age—of getting up before sunrise in the winter and going to the schoolhouse (some of them a long distance, and at times through streets blocked up with snow,) to 'sweep out school,' as it was called, and exercise their ingenuity in making wet wood burn, and a foul chimney draw smoke.

But these days of physical hardship and discomfort, of defective teaching and defective learning, are past. You can hardly believe that they ever existed. In the immense strides taken by the coun-

* See *Journal of Education* Vol. III. pp. 129, 130.

try, in all the paths of progress, since the beginning of this century, nothing is more distinctly marked than the improvement of the schools. It must be so, in a healthy state of society, for the education of the young—the formation of the minds and characters of the next generation—is the flowering out of the community. It is to the social and intellectual world, what the vernal outbursts of nature are to the natural world; with the mighty difference that inanimate nature, of necessity, repeats herself from year to year with an august uniformity, while man is endowed with a capacity still more sublime of perhaps indefinite improvement.

We shall feel more forcibly the importance of this improvement in the schools, when we consider how many things must conspire and work together to produce it. As earth, air, water and sunshine must co-operate for the growth of vegetable nature, all the best and most powerful influences and most favourable circumstances must be combined into a most harmonious system, to make education, on any thing of a large scale, what it ought to be. And this happy combination of means and influences has in point of fact in this country—especially in this part of it—been called into action.

Not to speak of the legislation by which the duty of educating the young is enforced by public authority, there must, in the first place, be liberal pecuniary appropriations made by the community. We New Englanders are constantly charged, and in very exaggerated terms, with excessive love of money. It happens that a good system of public education is one of the most expensive of luxuries; and where is the country which has so freely indulged in it? You may recollect, sir, that I stated on this platform last year, that the annual appropriations of the City of Cambridge for the support of her schools—a city of fifteen or sixteen thousand inhabitants, among whom are none of great wealth—exceed the entire annual income of all the funds bestowed upon our ancient and venerable university, and applicable to the business of instruction, since its foundation. I speak of the college proper, and not of the professional schools connected with it. The annual expenditure of Boston for schools and schooling is more than half of the entire expenditure of the Commonwealth, for the support of all the public establishments and the salaries of all the public officers. These munificent appropriations, as you all know, are not provided for out of the income of ancient endowments; they are met by taxation from year to year. The money-loving people of Massachusetts, as they are called by foreign and domestic fault-finders, happen to be the people who lay upon themselves, in their little municipal democracies, the heaviest tax paid by any people in the world for purposes of education.

These liberal pecuniary appropriations, however, are but the first step; they give you school-houses, school-libraries, apparatus and fuel, and the salaries of teachers; but the teachers themselves are not to be had merely by paying for them. A class of skilful, accomplished and conscientious teachers can only be gradually formed. They must be men and women, a considerable part of them, who have chosen the work of education as the business of their lives—who give to it their time, their abilities and their hearts. Such a class of teachers is not to be had by asking for it. It must form itself in the bosom of an intelligent and virtuous community, that knows how to prize them—that holds them in high esteem, as some of its most honoured public servants. There are portions of our country, in which, if you were to stud them thick with our beautiful schoolhouses, with all their appliances, apparatus and libraries, you could not work the system for want of teachers, nor get the teachers merely by advertising for them. Sir—I say it for no purpose of compliment in this place—the school teachers in this community constitute a class inferior in respectability to no other, rendering the most important services, by no means over-compensated; rather the reverse. I consider their character and reputation as a part of the moral treasure of the public, which we cannot prize too highly.

A SUBLIME TRUTH.—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unfettered undevout mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works, can con-

sider them as emanations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and in his poverty he is far happier than the other in his riches. The one is but little higher than a beast, the other but little lower than an angel.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION AND HOME MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

From an interesting paper read before the recent meeting of the British Evangelical Alliance, by Rev. W. H. Rule, we extract some statistics respecting the origin of the various Sunday school and home mission associations, which have wrought so much good in England. The schools were established in the following order:—

The Sunday School Union was established in London in 1803.—It is chiefly in connection with the Congregational and Independent churches and comprehends, according to the last reports, 2089 schools, 45,772 teachers and 330,421 scholars.

In 1805 arose the British and Foreign School Society, having now under its care about 2000 schools.

In 1811 was established the Incorporated National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales. It has now 9629 schools, exclusive of those “united through the diocesan boards of education.”

In 1836 the Home and Colonial Infant School Society commenced. No statistics accessible.

In 1838 the Wesleyan Education Committee was formed. It has recently opened a new normal institution in Westminster for the reception of 100 students, and has now under its care 4275 Sunday schools, with 82,804 teachers and 441,741 children; and 369 day schools with 37,792 children.

In 1843 the Congregational Board of Education began its career. It now represents 77 schools, with about 7000 children on the books.

In 1844 the Church of England Sunday School Institute was established. No statistics given.

In 1846 Ragged Schools were commenced. The Ragged School Union reports in London and its suburbs 102 schools, 2242 teachers, of whom 180 are paid—and 21,434 scholars.

In 1848 was established the Voluntary School Association. Its operations are confined at present to two normal schools.

Within the last two years the Metropolitan Training Institution has been established by the evangelical party in the Church of England. Its object is the “training of students for the situation of master or mistress of national, parochial and other schools for poor children, in connexion with the Established Church.” Twenty-one students are now inmates of their institution.

With respect to Home Missions we have the following:

In the year 1750 the Book Society for promoting religious knowledge among the poor was instituted. It still exists and has a good catalogue.

In 1780 the Naval and Military Bible Society was established.—Its last reported annual issue was 1679 Bibles and Testaments to 7000 men in 39 ships of war, 12,120 to merchant seamen, 90 to mariners on shore and 1388 to the army—total 15,277 copies of the sacred volume in whole or in parts.

