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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Bentley's Miscellany for June has an interesting article on education in France, from which we compile some interesting facts and statistics. The system of education in that empire has been considerably liberalised of late years. Under the old monarchy it was under the direct management of the government, although a certain number of private schools existed by permission. They were, however, under the control of the academical authorities, and the teaching in them was confined within prescribed limits. Under the first Empire, in 1805, the system was reconstituted on a more liberal basis. In 1833 further extensions of the system were made, all the schools being still under the exclusive control of the government.

But in 1850 the monopoly assumed by the state was greatly diminished, a law being passed in that year establishing private schools of all classes, M. de Falloux being then Minister of Instruction, and the projector and framer of the law. The general superintendence of education is vested in that officer, who is assisted by the "Superior Council of Education," which is composed of four archbishops or bishops, one Calvinist and one Lutheran minister, one delegate from the Jewish consistory, all chosen by their respective colleagues, and several superior government officials named by the state. Eighteen inspectors-general are attached to the council.

For the administration of the public schools (those supported by the state as distinguished from those founded by private enterprise,) except those in Paris, there is an Academic Council, except that in the primary public schools, their action is confined to questions of pure teaching. Every commune is *required* to have a public primary school for boys, and every commune of eight hundred inhabitants is equally bound to have a separate primary public school for girls. Children of different sects are not allowed to frequent the same school, unless, as often occurs, there is only one of any kind, public or private, in the place. As much as possible separate schools are provided for children free from attempts at conversion. The father is the sole judge of the faith in which he wishes his child to be educated.

Public primary instruction includes, obligatorily, moral and religious teaching, reading, writing, geography, physics, natural history, agricultural, and mechanics, singing, and gymnastics. In girls' schools needlework is added. This public instruction is gratuitous for all children whose parents cannot pay for their schooling: in Paris, and in certain communes, no payment is received at all. The delicate question as to who can pay and who cannot is decided by the municipal council of each commune, which draws up an annual list of the two categories of children, proposes the rate of payment to be charged to those who do pay, and sends the whole for confirmation to the prefect.

The number of communal primary schools in France, whether for boys only or for the two sexes together, has risen from 22,640, in 1833, to about 36,500 in 1847. There are 36,000 communes in France. The number of private primary boys' schools in 1858 was estimated at 3,500, making a general total of about 40,000, of which total 22,000 were exclusively for boys, and 18,000 for both sexes. The number of communal girls' schools, which was only 5,455 in 1847, was nearly 14,000 in 1857, while the number of private primary girls' school in the latter year amounted to 11,500, forming a total of about 25,500. The general total of primary schools in France in 1858 stood, therefore, at 65,500.

The great majority of the 36,500 communal boys' schools are taught by lay teachers; but of the 3,500 private boys' schools, about 3,000 are in the hands of the Christian Brothers. Of the 25,500 girls' schools, 13,500 are taught by nuns, including a certain proportion of communal schools, for which it is often difficult to find female lay teachers in sufficient number.

In 1857 the secondary schools were composed as follows:—

61 lyceums, with.....	21,076 pupils	.....	48,981
258 communal colleges	27,905 do		
825 lay private schools	42,462 do	63,657; but as 4,305 of these pupils attended the studies of the public schools, and are already included in the number of the latter, the real number of private school pupils is reduced to,	59,333
256 ecclesiastical ditto.....	21,195 do		
Total.....			108,352

The effect of the permission, granted by the law of 1850, to open private schools on easy conditions, have not been so much to increase the total number of secondary pupils, which only rose from 99,623, in 1850, to 108,333 in 1854, as to divert the direction of the education of the middle classes from the hands of the state to those of private individuals. In 1850 there were 462 lyceums and communal colleges, and 914 private schools, while in 1854, after only three years' operation of the new law, the lyceums and colleges had diminished to 314, while the private schools had risen to 1,081. The number of pupils in the lyceums rose from 19,269 in 1850, to 22,936 in 1856; but the pupils of the cummunal colleges diminished in the same time from 31,706 to 28,219, so that the two together increased by only 180 pupils in these six years; while the pupils in the private schools increased from 48,654 in 1850, to 59,352 in 1854, or 10,698 in four years. The rapidity with which this result was obtained may be taken to indicate a strong disposition for private schooling among the middle classes.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

II. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual report of Mr. Sydney Turner, inspector of reformatories in Great Britain, states that the number of boys in these institutions at the end of 1859 was 2,636, and of girls 640; but another school for girls is urgently required.

During the year, 108 of the inmates emigrated, 57 were sent to sea, 143 were apprenticed or placed in service by the managers, 212 were allowed to return to their friends, or placed in service by them, 102 absconded and were not recovered.

Of those who enlist or go to sea, a large proportion turn out well; such a life suits the more adventurous and active boys. The majority are not characterized by thorough depravity and love of crime, but rather by restlessness, love of excitement, recklessness as to personal danger, inability of self-control, and facility for being influenced and led by others.

Of the whole number (637) of boys and girls discharged from English reformatories up to the end of 1858, above half (333) are known to be living honestly and maintaining a good character. The number known to have been reconvicted of crime is not more than 82, not quite 13 per cent. That is a great practical test of the usefulness of these establishments, and another is their effect upon juvenile crime in general.

In 1856 reformatories had got into considerable operation, and the number of commitments to prison of offenders under 16 has since decreased year by year, so that in 1859 it was (8,913) less by 14 per cent. than in 1858, less by nearly 29 per cent. than in 1857, and less by above 36 per cent. than in 1856 (13,981), while the commitments of older persons, which were 99,755 in 1856, rose higher in 1857 and 1858, and in 1859 were still 98,159.

The total expenditure for the year was £72,893, of which the Government paid for maintenance £51,681, the parents £1,604, and £16,169 was raised by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Turner speaks very favourably of the condition of the reformatories, and expresses a strong opinion that all young offenders convicted for the second time, are known to the police as living by crime, or as closely connected with criminals, should be committed for long periods to reformatory schools, and thus their career in crime interrupted, and their influence in corrupting others arrested. For very young and yet unpractised offenders, some short punishment is advisable, or committed to a certified industrial school, which is a cheaper and more preventive institution,—at present, indeed, languishing, but well adapted to save children from sinking into the criminal class, to qualify gradually for admission into the more costly reformatory.—*English Journal of Education.*

III. ENGLISH EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—ESTIMATES FOR 1861.

This branch of the Civil Service Estimates amounts this year to £1,358,996, an increase of £30,584 over the previous year. The vote for education has risen to £1,089,171, of which £803,794 is for Great Britain. The number of children found present in the elementary day-schools inspected in the year 1860 was 962,932, an increase of 82,801 over 1859; and there were besides, 27,728 children inspected in poor-law schools, and 6,172 in industrial schools, of which last number 242 were detained under magisterial sentence. The capitulation grant was paid on 262,006 children. The number of certificated teachers in charge of schools was 7,711, an increase of 833 over 1859; of pupil-teachers, 15,535, an increase of 311; of students in training colleges, 2,826, an increase of 32. The next vote is of £111,484 for the Science and Art Department. The visitors to the South Kensington Museum in 1860 were 610,696 in number, an increase of 135,331. A sum of £17,000 was voted last year for erecting better accommodation for the collections, and it is now proposed to grant £15,000 on account of an estimate of £27,000 for buildings to replace the wooden schools and provide residences for officers on duty at night; both votes were advised by the select committee that sat last year. It is mentioned that the schools of art in the United Kingdom in 1860 reached 86 in number, with 90,625 students, an increase of 4,856 over 1859. Passing over the votes of £100,414 for the British Museum, £16,285 for Scottish Universities (a grant which is more than doubled this year), and one or two minor grants, we are brought to the vote for the National Gallery, £12,134, including £6,000 for the purchase of pictures. The chief purchase in the past year is a "predella" (once forming part of an altar-piece), consisting of five figures by Fra Giovanni. Of this work Vasari says, "The infinite small figures which are seen in a celestial glory, are so beautiful, that they seem to be truly (beings) of paradise; nor can the spectator who draws near satiate himself with contemplating them." These pictures have arrived safely in England. They were purchased for the National Gallery, in October, for £3,500; but the additional expenses, in consequence of the demands of the Roman Government before allowing the exportation, were unusually great. Those demands, ostensibly founded on the excellence and celebrity of the works, were admitted to be also partly suggested by the state of the papal finances. The British Consul finally paid £700 for the permission of exportation. With respect to the gallery in Trafalgar Square, we learn that it is hoped it will be re-opened within the month of May. The number of visitors in 1860 was 684,639; but the alterations prevented the gallery being open after the 8th of September. The average number of students was 54; the pictures most frequently copied by them during the year were Reynold's "Age of Innocence," Dyckman's "Blind Beggar," and Landseer's "Shoeing."

IV. Papers on Physical Geography.

1. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—ITS MINERAL WEALTH.

Some time ago we noticed the origin and progress of the Geological Surveys of Great Britain and of the colonies. Since then, the publication of the maps and sections of the survey of Great Britain has gone steadily on; and these, we are glad to observe, are now generally accompanied by brief memoirs, the chief object of which is to explain the grounds on which the geological lines, as depicted on the maps, are drawn—thus, it is hoped, rendering them intelligible to the general public. Geological surveys in our colonies also proceed with proportionate vigour. The survey of Trinidad, under Mr. Wall, has been completed, and it is understood that this report will speedily pass through the press. A Survey of Jamaica—an island rich in copper ores—has been commenced, and it is to be hoped that the scientific fruits of that work will equal those that have resulted from the exploration of the island of Trinidad.

The history of geological surveys is nearly uniform. They being with purely scientific amateurs, whose love of exploration induces them to undertake the work for the sake of science alone; and, after a time, governments becoming alive to the economic value of the subject, start independent surveys. It is almost needless to say that, especially in regard to remote districts, science highly profits by these institutions being placed in the charge of men who are not mere grubbers for coal and ores of metals. For a true geologist, fit to take the charge of a colonial survey, is not only thoroughly alive to the usual branches of economic geology, but, going far beyond, he grasps and realizes upon paper the whole rocky structure of a country in a manner that gives his work, not only a present and positive, but also a negative and prospective value—negative, in that it shows sensible men what it might be unwise to attempt in mining speculation, and prospective, in so far that it is often impossible to forsee the future value of the actual mapping of even the most unpromising strata. The bearing, too, of such surveys, on the progress of so-called abstract geological science is always of use, and often of extreme importance. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the reports of the colonial surveys are so little known; for, whether it be mere neglect, or the stinginess of Legislatures, so heedless are the colonial governments (the Canadian excepted) in distributing their printed documents, that, excepting the denizens of the Colonial Office, where the subject cannot be expected to be

understood, very few of the British public that care about the matter ever see the reports at all.