In 1797 the Baptist Home Missionary Society began. Within the last ten years it has established 72 preaching stations and raised 50 feeble churches into pecuniary independence.

In 1799 the Religious Tract Society was founded. Its grants at home during the last year have amounted to 2,875,502, at a cost of £3067, while the total issue, at home and abroad, has been more than seven times as many.

In 1804 began the British and Foreign Bible Society, which issued last year, in *England alone*, 21,342 copies of the Holy Scriptures, nearly half the number being entire Bibles.

Next arose the London Society for the conversion of the Jews.

In 1818 the British and Foreign Sailor's Society was established. Under its operation, during the last year, more than 10,000 seamen were assembled in small congregations to hear the Gospel, 11,166 visits were reported, from 40,000 to 50,000 seamen had been personally addressed in ships and lodging houses, 105,000 tracts and nearly 3000 copies of the Holy Scriptures were distributed.

In 1825 the Society for promoting Christian Instruction came into existence. About 2000 persons are now enrolled as visitors, and about 25,000 families are visited in the course of every year; the

society has seventy-three stations, at which there is preaching every Sunday.

In 1831 the Lord's Day Society was formed.

In 1835 the Pastoral Aid Society, in connection with the Established Church was formed. Last year it made grants to 299 clergymen and 108 laymen.

In 1835 the London City Mission was instituted. The number of city missionaries employed by the society last year was 251, who paid 1,180,911 visits, not shunning the foulest haunts of crime; 98,486 more to the sick and dying; held 20,377 meetings, for prayer, 2,283 persons became members of Christian congregations; 489 converts from sin joined in the communion of the Church; 5,659 neglected children were sent to school; 107 shopkeepers closed their shops on the Lord's day. 1,326,372 tracts were distributed. By means of one missionary alone, 88 couples had exchanged concubinage for wedlock, and received Bibles.

In 1846 the London Female Mission, now called the Female Aid Society, was established. It is a small society, yet supports three benevolent institutions, and during the past year rescued 456 women from guilt and ruin.

In the same year the Town Missionary and Scripture Readers' Society was established. It has now 54 missionaries, and reports for the last year nearly 200,000 visits, 4000 cottage meetings, 1314 children sent to school, and a large distribution of Bibles and tracts.

In 1837 was commenced the English monthly Tract Society. It issues new tracts every month.

In 1840 another Home Missionary Society was formed, more immediately connected with the Congregational and Independent churches. It now employs 118 missionaries, 140 lay preachers and 1691 Sunday school teachers. It has 450 preaching places, more than 40,000 hearers, and about 13,000 Sunday scholars.

In 1844 the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association was formed. It has employed 106 Scripture readers during the year.

The Young Men's Christian Association is of more recent establishment. Its object is the spiritual and mental improvement of young men. No statistics are supplied.

These facts show an extensive range of benevolent association and co-operation.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Autumn tinges the forest, and the deepening green fades into brown. The slanting sun sinks sooner to its bed; the rains are steadier and less hopeful of a break; and the day, like that of aging man is graver. The wind is harsher—it beats and tears the trees in their waning life, and already begins to strip them of their summer glories, strewing the ground with the cast-off rags of verdure. The dahlia holds out the parting splendours of the summer, with an intense fire of its own, as though sunlight had been sown and blossomed in colour. The corn has been robbed of its golden crown. The gay season has passed, and autumn is leading us to winter, as life wanes and the sombered countenance of man foreshadows death.

Death the handmaid of life. The leaf falls to compose the life-giving earth for future forests—the tree perishes to heap nurture round the root of the sapling; the glowing petals rot and is food for the seed of the bud; the corn is gathered to feed the race that survives many generations of corn and sees beyond its own mortality. Man witnesses these transitions with saddened senses by an informed faith, spans the dark chasm between summer and summer, and borrows for the drear season the light of future years. Other creatures die; he is gifted with the sad knowledge that he dies, but he is able to recognize death as the frontier between life and life.—Where the lichen crept over the barren rock, the shrub has grown to forests, the corn waves, and the voice of man breaks the silence of the desert to sing the story of the world; that long story which began before mankind awoke in its cradle, the tale in which ages are as seasons, and change is ever-increasing glory.

To the informed soul of man the fall of the leaf speaks not only of a resurrection, but teaches him how decay is but a process of regeneration; destruction is the first half of improvement. When living nature has attained perfection in one type, it will not tolerate less, but each stage is made complete, and then the creature perfected after its kind, gives place to new perfection. As forests fall

that more stately forests may rise, so human states fall that greater states may rise. Persia and Egypt sank into the tomb on which Greece built her temple; Rome propagated the civilization planted by Greece, and modern Europe rises on the ruins of Rome. Revolutions are but the fall of the leaf. Poland has rotted in the soil of Europe; but the Emperor sitting at Warsaw can no more forbid the unborn nation, than the vulture perched upon the fallen oak trunk can forbid the oak which is growing beneath his feet.

Evil-thinking alone is ignorant in its cunning and perishable in its power. Changeful and wandering, the nations repeat the mistakes of their predecessors, but keep the tried wisdom. The thoughts of love and beauty and greatness that have come down to us from the earliest times, still strengthen our faith and our resolve. The despot himself becomes the instrument of unerring destiny; a Charlemagne consolidates the power of Europe; a Robespierre breaks the noxious rule of the Bourbons; a Napoleon chains the monster anarchy. Conquest ploughs up dominions for the culture of civilization; revolutions are but the scattering of the forest.

The sap rises in the tree according to its law; the beast is directed to its appointed destiny by instinct; but among the formative forces of man is his intelligence, by which he knows the past and can so prepare for an expanding future. To him the recurring seasons speak not only of repetition but of an expanding destiny.—Oak succeeds oak, palm follows palm, unaltered; if less is followed by greater, it is in an alien kind rooted upon a perished race, as fir succeeds moss and palm-tree fir; but, inspired with intelligence, man pursues a widening path of existence, so that Greek succeeds Egyptian, and to the multiplied nations of Europe, a Humboldt dimly prophesies a more exalted future.