We have lately received a report from the Geological Survey of Canada for the year 1857, issued by the indefatigable director, Sir William Logan, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. It consists of six sub-reports on the topography and topographical geology of previously unexplored or partially unexplored disitrcts, by Mr. Murray, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Billings—determinations of the longtitudes and latitudes of important places in the Province, by Lieutenant Ashe, of the Quebec Observatory—and descriptions of new species of fossils, by Mr. Billings, and the distinguished American palæontologist, Professor James Hall, of Albany. All these gentlemen evidently work with a will, and the result is a Report of 240 octavo pages, accompanied by valuable maps containing much new knowledge.

There is a vast tract of country, extending from the northern shores of Lake Superior, occupied by the Huronian rocks, which are the geological equivalents of the Chambrain strata of the Longmynd of Shropshire, and of the rough mountains that stretch from Barmouth towards Festining, in Merioutshire. These, in parts of Canada, are known as the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Huron, and the discovery of copper-lodes therein as an important object, while to search for these by mere empirical examination, would be an endless and a hopeless work. Most metalliferous lodes occur in cracks and dislocations, and these, in many cases, are apt to occur where the strata have been crumpled and contorted into what are termed anticlinal and synclinal folds. To ascertain in a preliminary manner the general nature of these curves, Mr. Murray selected a band of limestone from 150 to 250 feet thick, easily recognisable from the other strata; he fastens upon this on the banks of Echo Lake, north of Lake Huron, and follows it something like a greyhound, by the eye, sometimes like a sleuthhound, as it were by the scent, through all its convolutions, away to the west side of Little Lake George. He has noted that it is associated with two bands of conglomerate, one below and one above—coarse obtrusive masses, not so easily put out of sight—and following these he dodges the limestone on its track, and catching good sight of it on Thessalon and Otter-tail Lakes, he follows it more or less closely, altogether for upwards of forty miles, till it agains takes water on the north shore of Lake Huron among the copper "mining locations," the stratigraphical structure of which this work will, when completed, very materially illustrate.

The body of information collected by Sir William Logan's assistants is valuable in many ways, for, traversing as they do great tracts of imperfectly known country, they are instructed in addition to purely geological researches, to observe the nature of the soil, the heights of mountains, the rate of the falls of rivers, the state of the timber, and the species of quadrupeds, birds, land, and fresh-water shells, and other points of natural history, the state of agriculture, and any further questions of economics on which they are able to form a just opinion. For the prosecution of such investigations the scientific world is much indebted to the Canadian Government, even though, being subsidiary to geological work, they are necessarily somewhat desultory, and all Silurian palæontologists will estimate the value of the lists, descriptions, and figures of Canadian fossils by that able naturalist, Mr. Billings, in his report of 1858, helping as they do, to a comparison of the Old World forms of the other side of the Atlantic with those of Europe—a subject the interest of which will be best understood by those who know that, while many American forms are identical with ours, others differ just so much that palæontologists disagree as to whether they are different species or mere varieties. Those who are able to appreciate Mr. Darwin's remarkable book on the *Origin of Species* will see the importance of this subject.

Did space permit, we would fain follow Mr. Richardson and his party into Gaspé—that little-known region that lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Labrador and Newfoundland. For the most part it is a wild, hilly country, forming the north-eastern extremity of the great Appalachian chain, and consisting chiefly of Lower and Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks. The basis of its mountains are covered with spruce, white pine, balsam fir, white birch, and cedar; while their tops are often utterly barren, and, even in July, covered with patches of snow. Its agricultural capabilities are poor, and its population so sparse, that running short of provisions, Mr. Richardson and his party were reduced for some days to living on porcupines, the merits of which in a cold roast state have erst been sung by the late lamented Edward Forbes.—*Saturday Review.*

2. THE MINERAL WEALTH OF LOWER CANADA.

The utmost activity will prevail this season in the mining districts of this part of the Province. Geologists have been theorising for years, and disputing as to whether there is or is not gold, lead or copper, in particular localities. Last summer was the explorer's year, and an army of practical men, with chisels and hammers, and microscopes and specimen bags, swarmed over the country. This year we shall have the mining era commenced. English capital will be invested here, as well as a great deal of American money, timorous, as capital ever is, of the troubles in the Republic. Hundreds of labourers will be set to work. An impetus will be given to colonization and immigration, which will be of the utmost advantage to us. It is difficult to say where the miners most will congregate. There is an *embarras de richesses* before them. The Gaspé lead mines invite them. The Chaudière and River du Loup gold diggings hold out no common inducements. The copper mines all over the Eastern Townships, cannot but attract them. All these are valuable. All will be made to yield their riches to industrious labour.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

3. NOTES OF LESSONS ON GIBRALTAR.

Position.—In the extreme south of Spain; a small promontory, about 2¾ miles in length, and ¾ in breadth. Its latitude is 30° 8′ north, and its longitude 5° 21′ west. The rock on the north side is perpendicular, and nearly so on the east and south; rather sloping on the west. Gibraltar has not an excellent harbour, but is important as a military station of Great Britain.

History.—Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mount Calpe, and formed, with Mount Abyla on the African side, the pillars of Hercules. It was visited by the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, and was occupied as a station by the Romans; afterwards used as a military post by the Saracens, who erected a fortress in A.D. 712. They called it Gebel Torif, after their chief. Time has corrupted Gebel Torif into Gibraltar.

From 712 down to 1462, Gibraltar remained in the possession of the Moors of Barbary. In 1462 it was taken by the Spaniards; and, on its being surprised and pillaged in 1840 by an inconsiderable body of Moors, it was rebuilt and freshly fortified, on the most approved principles of the day.

After remaining in the hands of the Spaniards 242 years, it was captured by an English fleet under Admiral Rooke, July 21st, 1704. About three months after an army of French and Spaniards besieged it; and so determined were they in their plans, that 500 volunteers pledged themselves to capture Gibraltar or perish. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the siege was reduced to a blockade. Finally, the place was made over to the English at the peace of 1713. In 1727 another attempt was made to seize it, ending in a siege, which cost the assailants 3,000 lives, and the garrison 300.

In 1779 the last attempt was made by the Spaniards to get possession of Gibraltar. The siege lasted three years and seven months. The governor of the place was General Elliott; the commander of the Spanish forces, Duke de Crillon. Twice provisions failed, and the garrison were reduced to the utmost straits; even dandelions and nettles were sought after as luxuries. At last, Elliott determined to use red-hot shot; and so destructive were these projectiles, that in a few hours he had blown up most of the enemies' floating batteries, and fired many of their ships. Shortly after the siege was raised, and peace was concluded.

Since 1783, neither the Spaniards nor any other nation have molested the English in the possession of Gibraltar.

Importance.—(*a*) As a military and naval station to Great Britain, being the strongest fortress in the world. (*b*) In a commercial point of view, as a protection to English commerce in the Mediterranean Sea.—*Robert Waite, in English Pupil-teacher.*

4. BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.

Soundings in the Atlantic, according to *All the Year Round*, have revealed the fact that at least two hundred and thirty miles from the coast of Ireland, the water is still shallow; or, in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panacea for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins, the gulf suddenly sinking to 9,000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast line as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft, sticky substance, called oazo, nine-tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and thousands of which could float with ease in a drop of water; some resembling toothed wheels; others bundles of spines or threads shooting from a little globule. Some, however, are endowed with the property of separating flint from the sea water—which is more than every chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with the skeletons of those little creatures. Part of this oazo is doubtless from the clouds of rain-dust which rise from the vast steppes of South America, in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which, after sweeping like a simoon

over the country, lose t emselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the kraken and sea-serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, nor a block or strand, not a coin or keepsake, has been found to testify of the countless gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.

V. Papers on the New Comet, &c.

1. THE COMET.

J. R. Hind, Esq., an eminent English astronomer, has written to the *Times* in regard to the comet as follows :

Having obtained observations of the splendid comet now visible on three successive evenings, I have been enabled to calculate the elements of its orbit, which I now transmit, together with a few particulars founded upon them.

The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun about one o'clock in the morning of June 10th, in heliocentric longitude 244 degrees 35 minutes, being then separated from him by 76,000,000 miles. It crossed the plain of the earth's orbit from the south to the north side, in longitude 279 degrees 1 minute on June 28, in a path inclined 85 degrees 58 minutes to the ecliptic. The true orbital motion is direct.

Its distance from the earth on Sunday evening, June 30, was rather over 13,000,000 miles, and a little less than 15,000,000 at eleven o'clock on the evening of July 2. It is therefore receding slowly from us, as well as from the sun. The apparent length of the tail on the above evening was 70 degrees, corresponding to a true length of 16,000,000 miles. The nucleus, which is extremely brilliant, was about 400 miles in diameter.

The comet has a very striking and interesting appearance in the telescope ; but it would be difficult to describe it without the assistance of a diagram. It is certainly not the comet of Charles V. (1556), the return of which has been anticipated about this epoch.

I subjoin a few places, calculated from my elements, which will sufficiently define the track in the heavens from the 3rd to the 10th of July :

FOR MEAN MIDNIGHT AT GREENWICH.

	Right ascension. h. m.	North declination. deg. min.	Dist. from the earth in miles.
July 3	9 47·8	66 3	16,500,000
" 4	10 57·7	66 54	18,400,000
" 5	11 53·7	66 8	20,500,000
" 6	12 34·8	64 40	22,700,000
" 7	13 4·7	63 0	25,100,000
" 8	13 26·5	71 22	27,500,000
" 9	13 43·0	50 51	30,000,000
" 10	13 55·6	58 28	32,500,000

THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE ON THE NEW COMET.

This new visitor, which has taken even astronomers by surprise, shone with great brilliancy last night, exciting universal admiration. The reason why it was not observed before is, that, up to the 30th ult., its distance from the pole was such as to make it set together with the sun ; whereas, from that date, it has approached so near the pole that it cannot set at all. Its size does not at present exceed that of 1858, and it differs from it materially in this respect, that its tail is straight instead of being curved. The observations taken by MM. Lépissier and Lœvy, on the 30th ult., were as follows :

Mean Time, Paris. h. m.	Right Ascension. h. m. s.	Distance from Pole. ° ′ ″
9 5	6 37 40	44 11 1
11 27	6 40 37	43 20 9
11 44	6 41 1	43 13 5

Yesterday its distance from the pole was not more than 35 degrees, it having thus performed nearly eight degrees northward in the course of twenty four hours. It is composed of a very brilliant nucleus, a luminous aureola of considerable breadth, a tuft on the side turned towards the sun, and a large tail in the opposite direction. According to M. Clacornac the tuft is eccentric, and composed of six curved and radiant branches, each not more than a minute in length ; they are all curved in the same sense.