To man, therefore, the seasons coming round should speak encouragingly of work unperformed for the service of the future.—They cannot tell to the oak of seed unsown, but to man they do.—The beast cannot retraced the history of his kind, and describe the pit-falls in which his kin have perished; but even our advance has not been all level and consistent. We struggle against our faults with too faint a heart or too biased a will. The fall of the leaf might remind us how many a fruit still hangs to perish upon "Tyburn tree;" every English village has its Lucrezia Borgia, "only not handsome." The hard sceptical doctrine of mere utilitarianism and self-interest, which fully carried out, should have taught us to discard the folly of labouring for unknown future generations, has given place to a happier piety. The leaves are falling, but the fine ear of informed faith can hear the grass growing, can hear the melody of winds blowing over the blossoms of future summers, and in the dim distance, too far for distinct interpretation, can yet discern the voice of happier generations.—*London Spectator.*

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

Items.—The Rev. John Davis, M. A., Master of the Streetsville Grammar School, expired after a protracted illness, on Thursday morning, Oct. 30, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was an excellent scholar, and had given to the world many educational works of considerable merit.

The Toronto University.—The commencement of this University took place on the 5th inst., in the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly. A number of visitors were present. The Hon Mr. De Blaquiere, the Chancellor, was absent; but Dr. Croft, the Vice-Chancellor, filled his place with ability. The order of proceedings was as usual. Some degrees were conferred, and some new students matriculated. After this the Prize Essays and Poems were read, and some of these were very able, and did infinite credit to their authors. The following is the order of proceedings:—Wednesday, November 5, 1851. I. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.—B. C. L.—Crooks, Adam, B. A., Stinson, Ebenezer, B. A. B. A.—1; Fitzgerald, Edward; 2 Freer, Cortlandt; 3. Clark, A. M.; 4. Eliot, C. F.; 5. Tyner, R. J.; Roberts, T. T.; Morris, J. H.; Preston, J. A. II. MATRICULATION.—12 entered their names. III. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS—*English Poem*, by S. A. Marling, Freshman. Subject, "Death of Prince William." *Latin Poem*, by Cortlandt Freer, Senior Sophister. Subject, "Sardanapalus." *English Essay*, by Adam Crooks, B. A. Subject, "What comparatively insignificant causes have produced great results." *Translation into Greek Tragic Iambics*, by A. M. Clark, Senior

Sophister. Subject, Shakespeare, Richard II., Act v., s. 1, from "This way," to "rightful king." *English Poem*, by Ebenezer Stinson, B. A. Subject, "The Alhambra." Prizes were also awarded to Ebenezer Stinson, B. A., for Greek Verse, and to R. J. Tyner, Senior Sophister, for English Prose. IV. DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR AND PRIZES; AND ADMISSION TO SCHOLARSHIPS—Certificates in Law and Medicine; prizes and scholarships in Law and Medicine and Arts.—[Colonist.

Trinity College.—We availed ourselves of an invitation to attend the opening lectures of the Faculty of Medicine for the winter term of this Institution, in the temporary rooms in Yonge Street. The number of visitors present on the occasion was not large, but, we were pleased to see a numerous attendance of students. The lectures we listened to were those of Dr. McVilvie on Surgery, Dr. Bovell on Medicine, and Dr. Badgley on Medical Jurisprudence. Each of these lectures was very able, and a good index to the respective subjects. We understand the curriculum of this College is now complete, and that its certificates are recognized by the various Medical Institutions of England and America. We noticed a good commencement of a library, and a considerable number of valuable anatomical plates.—*Ibid.*

Trinity College.—It is with much gratification that we announce that the Provost and the Professor of Classical Literature in Trinity College have safely arrived in this City. These gentlemen, appointed by the Committee in London on behalf of the Church University, being the highest testimonials of the University honors. The Professor of Mathematics has been appointed, and may be expected in a few weeks. He is also a man of note, having been eighth wrangler at Cambridge for 1850. Thus far the arrangements for effectively carrying out this great work of Christian Education has been completed. The Medical Faculty have commenced their second Winter course of Lectures with the prospect of an increasing class over that of last year. We understand that the building will be opened after the Christmas Vacation, for the reception of students in every department of learning. The building itself promises to be an ornament of great architectural beauty, and even in its yet unfinished state conveys an impression of scholastic sanctity.—*Church.*

The Toronto College of Medicine.—We learn from the *Examiner*, that Dr. Russell delivered the introductory lecture of this Institution on Monday evening, to his course on Chemistry, before a large class of students. On the following evening, Dr. Workman delivered his introductory lecture.—*Colonist.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Items.—The by laws and regulations of the Queen's University, Ireland, have been prepared, and have received the sanction of the executive. The meetings are to be held in Dublin Castle until further order, and the University, which is a corporation, may acquire property not exceeding £10,000 a-year. The Chancellor (the Lord Lieutenant) is to preside over its meetings, and authenticate its acts. . . . The office of Professor of English Law in the Queen's College, Cork, has been conferred upon Mr. O'Donnell, the son of a Fellow of Trinity College. . . . The medical faculty of the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, backed by the Royal College of Physicians, have resolved to refuse the degree of Doctor of Medicine to all students who will not pledge themselves not to practice homœopathy, and the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association of Brighton, assembled for the purpose of promoting the interests and advancing the science of their profession, have unanimously adopted a manifesto against the system of Hahnemann, as utterly opposed to common sense. . . . Mr. Michael Barry, of the Munster bar, has been appointed to the Professorship of Law to the Queen's College at Cork, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Walsh. . . . The electric telegraph has just been introduced into the principal schools at Bishopwearmouth; the wires being laid throughout the establishment, and the orders of the head master being instantaneously transmitted to the associates and servants.

Educational Incidents of Queen Victoria's visit to Salford and Manchester.—Last month, a very pleasing spectacle was presented in the grounds of Worsley Hall. The children of the schools on Lord Ellesmere's estate, and which are under the special patronage of Lord Ellesmere, were invited to meet the Queen, in the private grounds of his lordship, on occasion of presenting an address to her Majesty, which was drawn up on their behalf by the Rev. Mr. Beechey, the incumbent of Worsley. Accordingly, soon after nine o'clock, the scholars, attended by their teachers, came in procession from Worsley, Walkden, Ellenbrook, Rae Hill, and other places on the Ellesmere estate, and drew up in a semi-circle immediately in front of the principal entrance—the whole under the charge of the clergymen of the respective parishes. The procession was headed by a juvenile band from the Worsley School—little fellows from twelve to fourteen years of age—who discoursed most eloquent music from

their pipes and drums. There were six schools in all, comprising about 1,400 children. To add to the interest of the scene, the mothers of the children—their fathers were for the most part doing duty as special constables on the canal bank—were ranged on a terrace immediately behind their little ones, and commanding a full view of the spectacle. When all was arranged, the Queen, attended by Lady Ellesmere, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, came to the door of the entrance hall, where the whole party sang very sweetly the National Anthem. After which the Rev. Mr. Beechey presented an address. Cheers followed the presentation of the address, in the midst of which, after graciously bowing her acknowledgments, the Queen and Royal children retired; but soon after, the Princess Royal, as if wishing to have a nearer view of so many children of her own age, returned with Lady Ellesmere and walked close up to the line, while the noble band already mentioned played several inspiring airs. Afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, the superintendents of a blind school in the neighbourhood of Manchester, were admitted to her Majesty's presence to explain the operation of a machine invented by Mr. Hughes for enabling the blind to print—a machine which, it appears, had attracted her Majesty's notice in the Exhibition, and which she was anxious to have further explained. This was done at much length, and one of Mr. Hughes's pupils, a blind girl, named Mary Pearson, was also introduced, and printed off the inscription "God save the Queen," and "May God bless our Queen," on slips of silk, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

Owens' College, Manchester.—Professor A. J. Scott, M. A., Principal of Owens' College, Manchester, (and late of University College, London,) delivered his inaugural address upon commencing his duties at the new institution on Friday. The proceedings on this occasion took place in the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding, and amongst the principal persons present were—The Lord Bishop of Manchester, Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Dr. Vaughan, Principal of the Lancashire Independent College; Dr. Halley, Independent Minister, the Rev. J. J. Taylor, Unitarian Minister; and some of the leading merchants of the town. The college was founded by the late Mr. Owens, a Manchester merchant, who, after providing for his relatives, left the residue of his estate (£100,000) to establish a college in Manchester, on the principle of the national universities, but without any religious test of admission. Professor Scott, having been called upon by the Chairman, delivered an eloquent and lengthy address, which was loudly applauded. The Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Vaughan, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Congregationalist New College.—On Wednesday the ceremony took place of formally opening the new College which has recently been erected by the Independents in the Finchley-road, St. John's Wood. The new college is the result of a union of three existing similar institutions, at present belonging to the Independents—namely, Coward, Homerton, and Cheshunt Colleges; and it is anticipated from such a concentration of Nonconformist resources and energies, hitherto divided, that the standard of secular and theological learning among the preachers of that community will be effectually raised. Although the training of young men intended for the ministry will be the primary object of the institution, provision has also been made for the reception of lay students; and we understand that several scholarships have already been established through the munificence of the wealthier members of the denomination. The college is an extensive building, constructed of Bath stone, and comprises some eight or ten lecture-rooms, a library, a museum, and a laboratory; and at the north end there is a residence for the principal of the institution. The frontage extends about 250 feet in length, having a tower in the centre, under which is the chief entrance. The hall is lined throughout with stone, and connected with it is a handsome staircase leading to the upper floor. The library, which is situated at the south end of the edifice, is a lofty room 60 feet by 26 on the plan, with an open timber roof, the walls being of stone; and the shelf accommodation (which is expected to be entirely filled) is sufficient for 20,000 volumes. The central tower is above 80 feet in height and commands an extensive view of the metropolis and the surrounding country. Besides the entrance hall, it contains the council-room on the first floor, philosophical lecture rooms, and the laboratory. The whole of the interior dressings are of Caen stone, and the joiner's work and the fittings throughout are of oak. The ceilings are of wrought wood-work, exhibiting their construction, those of the museum and the council room being highly ornamented. The entire fittings have been carefully designed in harmony with the style of the building, which is of a Tudor date. The front elevation is of considerable elegance, and the principal features are a beautiful oriel window in the tower, and the end windows of the library, which are of a rich and rather elaborate design. The architect, Mr. Eummett, of Hutton-garden, has evidently bestowed the strictest attention to rendering the building perfectly consistent in all its details, and the success he has attained in the unity of his design is certainly remarkable, considering that the whole work has been executed in the space of eighteen