As might have been expected, the comet gave rise to an animated discussion at yesterday's sitting at the Academy of Sciences. M. Elie de Beaumont read a letter from M. Goldschmidt, the amateur astronomer, in which he stated that the comet was 35 degrees in length, and between three and four in breadth, so that it measures 17,000,000 of leagues. M. Babinet remarked that Mr. Hind's ephemerides of Charles the Fifth's comet, give it the precise position of the present one. M. Bomine had predicted its return in 1858 ; and Mr. Hind admitted that it might return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time of its appearance and the time calculated. If this were so, the present comet was the same that had been observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of Charles V. It had previously appeared, according to Pingre, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope Urban IV. ; and its appearance had been recorded even earlier,—in July, 975, by the Chinese. M. Leverrier was not of M. Babinet's opinion. Mr. Hind's table showed different positions which Charles the Fifth's comet might occupy in the event of its return, and the question was so undetermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering to that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th June, but the motion of the present comet in the course of 24 hours was so different from that given in the table, that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

PROFESSOR MITCHELL ON THE NEW COMET.

Professor O. M. Mitchel has made an observation of the new comet at the Dudley Observatory, and offers the following explanation of its sudden appearance :—"If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture, we may account for the sudden splendor of this grand object by supposing that during its approach to the sun it has been above the horizon only during daylight, and hence escaped detection ; that on passing its perihelion, or nearest point from the sun, the direction of the orbit was such as to sweep it rapidly from that luminary and to bring it in a very few days to the region of the heavens now occupied. This conjecture is based on the general fact that comets do not commonly throw off such immense trains of light until after their perihelion passage. Until a sufficient number of observations have been obtained to render it possible to compute the elements of its orbit, it will be impossible to decide whether this is its first appearance or whether it be the return of a comet that may have startled the world ages ago."

LIEUT. ASHE, OF QUEBEC, ON THE NEW COMET.

Lieutenant Ashe of the Quebec Observatory writes as follows in regard to the recent comet :

The comet that has just emerged from the sun's rays, and burst upon our view, I take to be no other than the celebrated comet of 1264—that comet which was recorded in terms of wonder and astonishment by the historians of that age.

It was at the height of its splendor in the month of August ; the tail was upwards of 100 degrees in length ; both Chinese and European writers testify to its enormous length. It continued visible until the beginning of October. Historians generally agree in dating its last appearance on the 2nd of October, on the night of the death of Pope Urban IV., of which event it seems to have been the precursor.

In 1556 at the latter end of February, or early in March, a comet became visible in the constellation of Virago. It was closely watched at Vienna by Paul Fabricus, astronomer at the Court of the Emperor Charles V., but it was not really so conspicuous as that of 1264, but still described as a "great brilliant star."

Our countryman, Dr. Halley, the second Astronomer Royal, calculated the elements of the comet of 1556, but owing to the imperfect nature of three observations, his elements were not considered so exact as of other comets he had calculated, but sufficiently so to identify it with the comet of 1264.

The distinguished mathematician, "Hind," has calculated the orbit of this comet, and after making some allowance for several disturbing forces, came to the conclusion that it might be expected between August, 1858 and August, 1860.

Now, although it is nearly a year behind time, I am of opinion from its position that it is the expected comet.

2. THE WEATHER AND THE COMET.

Almost ever since the appearance of that unexpected ranger of the heavens—the comet—the weather has been extraordinarily varied and changing. We had a regular tornado, which did considerable damage, on Tuesday about noon ; and last night the wind blew a perfect hurricane, while the rain fell in torrents. While we write (11 o'clock, A.M.) it is still raining ; but the clouds appear as if they were brightening, and the sun striving to force itself into sight.—*Montreal Pilot.*

3. SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

At a quarter past nine o'clock yesterday evening, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It continued several seconds, and was accompanied by a low, rumbling report. Much consternation was occasioned by it, since it caused windows and doors to shake violently, and in some cases the walls and beams were seen to vibrate, while the inmates were almost thrown from their feet. The motion, which was of a vibratory nature, seems to have been North and South. Dr. Smallwood sends us the following: "A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at the Observatory, Isle Jesus, last night, (the 11th inst.) at 9 hour, 3 min., mean time; the wave passing from the West towards the East; the tremor lasted about twenty seconds. The *Sound Wave* was distinct from the *East Wave*. Barometer, 29.624 inch; Thermometer, 57.5; Wind, E. by S., calm; Sky covered with *cumuli stratus* clouds; considerable magnetic disturbance." The shock of the earthquake was also distinctly felt in Montreal and parts adjacent. Is this to be attributed to the Comet? At Chambly we learn that it lasted for eleven seconds.—*Montreal Pilot.*

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 15.—THE RIGHT HON. LORD CAMPBELL.

John, Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of a Scotch clergyman of ancient lineage. He was born in 1781, and educated, with a view to clerical pursuits, at the University of St. Andrews. Resolving, as time passed on, to seek fame and fortune at the English bar, Mr. Campbell, while pursuing his legal studies, exercised his literary skill as reporter and theatrical critic to the *Morning Chronicle*. Being called to the bar in 1806, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, his talents ere long won him a prominent place among advocates; but his politics not being of a colour particularly grateful to Lord Eldon, he was not until 1827 invested with the silk gown of a King's Counsel, and admitted within the bar. Obtaining a seat in the House of Commons in 1830, he was, in 1832, appointed Solitor General, and in 1834 Attorney General in Lord Grey's ministry. In the latter year he had the distinction of being elected member of the city of Edinburgh, and continued to represent the Scottish metropolis until June, 1841, when he relinquished the functions of Attorney General to accept the Chancellorship of Ireland and a place among the peers of England,—his wife, a daughter of Lord Abinger, having previously been created a peeress in her own right, with the title of Baroness Stratheden.

In the summer of 1841, however, the Melbourne Cabinet was under the necessity of resigning, and the exertions of Lord Campbell in his legal capacity were limited to his judicial functions as a member of the Privy Council and the House of Lords. Entertaining a becoming respect for Bacon's maxim in regard to every man being a debtor to his profession, Lord Campbell employed his learned leisure in writing "The lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal," a work which was hailed by all parties as an accession to biographic literature, which he still further enriched by giving to the public his "Chief Justices of England."

The return of the Whig party to power in 1846, restored Lord Campbell to office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as a member of the Russell Cabinet he took a leading part in the business and debates of the Upper House. In 1850, upon the retirement of Lord Denman from the Bench, Lord Campbell was installed as Chief Justice of England, and in that capacity added to the fame and popularity he had previously enjoyed. He was succeeded in the Chief Justiceship by Sir Alexander Cockburn; and upon the accession of the Palmerston Ministry to power, in June, 1859, was created Lord High Chancellor, with a salary of $50,000 per annum, which office he held at the time of his death.

No. 16.—THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, died on the 25th of June, in his 40th year, as he was born on the 6th of May, 1822. Had he lived six days longer, he would have completed the 22nd year of his reign, his ascension to the throne dating from the first of July, 1839. When he became Sultan, his empire appeared to be on the verge of extinction, and nothing but the intervention of the Christian powers of Europe prevented the downfall of the Ottoman family, and elevation of Mahomet Ali to the throne. He was not a man of much intellect, but his intentions were good, and on more than one occasion he showed spirit, and liberal disposition. In 1849 he was prepared to go to war with both Russia and Austria rather than surrender the Hungarian exiles; and in 1853 his decision brought on the Russian war, which led to the most important changes in the condition of Europe. His early death is to be ascribed in part to the original weakness of his constitution, but more to indulgence in physical pleasures; but something should be allowed to the perplexities of his position, his empire continuing to exist only through the jealousy of the great Christian nations of Europe, the rulers of which cannot agree upon the terms of its partition. He is succeeded by his brother, Azis Effendi, according to a fundamental law of the empire, though he left several children.

VII. Papers on Practical Education.

1. A TALK WITH TEACHERS.

BY F. A. ALLEN, WEST CHESTER, PA.

How shall I secure a *regular* and *punctual* attendance at the school? This is a question often asked by teachers, and we have as often given an answer. The answer, while quite satisfactory to ourselves, may have been and doubtless often is quite otherwise with the asker. And this must necessarily be so, while we remain mere copyists. Every teacher has a *special individuality*, which distinguishes him from all others, and he can no more possess the individuality of another, and thereby carry out in detail another's plans, than he can *look* like another. It is true, he may do, so far as the act is concerned, just the *how*, the *when*, and the *where* of another. And yet he may fail.

Now, why is this? Simply because he lacks the spirit—the *special individuality*. A teacher seldom fails to accomplish that in which he enters with his whole spirit. The teacher must be zealous, and "his zeal must be according to knowledge." He who coldly or indifferently enters into the carrying out of certain plans or directions of another, cannot reasonably hope for success. What we need then, is to enter into the *spirit* as well as the letter. Yea, we may forget the *letter* if we but retain the spirit. Then we shall be able to put on our own individuality, and success may be ours.

But to the question above proposed. We shall endeavor to present an answer to this question, the spirit of which, if carried out, cannot fail of being satisfactory in its results. First, the teacher must study the habits and character of children. And he can do this, to some extent, by studying himself. And the farther back into his own childhood he can get, the better will he be able to study this matter. "What were the promptings that led *me* to the performance of certain acts?" "What were the inducements that drew *me* to the school-room or caused me to play truant?" And as you recall with pleasure a few bright days in your school scenes—days of all others you were the most anxious to be early there, and for which you would gladly have exchanged weeks of other days—the question should come to you with a double force—"Why were those days so full of interest? Why do I recall them so readily? and how came those so indelibly impressed upon my mind?" These are the questions that should suggest themselves to you, the answers of which will give you a sure key by which you may solve your own difficulties. Another question still you should ask. "What are the inducements that led me to the daily duties of the school-room?" The answer to this may indicate in some slight manner the condition of your own mind. Do you love to teach? Do you go to your labors with a heart full of cheer? Are you hopeful, and are you daily watching that most interesting sight—the opening and expanding of the youthful mind? Does the sight of your pupils, as morning after morning they greet you, gladden your heart? Or, do you go to your labors as a slave, looking only to the end of the term and the wages you are to receive? Remember this, the spirit you possess soon infuses itself throughout the school-room. And although you may so hide the thoughts, emotions and passions of your bosom that your *words* give no index to them, your face—"the unguarded rendezvous of all the imponderable couriers of the heart," will give a sure indication of the inward workings of your mind. How essential, then, that thoughts and words agree.

We have thus far spoken of the *spirit* of this work. A word as to the letter. Kindness is the key to the human heart. He who sympathises with you in your troubles and distress, is drawn closer to you by the cords of your heart, instinctively. Again, he who interestedly enters into your plans, making suggestions, giving a friendly word of advice, and above all, encouragement, most certainly finds a lodgment in your heart. Then it becomes a part of your duty that you not only be kind, and sympathizing, but that you enter into the childish plans, yes, and we may say the childish *sports* and *plays* of pupils. Rest assured it will help you much. Have you ever assisted in the construction of a child's play-house in or around the school-yard? Did you ever participate in their sports, suggesting new ones, and assisting to interest all in the play? Here have you known the satisfaction arising from words and looks of thankfulness. The gratitude and kindly feelings entertained of you by your pupils, steal over you like grateful odors from the flower garden. Be mindful of the acts of your pupils. Watch the

secret workings of their minds. You will soon discover the *how* and the *where* to reach their understanding and to influence them. Some boys must, and are *designed* to be leaders, and no other position will answer, without the violation of a natural law. Now, there is a way to lead that boy, as though he led himself and you too. The old adage is—

"Men should be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown proposed, as things forgot."

Here lies the true secret of teaching and governing. Make as little display of your own abilities as possible. Show your pupils that you too are a learner. Make no display of your authority unless absolutely needed. Let your pupils feel that they govern themselves, and in some degree control you. What is there that more quickly awakens the "old Adam" in us, than a sight of whips and instruments of punishment. How do we feel toward him who puts no confidence in us? Remember that it is a part of *true* education to be able to govern oneself. But we must close here for this month. In our next talk we may say more on this point.—*Pennsylvania Teacher.*

2. THE DULL SCHOLAR.

"Wines, the stronger they be, the more lees they have when they are new. Many boys are muddy-headed till they be clarified with age; and such afterwards prove the best. Bristol diamonds are both bright and square and pointed by nature, and yet are soft and worthless; whereas orient ones in India are rough and rugged naturally. Hard, rugged, and dull natures of youth acquit themselves afterwards the jewels of the country, and therefore their dullness is at first to be borne with if they be diligent. That schoolmaster deserves to be beaten himself who beats nature in a boy for a fault. And I question whether all the whipping in the world can make their parts who are naturally sluggish rise one minute before the hour nature hath appointed."—"The good Schoolmaster," in Thomas Fuller's *Holy State.*

3. EDUCATION IS WEALTH.

The parent that procures his child a good mind, well principled and tempered, makes a better purchase for him than to lay out the money to enlarge a farm. Spare the child in toys, in silks and ribbons, as much as you please, but be not sparing in his education.

4. REARING CHILDREN.

The following rules for rearing children are deserving the attention of every man and woman:

I.—Children should not go to school until six years old.

II.—Should not learn at home during that time more than the Alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

III.—Should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

IV.—Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed-time.

V.—Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea, or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

VI. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair matresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

VII.—Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sun-down, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

VIII.—Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

IX.—Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurious to person or property, or against good morals.

X.—Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust, and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with it.

XI.—Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

XII.—By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bed-time, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovingness and affection.

5. SUMMER SICKNESS OF CHILDREN.

BY THE REV. WM. CORNELL, M. D.

This is the season of the year when more children sicken and die than at any other. In some of our large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston, upon consulting the weekly Mortuary Report of deaths, we find that more than *one-half* are of children under five or six years of age. Now, from an experience of nearly twenty years' general practice, in one of these cities, the writer is prepared to say that this large proportion of children to the whole number of deaths ought not to be; and if they were properly cared for, it would not be. To preserve the health of children, at this critical season, the following items should be observed:

A child should not be weaned during the hot months, unless absolutely necessary for the health and life of the mother; nor should it be *nursed too often.* Once in four hours is as often as a child over four months old ought to be nursed; and then care should be taken that its stomach be not overloaded. Whatever tender parents and young mothers may think to the contrary, I know from long experience that this is often a serious injury to the health and life of children. Another very common cause of the sickness of children at this season is, the large amount of *crude and green fruit which they eat.* No child should be allowed, during the so called "sickly months" of summer, to eat any fruit except at its regular meals; and then under the special watch of its mother or nurse. Yet there is nothing more common than to see children eating all kinds of fruit, ripe and unripe, sound or decayed, from morning to night, together with cakes of various kinds, pastry, confectionary, &c., &c. When we consider how often this is done; and in what enormous quantities, we are surprised that so few, rather than so many of them are sick *and die!* In nearly all the cases in which the physician is called to children, especially in the warm, or what is demominated the "sickly season," he finds that eating some indigestible substance has caused the sickness.

Another reason why children are sick at this season is, they are allowed to lie on the ground, and sit on it, when it is wet or damp. There are always exhalations from the earth which are pernicious to health; children should be guarded against them.

Another cause of this summer-sickness is, going with the arms, neck and legs naked, in damp and wet weather. If it is very warm and dry it is safe for a child to go thus clothed, or *thus* without being clothed. But when a sudden change takes place in the atmosphere, and the perspiration becomes checked, the lungs and bowels soon suffer. Hence, so many lung-fevers, diarrhœas, and dysenteries among children at this season.

Another cause is often found, in allowing children to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, with little or nothing upon their heads. I can call to mind many, during my professional life, who, I doubt not, have come to their death from this cause. Though upon the blessed light and heat of the sun we are dependent for life and health, and their countless blessings; yet through our own carelessness, this luminary of day and of vitality, is often the harbinger of death to children, and sometimes to men.

Another cause of sickness and death among children is found in allowing them to drink large quantities of cold or iced water, in very hot weather. Often is the physician called to see children suffering with convulsions, dysentery, and other bowel-complaints, which have originated from this source. Every year hundreds of men die from the same cause. But though children often die from this cause, their deaths are not usually so sudden as those of men. Children are more frequently thrown thereby into some disease which proves fatal. They should never be allowed to drink water when they are very much heated, and never should they drink iced water in hot weather.

I say nothing about their *studying* in hot weather, because but very few do it. Summer, and especially the hottest part of it, has by general consent been devoted to vacations. This is a wise provision. But, if the children are to be taken to fashionable *Watering places*, and there crammed with all manner of tempting viands to which their young palates ought to be strangers, they had far better be kept at home, and at school during the hottest summer.

6. GIVE THE CHILDREN FRESH AIR.

A very great number of parents make the great mistake of keeping their children in doors during cold weather. Such a practice is pernicious in many respects. It enfeebles the bodies of children, and renders them peculiarly liable to be attacked by colds and coughs. A child should have its feet well shod with socks and boots, its body well wrapped in warm clothing, its head and ears securely protected from the cold, and then be let loose to play in the keen, bracing winter air. By this means its body will become robust, and its spirits be kept bright and cheerful; whereas, if a child be shut up in the house, it will become fretful and feverish, and perhaps wind up with a severe attack of illness.

VIII. Papers on Flowers, &c.

1. FLOWERS AND THEIR TEACHINGS.

All the prophets were devout students of God's works, and warm admirers of the beauties scattered through them: as a proof of which, they have hung unfading garlands, which they gathered in their lonely walks, in various parts of that Temple of truth, which they helped, as God's instruments, to rear and beautify. And He to whom they all bear witness, and point out as the "Plant of Renown," "the Righteous Branch," "the Rose of Sharon;" He who gave these flowers their lovely tints, and moulded their faultless forms; He talked to man of the flowers, teaching him to "consider the lilies," and to learn from them to trust that Providence which overlooks nothing, to which nothing is impossible, and which is pledged to fulfil all the purposes and promises of God's excellent loving-kindness. Flowers also are emblems of those graces of the Spirit which believers in Jesus derive from Him. The sunflower sets forth faith, and bids us to be ever looking unto Jesus. The violet is the well-known teacher of humility; it hides from view, yet sheds a sweet fragrance around. The snow-drop, battling with the wintry cold, is the symbol of hope. The honeysuckle, clinging to its strong prop, and filling the air with its odorous perfume, sets forth love; while the lily, in the softest tones, repeats the words of Him whom it represents, and says, "Trust implicity your Heavenly Father's care."—*Sketches and Lessons from Daily Life, by Felix Friendly.*

2. THE MARVELS OF A SEED.

Have you ever considered how wonderful a thing the seed of a plant is? It is the (mystery of mysteries). God said, let there be "plants yielding seed;" and it is further added, each one "after his kind."

The great naturalist, Cuvier, thought that the germs of all past, present and future generations of seeds were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what signify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the wonder remains the same, and we must still look upon the reproduction of the seed as a continual mystery.

Is there upon earth a machine, is there a palace, is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one little brown apple seed, one small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps, by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest seed of a poppy or a blue-bell, or even one of the seeds that are so small that they float about in the air invisible to our eyes! Ah! there is a world of marvels and brilliant beauties hidden in each of the tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds, their power of life and resurrection, and their wonderful fruitfulness!

Consider first their number. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But a hundred years after him, M. de Condolle, of Geneva, described 40,000 kinds of plants; and at a later period he counted 60,000, then 80,000, and he supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000.

Well, let me ask you, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has a seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beach tree from a chesnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of a sycamore in its beak to feed its nestlings, and on the way may drop it on the ground. The tiny seed may spring up and grow where it fell, unnoticed, and sixty years after it may become a magnificent tree, under which the flocks of the valleys and their shepherds may rest in the shade.

Consider next the wonderful power of life and resurrection bestowed on the seeds of plants, so that they may be preserved from year to year, and even from century to century.

Let a child put a few seeds in a drawer and shut them up, and sixty years afterwards, when his hair is white and his step tottering, let him take one of these seeds and sow it on the ground, and soon after he will see it spring up into new life, and become a young, fresh, and beautiful plant.

Mr. Jouannet relates that in the year 1835, several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Bergorac. Under the head of each of the dead bodies there was found a small, square stone or brick, with a hole in it, containing a few seeds; which had been placed there beside the dead by the heathen friends who had buried them, perhaps, 1,500 or 1,700 years before. These seeds were carefully sown by those who found them, and what do you think was seen to spring up from this dust of the dead!—beautiful sun flowers, blue corn flowers, and clover, bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as those which are woven into wreaths by the merry children now playing in our fields.