months. The total cost of the structure is estimated at about £20,000. The contractor is Mr. Myers, of Lambeth. The celebration of the opening of the institution took place in the library in the presence of a numerous attendance of the ministers and leading members of the metropolitan Independent and other dissenting congregations. Among those present we noticed Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., Mr. Wm. Smith, L.L.D., the Rev. Alfred Morris, Mr. Henry Spicer, Mr. Remington Mills, (who has subscribed £1,000 towards the foundation of Scholarships,) Mr. Silk Buckingham, the Rev. George Smith (secretary of the Congregational Union), the Rev. Dr. Massie (of Manchester,) the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, the Rev. T. Binney, &c. Appropriate dedicatory prayers were offered up by the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Geo. Clayton, of Walworth; the Rev. Dr. Burdor, of Hackney; and the Rev. Dr. Morrison; and various hymns were sung by the audience. The Rev. Dr. Harris, the Principal of the new college, then delivered an inaugural address, the subject of which was the Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. Lecturer began by alluding to the religious aspects of the present day, in which he said tradition assumed to supplement the Bible; while, on the other hand, reason and man's emotional nature were both set up as of co-ordinate authority with that sacred book. Having remarked upon the prevalence of rationalism and transcendentalism, and ascribed the disposition to call in question the claims of Holy Scriptures to that love of change, and not of progress in spiritual things, which he considered to be one of the characteristics of the present age, he proceeded to discuss at great length what was the Biblical idea of inspiration. In an elaborate argumentative, and ingenious discourse, which occupied upwards of two hours in its delivery, but which was listened to with great patience and attention, the rev. gentleman developed, and endeavoured to vindicate, his own theory of Divine inspiration, which appeared to be a qualified form of "plenary" inspiration. The Rev. James Stratton, of Paddington, then closed with prayer, after which the assemblage retired to another apartment, where a cold collation had been provided, and after drinking a variety of toasts, amongst which was "Prosperity to the new College," and the "Health of the Professors," the proceedings terminated.

Wesleyan Training Institution, Westminster.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Institution was formally, though privately, opened. The officers of the Committee, with the Ex-President, the Rev. W. Naylor, Rev. C. Prest, Rev. J. Rattenbury, Mr. Hoby, and Mr. Armstrong, met the students who had arrived on the previous night. After singing the 327th hymn, the Rev. J. G. Wilson read a portion of the last chapter of St. John's Gospel, and the Rev. C. Prest engaged in prayer. Mr. Wilson then introduced the students for reception into the Institution; and, after the reading of the rules by the Rev. M. C. Taylor, Dr. Beecham, in the name of the Committee, gave an affectionate and appropriate welcome to the students, in an address of great weight and value. He dwelt impressively on the importance of personal piety to their happiness and usefulness; and on their responsibility, as the first draft of students, for the character and influence of the Institution. Mr. Hoby reiterated the welcome given by Dr. Beecham, and added some touching words of fatherly counsel. After singing the doxology, the Revs. W. Naylor and J. Rattenbury concluded with prayer. It was very delightful to witness the deep and devout feeling of the students, and gather from their bearing a cheering promise of serious diligence in acquiring the qualifications for their future work. We need hardly say, that the absence of the Principal, the Rev. J. Scott, on account of illness, was the subject of great regret, and an occasion of earnest prayer for his recovery. A second draft of students is expected next week, and a more public meeting will shortly follow.

Proposed Legal University.—Lord Brougham intends during the ensuing session of Parliament to submit to the government (with a view of improving the system now in force for admitting gentlemen to the bar) a proposition for consolidating the Middle and Inner Temples, Gray's and Lincoln's Inn, into one Legal University, to be governed by a senate and chancellor, similar to other universities. In this university, professorships are to be established in the different branches of law and equity, who are to lecture as the professors do at Oxford or Cambridge. It is also proposed to abolish the immense fees which are at present charged for "entering."

Roman Catholic University.—A special meeting of the Committee was lately held in Dublin, to consider the arrangements for the organization of the Roman Catholic University. There were twenty two members of the committee in attendance, including the Primate, Dr. Cullen, and eleven other Roman Catholic prelates. The amount of subscriptions received during the last month was £6,500, and the contributions now amount to upwards of £26,000. A number of letters were read from America, chiefly from Roman Catholic bishops, promising zealous support and large pecuniary aid. The Archbishop of New York, Dr. Hughes, has suggested that four more clergymen should be sent out as

collectors to the United States. The report of the sub-committee, on appointments, and other matters connected with the organization of the university was submitted, and is to be taken into final consideration on the 12th of November. A gorgeous chair, surmounted by the Papal arms, the tiara and cross keys, supported by a roll of shanrocks, and intended for the president of the contemplated university, was presented to Dr. Cullen by Mr. Nugent Skelly, one of the honorary secretaries.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Report of Schools in the Sandwich Islands.—There are at present in the Sandwich Islands 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars. Total number of schools, 543; of scholars, 15,308. The amount paid for teachers' wages in 1850 was 20,630 dollars. The income of the Island, for the year ending March 31, 1851, was 330,546 dollars; the expenditure 250,707 dollars. In Honolulu, the metropolis of the Islands, there are 540 common schools, containing 15,620 pupils, a royal school and a seminary with 75 pupils supported by the Government, and three boarding schools, containing 145 pupils, supported by the Mission. During the past year, 3,000,000 of pages were issued from the press, and more than 45,000 volumes put in circulation.

UNITED STATES.

Items.—In 1829 there were 24,953 pupils and 484 teachers in all the schools, public and private, in the city of New York. In 1851, it is computed that there are 127,000 children under tuition there, and 1,227 teachers, exclusive of Sabbath schools. Miss Minerva Evans, of Pickaway County, Ohio, has given one thousand dollars to the Ohio Wesleyan University, toward the erection of a new church. The Rev. Robert L. Stanton has been elected President of Oakland College, Miss., in place of the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, who was killed by a student. Professor Perkins, Principal of the New York State Normal School at Albany, was on a visit to the Educational Institution of Toronto the early part of this month. S. S. Randall, Esq., the able and active Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, in the State of New York, has been obliged to retire from his post in consequence of ill health. He intends to reside at Washington. At Yale College there are said to be 548 students enrolled the present term, divided as follows:—Theological students, 37; law do., 30; medical do., 27; do. in philosophy, 14. Of the under graduates, there are, seniors, 92; juniors, 115; sophomores, 121; freshmen, 115. The Board of Education have appointed Mr. William B. Franklin professor of natural philosophy in the Free Academy, with a salary of \$1,500 a-year. Assistant Professor Gibbs has been chosen professor of chemistry, with an annual salary of \$1,500. In the nineteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, the director condemns public exhibitions of the blind in terms which will apply as well and perhaps more forcibly to other pupils. He says—"The sensitive minds of youth at first recoil from the very thought of them. This is especially true of girls. It is easily overcome, to be sure. A few exhibitions will remove all scruples—but it is a question whether they do not remove something else which had better have remained."