Some years ago a vase, hermetically sealed, was found in a mummy pit in Egypt, by the English traveller, Wilkinson, who sent it to the British Museum. The librarian there having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or two peas, old, wrinkled, and as hard as stone. The peas were planted carefully under grass on the 4th of June, 1844, and at the end of thirty days these old seeds were seen to spring up into new life. They had been buried probably about 3,000 years ago, perhaps in the time of Moses, and had slept all that long time, apparently dead, yet still living in the dust of the tomb.

3. HOW THE JAPANESE RESTORE FADED FLOWERS.

After a bouquet is drooping beyond all remedies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its first glory by a simple and seemingly most destructive operation. A writer at Nagassaki says: I had received some days ago a delightful bunch of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in their beauty for nearly two weeks, when at last they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman (Japanese gentleman) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers, and told him that, though lasting a long time, they had become useless. "Oh, no," said he, "only put the ends of the stems into the fire, and they will be as good as before." I was incredulous; so he took them himself, and held the stems' ends in the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning. At evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week. What may be the true agent in this reviving process, I am unable to determine fully; whether it be heat driving once more the last juices into the very leaflet and veins, or whether it be the bountiful supply of carbon furnished by the charring. I am inclined, however, to the latter cause, as the full effect was not produced till some eight hours afterward, and as it seems that, if the heat was the principal agent, it must have been sooner followed by visible changes.

4. LICHENS.

As the earth's first mercy, so they are its last gift to it. When all other service is vain, from plant and tree, the soft mosses and grey lichen take up their watch by the headstone. The woods, the the blossoms, the gift-bearing grasses, have done their parts for a time, but these do service forever. Trees for the builders' yard, flowers for the bride's chamber, corn for the granary, moss for the grave. Yet, as in one sense the humblest, in another they are the most honored of the earth-children. Unfading, as motionless, the worm frets them not, and the autumn wastes not. Strong in lowliness, they neither blanch in heat nor pine in frost. To them, slow-fingered, constant-hearted, is entrusted the weaving of the dark eternal tapestries of the hills; to them, slow pencilled, iris-dyed, the tender framing of their endless imagery. Sharing the stillness of the unimpassioned rock, they share also its endurance; and while the winds of departing spring scatter the white hawthorn blossom like drifted snow, and summer dims on the parched meadow the drooping of its cowslip gold—far above, among the mountains, the silver lichen-spots rest, starlike on the stone; and the gathering orange stain upon the edge of yonder western peak reflects the sunsets of a thousand years.—*Ruskin's "Modern Painters."*

5. THE TOMATO AS FOOD.

Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it important medical properties:—1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial agents known to the profession. 2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food; either cooked, raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

IGNORANCE.

It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance; for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.—*Bishop Taylor.*

IX. Papers on Natural History.

1. CHINESE ANIMALS.

Chinese horses are not very numerous, and are of poor and stunted breed, being very ill fed and kept. The Chinese are indebted to the Tartars for their supply of these horses when wanted for warlike purposes.

Asses and mules are common. The latter are generally of a good size, and said to bear a higher price than horses, as capable of more labor with less food.

Of pachydermatous animals, the domestic pig of China is well known in England, and has been freely introduced into our farm yards.

The larger and more ferocious of carnivorous quadrupeds are not common in a country so well peopled and cultivated.

Bears are said to be found in the wooded parts west of Peking.

There is a fierce description of wild cat, which is caught and fattened in cages, for the table.

The sheep are the large-tailed kind; and, as the people never use milk, cows are rare and of a peculiar small kind.

Goats are everywhere.

The buffalo used in ploughing is also very small, with a skin of slate colour, and very thinly covered with hair.

Dromedaries are used as beasts of burden.

Of rodent animals the common rat attains to an unusual size, and is eaten by the lowest order of the natives.

Hares and rabbits are scarce.

The ornithology of China is distinguished by some splendid varieties of gallinaceous birds, as the gold and silver pheasants. Partridges do not appear to be plentiful.

Domestic fowls abound; the sparrow, thrushes, larks, tits, finches, swallows, &c., are common. It is well stocked with wild fowl of all kinds. From the nature of this part of the country there are immense flocks of wild geese, ducks, &c., constantly on the wing. Quails are numerous, and are trained to fight. Ring-doves are common; and there is a peculiar crow of the country, marked with white about the neck. Both large and small birds of prey are to be seen everywhere.

In consequence of the large population and traffic, venomous serpents, I believe are scarcely met with. The lizard tribes abound, also scorpions, centipedes, and monstrous spiders, which are said to kill small birds. The common fly is an awful pest. They beggar description; they darken a room or tent, and when you are eating they dispute every morsel with you, and fly into your mouth, getting down your throat if they can. The eyes, ears, and nose are continually attacked by them.

As to mosquitoes. I had enough of these gentry at Hong Kong; if they dwelt here a long while the country would be absolutely unbearable. Butterflies are of a gigantic size and very brilliant colours. Almost every fish common to England is to be found here. But the golden carp and sturgeon are of the most distinguished kinds. The best edible sea fish is rock cod. Soles are very fine and plentiful. At the head of the Chinese botany may be placed the teaplant. It is entensively cultivated a few miles to the west of Peking, but the great tea districts lie further south.—*Letter from a Medical Officer.*

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Upper Canada.

TORONTO: JULY, 1861.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Victoria, chap. 64, has granted to the under mentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada:

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the certificate.

Each certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:

Twenty-fifth Session.—Dated 15th June, 1861.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

None.

First Class.—Grade B.

1245 Kidd, William (910, 1168.)*
1246 Mutton, Ebenezer (1076).

First Class.—Grade C.

1247 Barefoot, Isaac (1081.)
1248 Ede, Joseph (120.)
1249 Groat, Stillman Preston.
1250 McDiarmid, Donald (899.)
1251 McShea, Royal.
1252 Rowland, Fleming.
1253 Young, Egerton Ryerson(1180.)

Second Class.—Grade A.

1254 Atkinson, Edward Lewis (920, 1154.)
1255 Brown, Alick Howard.
1256 Dunseith, David.
1257 Foster Ralph (1186.)
1258 Henderson, Gregg (709.)
1259 McCally, Robert.
1260 McMillen, Malcolm Cameron (1095.)
1261 Meredith, William (1004.)
1262 Smith, Joseph Henry.
1263 Woodward, George Washington.

Second Class.—Grade B.

1264 Chisholm, James.
1265 Easton, Robert.
1266 Elliott, John Charles.
1267 Gott, Benjamin.
1268 Hammond, Joseph.
1269 Harper, William.
1270 Henderson, David.
1271 Hyde, Levi Thaddeus.
1272 Johnson, Arthur.
1273 Lloyd, David.
1274 McDonald, Robert.
1275 McLennan, Andrew.
1276 Murdoch, Andrew.
1277 Neilson, William.
1278 Owen, John.
1279 Owen, William Jerrold.
1280 Perry, Robert Selby.
1281 Raney, William.
1282 Suddaby, Jeremiah.
1283 Vardon, Anthony Dimoc.
1284 Winans, William Henry Carson.

Second Class.—Grade C.

(Expire one year from date.)

1285 Devlin, John.
1286 Howland, Francis Lamb.
1287 Jackson, Henry Harry.
1288 Murray, David Lovell.
1289 Reid, George.
1290 Rundle, Richard Folly.
1291 Taylor, Henry Goodwin.
1292 Windsor, Francis (726.)

FEMALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

1293 Kerr, Marion (1214.)
1294 St. Remy, Harriett Anne Angelique Le Lievre de (1207.)

First Class.—Grade B.

1295 Smith, Rachel Ann (943.)

First Class.—Grade C.

1296 Bishop, Maria Agnes (1223.)
1297 Ford, Julia Cadman (1145.)
1298 Turnbull, Jessie.

Second Class.—Grade A.

1299 Beckett, Emma (1232.)
1300 Beattie, Grace Shepherd(1231.)
1301 Bethell, Dorinda (1141, 1219.)
1302 Hanlon, Ellen Victoria (1225)
1303 Laird, Jane.
1304 Turner, Elizabeth Ann (1229.)
1305 Wickson, Emma (1244.)

Second Class.—Grade B.

1306 Christie, Augusta.
1307 Christoe, Caroline.
1308 Cumming, Margaret.
1309 Duck, Mary Jane
1310 Graham, Adelaide.
1311 Grainger, Mary Jane (1052.)
1312 Guthrie, Grace.
1313 Hills, Isabel (1237.)
1314 McDougall, Catherine.
1315 McKellar, Catherine.
1316 Marshall, Agnes.
1317 Muir, Agnes Eliza.
1318 Muir, Orpha.
1319 Moffatt, Susan Wait (1239.)
1320 O'Flaherty, Anna Maria.
1321 Starratt, Hannah.
1322 Vining, Eusebia Bodwell.

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained b the student named.

Second Class.—Grade C.
(Expire one year from date.)

1323 Armitage, Margaret.
1328 Laidlaw, Janet.
1329 Lanton, Kate Simpson.
1330 Love, Mary Anne.
1331 McDougall, Elizabeth.
1332 Parrott, Amanda.
1333 Unsworth, Hannah Haselden.
1324 Beam, Rebekah Ann (952.)
1325 Burk, Ada.
1326 Crawford, Agnes.
1327 Cruickshank, Margaret Fawns.

EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C,* granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. In the *Journal of Education* for July, 1860, and for February, 1861, lists of the certificates which had expired up to those dates were published, and the following list shows those which expired on 15th June, 1861:

MALES.

1103 *Obtained 2nd Class* B. 1185.
1104 *Obtained 2nd Class* B. 1190.
1105 McRae, Alexander.
1106 *Obtained 2nd Class* B. 1195.
1107 *Obtained 2nd Class* B. 1196.
1108 Treadgold, George.
1109 Walker, Thaddeus.
1110 Whiteside, Jacob Lemon.
1154 *Obtained 2nd Class* A. 1254.

FEMALES.

1141 *Obtained 2nd Class* A. 1219 *and* 1301.
1142 Corrigan, Augusta.
1143 Craigmile, Elizabeth Wilson.
1144 *Obtained 2nd Class* A. 1220.
1145 *Obtained 1st Class* C. 1297.
1146 Foster, Mary Louisa.
1147 *Obtained 2nd Class* A. 1221.
1148 Hill, Charlotte Mary.
1149 Lloyd, Eliza Jane.
1150 McLennan, Margaret.
1151 *Obtained 2nd Class* A. 1222.
1152 *Obtained 2nd Class* C. 1241.
1153 Stewart, Annie.

Certified,

ALEXANDER MARLING,
Registrar.

EDUCATION OFFICE, July, 1861.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of the Normal School will commence on Thursday, the 8th of August.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

SIR,—As the public mind has of late been aroused to the interest of education, by the great discussion of the merits and demerits of colleges and universities, it may not be out of place to throw out a hint respecting our more humble institutions of learning—that of the common schools—institutions that are great because of their commonness; and while we acknowledge the great benefit conferred on the country by those higher institutions of learning, we should not lose sight of the fact, that the masses of the people, constituting the bone and sinew of our country, are educated in our common schools. Edward Everett, in speaking of these institutions, says, "They are the corner-stone of that municipal organization which is the characteristic feature of our social system; they are the fountain of that wide spread intelligence which, like a moral life, pervades the country." If it be true, then, that our common schools are so important to the welfare of society, if so large a portion of the community depend upon them for their education, we should see that they are of such a nature as would not prevent those attending from being well educated; and this implies not merely the cramming of the intellect with so many pages of book knowledge, but the educating of them intellectually, morally, and physically. The intellectual and moral training will, in a great measure, depend on the character of the teacher. His word is considered law, and his actions protection, by his scholars. He stands as a model for them to follow, and the impressions daily made on the minds of our youth, while at school, should arouse the teacher to a deep sense of his duty and position. But with regard to the physical culture, there may be causes retarding its progress over which the teacher has no control; he is engaged by the community, and placed in such a school-room as the Trustees see fit. It may be so situated as not to admit one particle of fresh air, which is the essential element for health; and the grounds connected with it intended for play-grounds may be so scanty as will not allow the children room even to turn around in.

It is to this point, and particularly to the schools of our town, that I would wish to direct the public attention; for with all our boasted greatness, we are at least a quarter of a century behind the times in not having good school-houses. I imagine a teacher training his scholars to admire the beautiful in a room repulsive to human nature, whose walls, instead of being decorated with that which would please the eye and make teacher and scholar cheerful and happy, are so dilapidated as to exhibit nothing but rotten laths and falling plastering; every window of which gives a hearty response to every step on the floor, and the door refuses to be shut because of the incapacity of the frames to hold a latch. If we take in connection with the above the same teacher laying down certain laws for the promotion of health, in a location where the atmosphere is so contaminated as to render disease liable to enter at any time, where on the one side he is regaled with the pleasant odors that a slaughter-house is capable giving, and on the other his olfactory nerves are exercised with the insufferable perfumery arising from the common sink of the neighbourhood, and you have as melancholy a picture as need be given, and one none the less melancholy because of its being real.

We have school-houses in this town where from fifty to sixty children are daily sent to be educated, of which the above is only a true picture. Surely it is time to make a reform, by having better school-houses in more healthy locations than we have at present. As to the kind which is most suitable, the writer has his own views, which will be made known in some future article, if not treated upon by some one more capable of doing it justice than he is. His object at present is to create an interest in our common-schools, and to call forth a few remarks from parties interested in them.

Yours truly,
ANTI-OLD SCHOOL HOUSES.

XI. Miscellaneous.

1. TRUE FREEDOM—HOW TO GAIN IT.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no flaunting flag,
For Liberty to fight;
We want no blaze or murderous guns,
To struggle for the fight.
Our spears and swords are printed words;
The mind our battle plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—
They stain her brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's hearts,
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time.
And yet we grasp no pike or spear,
Our victories to obtain,
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade
To show a front of wrong;
We have a citadel of truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battle many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widow's groan shall load our cause,
No blood of brethren slain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

2. "I THOUGHT IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE."

A friend told me not long ago a beautiful story about kind words. A good lady, living in one of our large cities, was passing a drinking saloon just as the brutal keeper was thrusting a young man out into the street. He was very young and very pale, but his haggard face

and wild eyes told that he was very far gone in the road to ruin, as with horrid oaths he brandished his clenched fists, swearing that he would be revenged upon the man who had so ill-used him. This poor young man was so excited and blinded with passion, that he did not see the lady, who stood very near to him, until she laid her hand upon his arm, and spoke in her gentle, loving voice, asking him what was the matter.

At the first kind word the young man started as though a heavy blow had struck him, and turned quickly round, paler than before, and trembling from head to foot. He surveyed the lady for a moment, and then, with a sigh of relief, he said—

"I thought it was my mother's voice, it sounded so strangely like it! But her voice has been hushed in death for many years."

"You had a mother, then," said the lady, "and she loved you?"

With that sudden revulsion of feeling which often comes to people of fine nervous temperaments, the young man burst into tears, sobbing out, "Oh yes, I had an angel mother, and she loved her boy! But since she died all the world has been against me, and I am lost! lost to good society, lost to honour, lost to decency, and lost for ever!"

"No, not lost for ever; for God is merciful, and his pitying love can reach the chief of sinners," said the lady, in her low, sweet voice; and the timely words swept the hidden chords of feeling which had been untouched in the young man's heart so long, thrilling it with magic power, and wakening a host of tender emotions, which had been buried very deep beneath the rubbish of sin and crime.

More gentle words the lady spoke, and when she passed on her way the young man followed her. He marked the house where she entered, and wrote the name which was on the silver door-plate in his little memorandum-book. Then he walked slowly away, with a deep, earnest look on his white face, and deeper, more earnest feelings in his aching heart.

Years glided by, and the gentle lady had quite forgotten the incident we have related, when one day a stranger sent up his card, and desired to speak with her.

Wondering much who it could be, she went down to the parlour, where she found a noble-looking, well-dressed man, who rose deferentially to meet her. Holding out his hand, he said—

"Pardon me, madam, for this intrusion; but I have come many miles to thank you for the great service you rendered me a few years ago," said he, in a trembling voice.

The lady was puzzled, and asked for an explanation, as she did not remember ever having seen the gentleman before.

"I have changed so much," said the man, "that you have quite forgotten me; but though I only saw your face once, I am sure I should have recognized it anywhere. And your voice too, it is so like my mother's!"

Those last words made the lady remember the poor young man she had kindly spoken to in front of the drinking-saloon so long before, and she mingled her tears with those which were falling slowly over the man's cheeks.

After the first gush of emotion had subsided, the gentleman sat down and told the lady how those few gentle words had saved him, and been instrumental in making him what he then was.

"The earnest expression of 'No, not lost for ever,' followed me wherever I went," said he, "and it always seemed that it was the voice of my mother speaking to me from the tomb. I repented of my many transgressions, and resolved to live as Jesus and my mother would be pleased to have me; and by the mercy and grace of God I have been enabled to resist temptation and keep my good resolutions."

"Thank God!" exclaimed the lady; "I never dreamed there was such power in a few kind words before, and surely ever after this I shall take more pains to speak them to all the sad and suffering ones I meet in the walks of life."—*From "Sunny Faces."*

3. RESULT OF A KIND ACTION.

In September, 1805, a poor young mechanic, just arrived from England, was wandering about New York in deep dejection; he was without money, without friends, and without work; and far from his native home, he knew not which way to turn, but passing along Nassau Street, an open door encouraged him to enter. The proprietor was a little man indeed, perhaps five feet high, but he had a pleasant countenance and a large heart; for upon being asked by the homeless and pitiless stranger if he could direct him to some respectable person who could board him until he could find employment, and thus obtain means of payment, the storekeeper, pleased with the expression and demeanor of the eighteen year old boy, had it in his heart to offer the desired favor himself, but he had a wife whom he knew to be a woman of rare worth, for she was prudent, self-denying, and humane. He might have known what would be her answer, for he had only to make the proposition in a way to indicate his own views, and it would have met with an instantaneous and cheerful acquiescence, unless from some almost insuperable reason. The young stranger was admitted into the family. But the yellow fever was raging in the city. In less than a week the poor lad was stricken with it, and recovered, although he was at the point of death for several days. During his illness he was cared for by his kind host and hostess, with an assiduity and watchfulness which only they know who act from sterling principle and high humanity. Just a quarter of a century later, this same man was applied to by Major Noah of pleasant memories, who was then surveyor of the port of New York, to put together a machine in the custom house and take models of its various parts. This was done and the machine conveyed the idea of a similar article, which should excel anything of the kind for efficiency in the Old World or the New, and he succeeded. He died in 1833. His son succeeded him in business, and inheriting the inventive genius of his father, combined with rare business tact, and indomitable energy, he made the whole world his debtor. There is not one of all its millions of families which does not every day derive great benefit therefrom. It carries light to every household; hour by hour is lifting the degraded and fallen, and is aiding wrong doing and injustice. But that machine, what is it? Fifty years ago, one might have been purchased entire for a hundred or two dollars; a common dry good box might have easily contained all its parts; but now in its perfected state, it occupies a space fifteen feet high, and forty feet long; it is made of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty parts, weighs fifty thousand pounds and costs thirty thousand dollars. One of its belongings not named above is thirty thousand and sixty yards of tape. The penniless English lad was Robert Hoe. The good Samaritans of Nassau Street were Grant Thorburn and his wife, the latter an angel now; the former "still living" in an honored old age, by seven years over four-score. The machine is Hoe's ten-cylinder printing-press, as now in operation in the office of the New York *World*, and is the largest ever made.—*Hall's Journal.*

4. THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.

We have ofttimes met with a good thing in the *Edinburgh Review;* and among many of its high literary articles are to be found valuable suggestions to the mind of the contemplative Christian. The following remarks are valuable, not only on account of their literary and historical excellence, but on account of the grave moral they convey. The writer in the *Review* says:—"The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory; and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethseda commands the prilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The temple of the Sun at Tadmor in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountain sparkles as freshly in his rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site save mounds of crumbling brickwork. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still rise over the deep ocean of time we may well believe it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should still flash through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be that of the man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellowmen rather than their glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation—imparting to works something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition, or mere magnificence."

5. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF OUR BEST FRIEND.

A pious old man was one day walking to the sanctuary with a New Testament in his hand, when a friend who met him said:

"Good morning, Mr. Rice."

"Ah, good morning," replied he; "I am reading my Father's will as I walk along."

"Well, what has he left you?" said his friend.

"Why, he has bequeathed me a hundred fold more in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting."