Education in Factory Towns.—The Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, which was instructed to consider the subject of educating children employed in mechanical, manufacturing, or manual business, have recently reported a bill providing that no child under 15 years of age should be employed without having attended such public school, as the bill specifies, at least 11 weeks in the six months preceding the commencement of such employment; and such child must also attend school 11 weeks in each year employed in such labour up to such age; persons employing children contrary to these provisions are liable to penalty; and a certificate is necessary from the schoolmaster, certifying under oath the time the child has been under tuition, so that the enforcement of such act is securely guarded. This will somewhat remedy the ignorance likely to be prevalent in factory towns [—N.Y. Paper.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Items.—The proposal to establish a central college of arts and science, for the education of artizans of promising talents and acquirements, has met with much success in most of the large towns. Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, Bristol, and Nottingham, have already memorialized the royal commissioners in favour of it. A. M. Monthoulin, lately deceased, has left a legacy of £100 to any person who shall invent the means of guiding balloons in a straight line. Mrs. Sherwood, the well-known

authoress, died rather suddenly at her residence, Yelverton-place, Twickenham, on Monday, the 22nd ult. This venerable lady was in the 77th year of her age. A Druidical monument, consisting of the stone on which human victims were offered up by the Gauls, has just been discovered near the forest of Luchoux. It is about 7 feet long, 4½ feet wide, and a foot and a half thick. The hollow destined to receive the blood is about nine inches deep, and eighteen in superficial extent. The stone has been raised without any fracture. A map of France, which was begun in 1847, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years' work in surveying and nine years' work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time 2,219 staff officers have been employed in the work. A Spanish journal contains the following singular summary: "There are 3064 languages spoken throughout the world—587 in Europe, 737 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The number of males is nearly equal to females. The average of human life is 33 years; a fourth of the population die before the age of four years, the half before that of 17 years; such as survive these periods enjoy a measure of health which is denied to the other half of the human race."

The Great Exhibition.—The following statistics of the Great Exhibition will, we doubt not, be found interesting:—The income of the establishment has been as follows up to the present date:—Public subscriptions, £64,344; privilege of printing, £3,200; privilege of supplying refreshments, £5,500; amount received for season tickets up to first May, £40,000; Royalty of 2d per copy on catalogues—Total funds in hand on the 1st of May, £113,044. Amount received at the doors up to August 30, £252,141 9s. 6d.; ditto up to the end of September, £62,007 12s.; ditto up to Saturday, October 4, £12,128 0s. 6d. Grand total, £439,321 2s. The liabilities incurred, so far as they have been at present ascertained, are as follows:—To Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the building, £79,000; to Messrs. Munday for rescinding of contract, £5,000; extra galleries, counters, and fittings, £35,000; management, including printing, &c., up to May 1, £20,943; police force, £10,000; prize fund, £20,000. Total, £170,743. It is understood that the royalty to be paid by the Messrs. Spicer and Clowes will not be enforced, in consequence of the sale of catalogues not having been as profitable as was anticipated. The expenses of management, gas, water, &c., will probably amount to £50,000, and the sum likely to be received this week for admission will be at least £20,000. This would bring the total income up to £460,000, and the total liabilities to about £220,000, leaving the very handsome balance in hand of £240,000, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling. The total number of visitors was 5,547,233.

Awards at the Great Industrial Exhibition.—Of the 17,000 exhibitors in the Crystal Palace, 170 received first class or council medals; 2918 received second class or prize medals; and 1912 "honourable mention." Of this number the United States exhibitors received 5 council medals, 75 prize medals, and 47 honourable mentions. The list of awards occupies twenty-four columns of the London Times.

Catalogue of the Great Exhibition.—Some curious statistics connected with the preparation of the catalogue of the World's Fair, are given in Dickens's best vein, in the Household Words. The article is entitled "The Catalogue's Account of itself." Denuded of the adornments with which the author has embellished his account, the following are some of the principal facts he communicates. Fifteen thousand persons had to be written to for the modicum of "copy" for the catalogue, or a description of what each was about to send to the Exhibition. Fifty thousand printed circulars were sent out. The catalogue, the labour upon which was commenced in January, 1851, was classified, made up, printed and bound in four days. The first perfect impression was only produced at 10 o'clock on the night preceding the Exhibition, yet 10,000 bound copies were punctually delivered at the Crystal Palace on the following morning. The two copies presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, on that morning, bound in morocco, lined with silk, and gilt-edged, were bound, lined and gilded in six hours. Of the "Official" catalogue 250,000 copies have been printed, consuming 135 tons of paper, the duty upon which was one thousand four hundred and seventy pounds sterling. Besides these, 5010 pages of lists, other catalogues, reports, &c., were printed. The weight of type thus employed was 52,000 pounds.

Mr. Fox of the firm of Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co., the contractors for building the Crystal Palace, Mr. Paxton, the designer, and Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, have had conferred upon them the order of knighthood.