This beautiful reply was the means of comforting his Christian friend, who was at the time in sorrowful circumstances.—*Record.*

6. I DON'T SEE WHY.

A STORY FOR YOUTH.

I know a little girl who has a very pleasant home, and the very kindest of parents, and who is yet often discontented and unhappy. She pouts her lips, and throws her arms about, and sulks, and stamps with her feet, and makes a strange noise in her throat, between a growl and a cry. It is not because she has not enough to eat of good, wholesome food; nor because she has not time to play, and playthings in abundance, and brothers to play with her. She is not blind, nor lame, nor deformed in any way, but has health and strength, and every thing which any little girl could wish to make her happy in this world, except a good heart.

What is it that made her fretful? Why, she had a kind mother, who told her what she must do, and what she must not. I will tell you what I heard:

"Caroline, you must not take my scissors, my dear."

"Why, mother, I have no scissors to cut off my thread," said Caroline, pettishly.

"Well, my dear, I will give you a pair; but you must not take mine."

"*I am sure I don't see why.* It's only just to cut off my thread."

The scissors were of the finest kind, and highly polished, and Caroline's mother knew that it would soil them if she should handle them with her moist hands; and that, if she had them once, she would want them again. Caroline's business was to obey cheerfully, whether she saw the reason why or not.

"Caroline, my dear, you must not climb up on that chair to reach your work. You must ask some one to get it for you."

"*I am sure I don't see why.* It is less trouble to get it myself than to ask somebody for it."

"Very well, my child; you shall do it in your own way, and see."

That very afternoon, Caroline mounted a chair to get her work. She reached too far and over went the chair, and Caroline with it. Her work was scattered over the floor—the needle book in one direction, and the thimble in another, and the spools in another; and, what worse than all, her head struck the edge of the door, and a gash was cut in her forehead. She cried sadly, and did not get over her hurt for weeks. Was it less trouble to get it herself?

If she had trusted her mother, she would have saved herself all this pain; but for the sake of knowing *the reason why* she should not get up on the chair, she cost herself a severe wound, and a great deal of shame and sorrow.

It is a good rule, through life, to do what God requires us to do, whether we see why or not. One of the things he requires you to do is, to *obey your parents.*—*Southern Teacher.*

7. THE HONOR DUE TO INDUSTRY.

Every young man should remember that the world always has and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler whose energies of mind and body are rusting for the want of exercise, the mistaken being who pursues amusement as relief to his enervated muscles, or engages in exercises that produce no useful end, may look with scorn on the labourer engaged in his toil; but his scorn is praise; his contempt is honor. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and the good among men, and yield the rich fruit of an easy conscience, and give that hearty self-respect which is above all price. Toil on, then, young men and young women. Be diligent in business. Improve the heart and mind, and you will find "the well spring of enjoyment in your own souls," and secure the confidence and respect of all those whose respect is worth an effort to obtain.

8. OF AMERICAN MODERN REFINEMENT.

People don't laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment. They don't walk—they promenade. They never eat any food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled out—it is extracted.—No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. It is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call. Of course you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would erect it. One buys drugs at a "medical hall," wines of a "company," and shoes at a "mart." Blacking is dispensed at an "institution," and meat from a "purveyor." One would imagine that the word "shop" had not only become contemptible, but had been discovered not to belong to the English language. Now-a-days, all the shops are "warehouses" or "bazaars," and you will hardly find a person having the hardihood to call himself a shopkeeper. "Workpeople" are "employees," "tea-meetings" are "soirees," and "singers" are "artistes." All kinds of women are "ladies," and boarding school girls and little misses are "young ladies." Girls, women, and wives are only found in Europe, and especially in England, the British Isle.

9. LORD ELGIN ON THE CHINESE.

Besides the Premier of England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other Cabinet Ministers, there was present among the artists at the last annual banquet of the Royal Academy, the diplomatic and military chiefs of the Pekin expedition—Lord Elgin and General Sir Hope Grant. The talk, of course, was about art, and Lord Elgin took advantage of the opportunity to show that he was not open to a charge of mere Vandalism in ordering the destruction of the Emperor's Summer Palace. He regretted the necessity, but believed that if the atrocious crime which he was avenging had passed unpunished, it would have placed in jeopardy the life of every European in China, and entailed, at least, another year's war.

Gen. Grant added that himself and the whole army entirely concurred in this "necessary act of retribution." Lord Elgin made some remarks on the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the Chinese, which will bear repetition here:

"The distinguishing characteristic of the Chinese mind is this—that in all points of the circle described by man's intelligence it seems occasionally to have caught glimpses of a heaven far beyond the range of its ordinary ken and vision. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to military supremacy when it invented gunpowder, some centuries before the discovery was made by any other nation. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to maritime supremacy when it made, at a period equally remote, the discovery of the mariner's compass. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to literary supremacy when in the 10th century it invented the printing press; and it has caught from time to time glimpses of the beautiful in color and design. But in the hands of the Chinese themselves the invention of gunpowder has exploded in crackers and harmless fireworks. The mariner's compass has produced nothing better than a coasting junk. The art of printing has stagnated in stereotyped editions of Confucius; and the most cynical representations of the grotesque have been the principal products of Chinese conceptions of the sublime and beautiful. Nevertheless, I am disposed to believe that under this mass of abortions and rubbish there lie hidden some sparks of a diviner fire, which the genius of my countrymen may gather and nurse into a flame."

XII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—— Model Grammar School Examination,—The recitations and other proceedings connected with the third annual examination of this school took place in the Theatre of the Educational Department, on the 25th inst. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, presided. Among those on the dais were the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Chief Justice Draper, the President of University College, &c. The proceedings commenced by singing the beautiful school song (from music composed by Mr. Sefton, the music master,) "Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada," after which the usual recitations and musical exercises took place. The boys acquitted themselves remarkably well in the various parts assigned to them, and were frequently and warmly applauded by the audience.

Mr. Cockburn, Rector of the Model Grammar School, before the distribution of the prizes was proceeded with, said it gave him very great pleasure, at the close of this their third session, to see present so many of the parents and guardians of the boys, and so many other friends interested in the cause of higher education. Last July, a twelvemonth ago, he had it in his power to state that the success which had attended the Model Grammar School had been indeed very marked, and that owing to the hearty co-operation he had ever met with from the gentlemen with whom he had the honour to be associated in the work of instruction, and from the deep interest manifested in the work of the school by the various members of the Council of Public Instruction, and more especially by the Chief Superintendent of Education, to whom he then paid the fullest acknowledgments—as he desired to do on this occasion—that owing to these causes the school had met with a success which far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. This July it afforded him no ordinary pleasure to state that owing to the same continued hearty cöoperation and the same sympathy on the part of the members of the Council of Public Instruction, the success of the Model Grammar School had been if possible greater than before, that their numbers had exceeded their limits; and that for some time past they had been obliged to close their doors against further admissions. It

gave him also no ordinary pleasure to state that the credit of the Model Grammar School had been nobly sustained by its ex-pupils, inasmuch as the dux of last year, the son of the esteemed head Master of the Normal School, had entered the University of Toronto, after passing he believed the best matriculation examination, and took on entering a classical scholar ship, and at the end of his first year he proved the efficiency of the instruction communicated to him here, by carrying of a double first-class scholarship, for both classics and mathematics. (Applause.) There were two of the pupils of this school at the University, and they succeeded in carrying off three of the five scholarships open to their competition. He alluded to these facts, not in any boastful spirit, but simply to illustrate the efficiency of the system of mental culture which had been pursued in this institution. And here he might mention one leading principle always adhered to in the conducting of this school, and that was to secure as early as possible, immediately on the entry of a pupil, the hearty co-operation of parents or guardians. Without that co-operation what he could have achieved would have been comparatively little, and he availed himself of this opportunity, in his own name, and on behalf of his colleagues, to thank the parents and guardians now present for the willing co-operation they had seldom, if ever failed to lend to them in conducting the ordinary work of the school. With reference to the conduct and progress of the boys this year, he was happy to say that there had been exhibited a noble, manly spirit of eager, but honourable emulation, which was exceedingly gratifying, not only to himself, but to every one connected with the institution. Mr. Cockburn went on to give some counsels to the boys—to those who had striven to obtain honourable distinction and succeeded in obtaining it—to those who had not striven and had not succeeded—and lastly, to those who had not striven as they might have done—and expressed the hope that these counsels would have all the more weight with them, from the circumstance that his connection with them as master was about to cease. They had been associated together for upwards of three years, and reviewing those three years he could scarcely hope to spend a happier period. Every year had added to the strength of the bonds which had united them. There had never been such a thing as physical punishment within the walls of the Model Grammar School, but every thing had been done, he believed with the most beneficial effect, to encourge a kindly feeling between master and pupil. He had ever thought that the best way to train boys, was to appeal to those principles which would be their best gnides in the active duties of life, and that the resort to corporal punishment, instead of fitting, would rather tend to unfit them for those duties. He felt that by the daily inculcation of forethought and self-constraint, habits the cultivation of which would raise up for the country its noblest and best citizens, the seed was sown for a rich harvest, and that by carrying with them through life the lessons taught them by the system of training here pursued, the boys he saw around him would act in such a way as to be a honour to their parents, to the institution in which they were reared, and to all connected with them. (Applause.)

Mr. COCKBURN then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the first class.

Chief Justice Draper distributed the prizes in the second class, and having done so, briefly addressed the the successful competitors. He said they ought to look upon their present successes as only steps to a higher end, and that they should endeavour to make their education the means of their becoming good subjects to their Sovereign, faithful servants to their country, and devoted to their God.

Dr. MCCAUL having distributed the prizes in the third class, said he had been an exceedingly gratified spectator of the proceedings of this day. He had been much pleased with those recitations in different languages, which had been given in a manner very creditable to the pupils, and to the pupils under whose instruction they were prepared. He had also heard with no small pleasure the remarks of the Rector, with reference to the boys who had been sent forth to the University. From his own knowledge of the examination of those pupils sent up to the University, he was able to say that the proficiency they manifested showed accurate, sound, and careful training; and the best wish he could express with reference to this establishment was, that it might continue as it had commenced, and might hold on its career of honour and of usefulness.

Bishop Strachan distributed the prizes in the fourth class. He said that after the remarks already made, he would not attempt to detain the audience with any observations of his own. He would only say that the progress made by this institution had surpassed his expectations, and he hoped it would succeed, year by year, with the same success which had attended it hitherto. In that case it would be a great blessing to the Province.