The American and Austrian Commissioners have notified the public that another edition of the Crystal Palace project will be published in the commercial emporium of the new world. They say, as the Exhibition will open on the 15th of April, all goods must be in New York by the 1st of March next, and for the convenience of these exhibitors who

desire to send the articles which have been displayed in the Crystal Palace, vessels are ready to take the same forthwith. The duration of the Exhibition will be a period of four months.—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Magnetism.—Most extraordinary and inexplicable discoveries have been made, and are making, as experimenters irrefragably prove, in regard to magnetism. They have been performed in Brighton, to the entire conviction of persons of the highest science, both Foreigners and British, and are yet altogether so incredible that we almost fear to allude to them as realities. They will, however, come before the Royal Society, at its earliest re-assembling, and be stated in all their details. Meanwhile, what will our readers, and especially our scientific readers, think of the fact, that the magnetic force runs in transverse directions, as it may be employed by the male or female sex; that is to say, that if in the hands of a male operator it proceeded from east to west, or west to east, the same current in the hands of a female operator would immediately change to flow north to south, or south to north, and cut the former line at about right angles. Thus magnetism is shown to derive different influences from the two sexes! But this is not all. A letter written by a woman, weeks before, produces an effect upon the current of a like peculiar nature. And again, any part of a dead animal, as the horn of a deer, a bit of ivory, and a dead fly held in the hand of any individual in contact, stops the magnetic action, which silk, the material from living worms, does not interrupt. In fine, there are wonders the most astonishing in store; and it does seem that we are, indeed, on the eve of what has for some time been prophesied, viz., penetrating deeply into the profoundest secrets and mysteries of this pervading agent in the whole economy of the universe, the globe we inhabit, and the human kind! It is stated that a gentleman in Newport, Ky., is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place, on the telegraphic principle. The experiment over wires of 600 yards in length, has, it is said, worked well.

Library Catalogue.—The Library of the Paris Observatory has just received a valuable addition to its scientific catalogue. When Laland, the French astronomer, died in 1807, he left a vast number of manuscripts to be divided among his numerous heirs. One of his descendants, an officer in the army, has been for a long time engaged in attempting to get these manuscripts together again. In this attempt he has at last succeeded, and has made a present of the whole, forming thirty-six volumes, to M. Arago. The latter, fearing that they might again become separated, has, in his turn, caused them to be deposited at the Observatory.

The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which recently sent an expedition in search of the Nile, has set about the preparation of a new mission to explore the peninsula of Kamschatka and other Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean. This latter expedition is to be placed under the direction of a young Polish geographer, the Count de Czapski, who has volunteered to contribute an annual sum of 5,000 silver rubles (\$4,000) towards its cost.

The Bamboo.—There is no plant in Bengal that is applied to such a variety of useful purposes as the bamboo. Besides being employed in the construction of the implements of weaving, it is used for almost every conceivable purpose to which wood is applied in other countries. It forms the posts and frames of the roofs of huts; scaffoldings for building houses; portable stages used in the various processions of the natives; raised floors, for storing rice and various kinds of agricultural produce, in order to preserve them from damp; platforms for merchandise in warehouses and shops; stakes for nets in rivers; bars, over which nets and clothes are spread to dry; rafts; the masts, yards, oars, spars, and decks of boats. It is used in the construction of bridges across creeks; for fences around houses and gardens; as a lever in raising water for irrigation; and as flag poles in bazaars, police stations, akharas, &c. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow, and handles of hoes, clod breakers, &c. Hackeries or carts, doolees or litters, and biers are all made of it. The common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the ends of a piece of splint bamboo laid across the shoulder. The shafts of javelins or spears, and bows and arrows, clubs, fishing rods, &c., are formed of it. It is employed in the manufacture of fire-works, as rockets, &c. A joint of it serves as an holder for various articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which things of little bulk are sent to a distance. The eggs of the silk worm were thus brought from China to Constantinople in the time of Justinian. A joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids; and a section of it constitutes the measure for liquids in bazaars. A piece of it, of small diameter, is used as a blow pipe, to kindle the fire, and by gold and silversmiths in melting metals. It also supplies the place of a tube in a distilling apparatus. A cleft bamboo is employed as a conduit for conveying water from the roofs of huts. Split into small pieces, it is used for making baskets, coops for poultry, bird cages, and various traps for fishing. A small bit of it, split at one end, serves as a tongs to take up burning charcoal; and a thin slip of it is sharp enough to be used as a knife.

in shelling betel nuts, &c. Its surface is so hard, that it answers the purpose of a whetstone, upon which the ryots sharpen their bill-hooks, sickles, &c.

The Palo de Yuca, or Cow-Tree, of Brazil—This is one of the most remarkable trees in the forests of Brazil. During several months in the year when no rain falls, and its branches are dead and dried up, if the trunk be tapped, a sweet and nutritious milk exudes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. Then, the natives receive the milk into large vessels, which soon grows yellow and thickens on the surface. Some drink plentifully of it under the tree, others take it home to their children. One might imagine he saw a shepherd distributing the milk of his flock. It is used in tea and coffee, in place of common milk. The cow-tree is one of the largest in the Brazilian forests, and is used in ship-building.

Antiquarian Exploring Missions.—The French government has lately made a literary acquisition of no ordinary value. A French gentleman, M. Perret, has been engaged for six years in exploring the catacombs under Rome, and copying with the most scrupulous fidelity the remains of ancient art which are hidden in those extraordinary chambers. Under the authority of the Papal Government, and assisted by M. Petit, an accomplished French artist, M. Perret has explored the whole of the sixty catacombs, together with the connecting galleries. "Burying himself for five years in this subterranean city, he has thoroughly examined every part of it, in spite of difficulties and perils of the gravest character; for example, the refusal of his guides to accompany him; dangers resulting from the intricacy of the passages; from the necessity for clearing away through galleries choked up with earth, which fell in from above almost as fast as it was removed; hazards arising from the difficulty of damming up streams of water which ran in upon them from above, and from the foulness of the air and consequent difficulty of breathing and preserving light in the lower chambers—all these and many other perils have been overcome by the perseverance of M. Perret, and he has returned to France with a collection of drawings which extends to three hundred and sixty sheets in large folio, of which one hundred and fifty-four sheets contain representations of frescoes; sixty-five of monuments; twenty-three of paintings on glass—medallions inserted in the walls and at the bottom of vases—containing eighty-six subjects; forty-one drawings of lamps, vases, rings, and instruments of martyrdom to the number of more than one hundred subjects; and finally ninety contain copies of more than five hundred sepulchral inscriptions. Of the one hundred and fifty drawings of frescoes, two-thirds are inedited, and a considerable number have been only lately discovered. Amongst the latter are the paintings on the celebrated wells of Platonis, said to have been the place of interment, for a certain period, of St. Peter and St. Paul. This spot was ornamented with frescoes by order of Pope Damasus, about A. D. 365, and has ever since remained closed up. Upon opening the empty tomb, by permission of the Roman Government, M. Perret discovered fresco paintings representing the Saviour and the apostles, and two coffins (tombeaux) of Parian marble. On the return of M. Perret to France, the Minister of the Interior (M. Leon Faucher) entered into treaty with him for the acquisition of his collection for the nation. The purchase has been arranged, and the necessary amount, upwards of £7,500 obtained by a special vote of the National Assembly. The drawings will be published by the French Government in a style commensurate with their high importance, both as works of art, and as invaluable monuments of Christian antiquity.

Discovery of Glaciers in New Zealand.—The following account of the discovery of glaciers at an elevation of 2,000 feet, at Milford Haven, west coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand, is from a letter received from Dr. Lyall, Surgeon of H. M. steam-vessel, *Acheron*, Captain Stokes, employed surveying the coasts in that locality. The writer is known to most of our readers as a zealous naturalist, who accompanied Sir James Clark Ross during his three adventurous south polar expeditions:—"Milford Haven, New Zealand, 13th March, 1851. Since my last date we have been in two or three sounds, where the water was so deep that we had to let go the anchor close to the shore, and then make fast to the trees by hawsers. We spent about a fortnight in the celebrated Dusky Bay, of Cook. The harbour we are now in is one of the most remarkable I have ever seen. It is about nine or ten miles deep, and not above a mile or two across at the widest part. The entrance is narrow, and immediately on entering you have precipices of three thousand feet towering right over head on both sides. As we went in, the engineers could see the mountains on both sides at once, from the stokehole of the steamer. I wish you were here to take some sketches of the scenery. The hills surrounding the harbour vary in height from upwards of 4,000 to near 7,000 feet, and on many of them unbroken streams of water are seen, originating at a height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. There is one large waterfall on the side of the sound 1,200 feet, and a fine one close to where the ship is, between 400 and 500 feet. There are glaciers in the clefts near the tops of some of the mountains. I succeeded yesterday in getting to the lowest of

them, which I calculated to be about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. I had a tremendous scramble at one place, having to surmount an almost perpendicular precipice of about 1,200 feet. I was amply rewarded for my trouble, however, by the number of new plants which I found beside the glacier." It may be remembered that Mr. Darwin noticed the curious phenomena of glaciers descending to the level of the sea in the Gulf of Penas, on the similarly mountainous and stormy west coast of Patagonia: (lat. 48 deg S.) and no one can compare the opposite east and west coasts of Scotland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, South America, and Tasmania, respectively, with those of the New Zealand Islands, without being struck with the similarity of their prominent features. The eastern side in all these cases is tolerably continuous in outline, flatter, drier, and more sunny; while the western, which is the windward, is, on the contrary, indented by fingering fiords, running deep into the heart of the country, which is mountainous, perennially humid, foggy, rugged, and boisterous, more uniform in temperature, and rarely visited by the sun's rays.—*Literary Gazette.*

Assyrian Discoveries—Departure of Colonel Rawlinson.—We are glad to hear that the Lords of the Treasury have at length consented to advance to Colonel Rawlinson the sum of £1,500, to enable him to continue his explorations and excavations in Assyria. We may doubt if this step would have been even thus tardily taken, but that the value of the discoveries has been so recently exemplified by Colonel Rawlinson, in relation to the history of Hezekiah and Sennacherib. The grant, too, is small, compared with the sums and means devoted to a similar purpose in the same country by the French Government; it is only very recently that a new expedition of several ships, with abundant appliances, set sail from one of the French ports. Colonel Rawlinson is to proceed immediately to Bagdad, where he is the resident of the East India Company, and from thence he will go to any quarter where his directions may be needed, and where the best promises of future discoveries may be held out. He will also keep open the works already commenced, but he is to act entirely independently of Mr. Layard.

Lithography—The Art of Printing from Stone.—The process of Lithography is based upon the fact, that printing ink, being largely composed of oil, will not adhere to any surface which is wet with water. Every one knows how utterly impossible it is to mix oil and water. To lithograph, then, all that is necessary, is to draw on the surface of a dry slab of stone, with a greasy crayon, whatever is desired to be printed. A weak solution of nitric acid is then rubbed over the stone, which fastens the drawing so that it cannot be rubbed off. After this, a solution of gum arabic is passed over the surface, and then the stone is ready for printing. By means of a sponge, water is now rubbed on the stone, and while yet wet the inking roller is applied. The ink of course adheres to the lines of the drawing, because they are oily, but to the wet stone it does not stick. The paper is now laid on, and with the stone passed through the press; the result being a beautiful and exact copy of whatever is drawn. The stone employed for lithography, is of a peculiar kind of lime and clay nature, resembling in appearance a smooth yellow hone, yet possessing the quality of absorbing water. It is found chiefly in Bavaria, though there are quarries of it in England. The Bavarian stones, however, are those most universally employed, and their importation is a considerable object in commerce. They are worth, in New York, from 5 to 10 cents per pound.—[N. Y. Sun.

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