Chief Justice Robinson distributed the prizes in the fifth, or highest class. Having done so, he said that he thought Upper Canada had good reason to be proud of her Grammar Schools generally, for which this institution was designed to be the model. The Municipalities being responsible for sustaining them, and receiving the aid of the Government in doing so, there was every necessary guarantee for their being efficient. The learned Chief Justice proceeded to make some further remarks, impressing upon the boys the importance of making a right use of the valuable educational advantages they enjoyed.

The prizes for gymnastics were distributed by Captain Goodwin, the instructor in that department.

The present Rector being about to terminate his connection with the Model Grammar School, in consequence of his apointment to the Principalship of Upper Canada College, the boys embraced the opportunity of showing their love and respect for their esteemed instructor, by presenting him with a very handsome and costly silver tea-urn and salver, accompanied by a complimentary address. The tea-urn and salver were from the establishment of Messrs. Joseph Robinson & Co., of this city, and were beautifully executed in the highest style of workmanship. The address was read by Master Thomas White, and the testimonial was presented by Master Oliver Howland.

Mr. Cockburn briefly expressed the deep feeling of gratification it gave him to be made the recipient of so handsome a testimonial of the affection entertained for him by his late pupils.

Dr. Ryerson then briefly addressed the audience. He said he participated in the feelings of satisfaction which had been expressed at the successful conclusion of another session of the Model Grammar School. As far as concerned the action of the government, he had nothing more to ask of them in respect of this important institution, or of any of those other special establishments which were essential to the completion of a system of public instruction. Neither had he any favours to ask of them for himself any more than for these particular institutions. They had all the support necessary to carry them on efficiently, and however soon he might be removed from the management of them—perhaps for all he knew to the satisfaction of some—he was happy to know that they were now placed on a foundation on which he trusted they would stand, independently of any personal exertions on his part. Dr. Ryerson then alluded to the high place taken in the University, by last year's dux of the Model Grammar School, the son of Mr. Robertson, head master of the Normal School, and attributed to that gentleman a portion of the credit for his son's success, inasmuch as he laid the foundation of a good English education, before the higher branches of classics and mathematics were entered upon. He then referred to the success which had in every respect characterized the Model Grammar School, since its commencement, and said it furnished proof of the excellent choice made of a Rector, when Mr. Cockburn was appointed. He trusted that the efficiency of Upper Canada College, under that gentleman's management would eclipse its efficiency in former days. He hoped that the Model Grammar School would continue to be efficiently conducted.

The pupils then sung "God Save the Queen," with piano accompaniments by Mr. Sefton, and the Bishop having pronounced the benediction, the proceedings terminated shortly after five o'clock.

Previously to the Midsummer vacation, the pupils of the Model Grammar School presented the Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Classical Master, with an address, accompanied by a beautiful pocket communion-service from the establishment of Messrs. J. G. Joseph & Co. The address was read by J. R. Robertson, and the service presented by F. Barlow Cumberland. Mr. Ambery made an appropriate reply.

—— UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint George R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.A., Principal of the U. C. College, in place of the Rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., resigned. On taking leave of the College, the pupils presented Mr. Stennett with a beautiful silver tea service, accompanied by a very appropriate address. Mr. Stennett made a suitable and touching reply.

——UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the prizes were delivered to the successful pupils of this institution. The Rev. Dr. Scadding opened the proceedings by presenting the Governor General's prize, which on this occasion was obtained by J. A. Paterson. The Rev. Dr. hoped that this prize might stimulate him to continue his course in the path of study as successfully as heretofore. His Excellency's successful career afforded a good example to the diligent student, and greatly enhanced the

value of this prize. The classical prize was won by W. T. Mitchell, whose brother, G. Mitchell, gained the English prize; Dr. Connor on presenting the English prize, complimented the recipient on the proficiency he exhibited in the various subjects of examination. We are informed that it is only a few years ago since English Classics have been made a subject of special study in the College. The creditable exhibition made by the students at the examination of this Department gives ample evidence of the untiring zeal and accurate scholarship of Dr. Connor. The other prizes were distributed by the various masters in their respective departments. A Letter was read from Prof. Cherriman, Mathematical Examiner, complimenting the College on the examination passed by the pupils in Mathematics, which must have been highly gratifying alike to the pupils and their teacher, Mr. Brown. Dr. Wickson, Classical examiner, expressed himself highly satisfied with the proficiency attained by the students in Classical literature. This shows the College has lost none of its reputation as a Classical or Mathematical training school. The Rev. Dr. Scadding, in bringing the proceedings to a close, among other remarks said, that the College might now be said to have closed one volume of her history, which was replete with honor; and he had no doubt, could the curtain which shrouds the future be drawn aside, a brilliant career was hers.—*Leader.*

—— University of Trinity College. — At the recent Church of England Synod, held in Toronto, the following Resolution in regard to Trinity College was moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven: "That the Synod desires to express its deep sympathy with our venerable Bishop in his late trials and difficulties, in consequence of the imputations cast upon the teachings of Trinity College, and with the Rev. Provost, as the exponent of that teaching, and declares its continued confidence in the College and its administration." In amendment, the Rev. Mr. Ardagh moved: "That, inasmuch as the motion of Dr. Beaven, if persevered in, would have the effect of exhibiting to the world a divided Synod, it is inexpedient to entertain the motion." The Rev. H. Mulkins also moved in amendment: "That the Synod desires to express its deep sympathy with our venerable Bishop in his late trials and difficulties, in consequence of the differences in regard to Trinity College, and its sincere hope that those difficulties may be happily removed by the increased usefulness and efficiency of that Institution." Both amendments were at last negatived, and the main motion (Dr. Beavon's) was carried by 54 clerical and 30 lay votes, against 24, of which 14 were clerical, and 10 lay.

——Visit of Prince Alfred to the Educational Department.—On Tuesday, the 25th of June, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Major Cowell and other members of his suite, visited the Educational Department. The Prince was received at the principal entrance by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, the Deputy Superintendent and other officers of the Department. On his entrance, Mrs. Ryerson handed His Royal Highness a choice and beautiful bouquet of flowers, which was graciously received. He was then conducted to the Council Room Library, where he entered his name in the Visitor's Book as "Alfred." His Excellency and Major Cowell also entered their names as visitors. From the Council Room the royal party was conducted over the entire establishment, including the Museums, the Schools and the Map and Library Depositories. In the various articles of Canadian manufacture, they all expressed much interest. On leaving the building, a pretty little bouquet was presented to the Prince by Master Francis E. Hodgins, which His Royal Highness smilingly accepted. As his carriage drove off, three hearty cheers were given for the Prince, three for the Queen, and three for the Governor General.

Visit of the Prince to the University of Toronto.—On the same day, His Royal Highness and suite visited the University. He was received by the Hon. Judge Burns, Chancellor, the Hon. James Patton, Vice Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College and the Professors, and by them conducted over this beautiful building. The royal party were much pleased at the Library, Museum and Convocation Hall, and on leaving expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit.

—— Royal Geographical Society.—By a late arrival from England we learn that J. George Hodgins, LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and author of *Lovell's General Geography*, has been, on the motion of the Honorary Secretary, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., seconded by Admiral Sir G. Back and H. G. Findlay, Esq., elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

—— Examination of the Deaf and Dumb Society.—The midsummer examination of the above society was held in the St. Lawrence Hall. There are at present in the school only twenty-four scholars, over which there are three teachers: Mr. and Miss McGann and Miss Hamilton. At eight o'clock Rev. Mr. Kennedy was called to the Chair, and in a few remarks introduced Mr. McGann, the head teacher of the school. Mr. McGann, after dwelling a short time on the mode of teaching, &c., commenced his examination. He examined a few of each class, of which there are four, showing how much quicker they learn than those who can both hear and speak. At the conclusion of the examination four of the pupils gave a very interesting dialogue, Mr. McGann explaining as they went on After the dialogue was gone through with, Dr. McCaul made a few appropriate remarks, shewing the necessity of the Government taking this institution into their consideration, and making it a public school. He said there were at present five or six hundred deaf and dumb mutes in Canada, of which there were only twenty-four able to be kept at school. The Dr. finished his remarks by calling on the citizens to make a collection, so that they would be able to instruct some more of those unfortunate creatures.

—— Education in Stratford.—The Chairman submitted the following for the consideration of the Board :—(1.) *That a prize* be awarded at the half-yearly examination, as an inducement for regular attendance, to all pupils who shall have attended School during the whole term, without an intermission; also to one pupil in each department who may stand the next highest on the daily register, provided their conduct be generally good. (2.) *That common* needlework may be taught during a portion of one afternoon each week, to such girls in the first and second departments as may desire, and the Teachers thereof so arrange. (3.) *That a number of* Maps asked for by the Teachers, which are indispensably necessary, be at once procured from the Educational Department. *That the Teachers* be required to open and close the School as recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, in accordance with the Statute and the regulations prescribed for the purpose.—The report was adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 7th of May.

Grand Union School Pic-nic in Barton.—On the 27th ult., a very large pic-nic, composed of the whole of the School Sections in Barton, was held on the brow of the Mountain, just above the city, in the beautiful woods belonging to Mr. King, who very kindly threw open his grounds for that purpose.—Ample accommodations had been fitted up in this lovely spot, which, indeed, presented a most beautiful appearance with its innumerable flags and banners floating from every tree-top. At about 10 o'clock, bands of gaily dressed people in carriages and on foot were seen wending their course in this direction from all quarters, who soon swelled the company to nearly the incredible number of two thousand. All Barton gave itself up to rejoicings, every kind of business was suspended to mingle in the festivities, all seeming to regard it as a general holiday. The arrival of the children, drawn up in their respective bodies as they marched into the ground, their banners waving over them, singing "Happy greeting to all," in most melodious strains, was very grand and imposing. The exercises of the day were then commenced by the election of Mr. Michael Burkholder as chairman, who on taking the chair made a short address setting forth in glowing terms the benefits likely to accrue from so praiseworthy an undertaking as they were at present engaged in, "in the feast of reason and the flow of soul." A substantial repast, on rustic tables, was then served, consisting of all the delicacies of the season; bringing joy to many a heart, and mirth to many a soul. Mr. Grossman's band meanwhile discoursed sweet and elegant music. After the collation had been partaken of, speeches by Dr. Irvine and other learned gentlemen, dialogues and songs ably executed by the children—and music by the band during the intervals became the order of the day. The deepest attention was paid to all the performances; nothing occurred to mar the festivities; the greatest harmony and good-feeling everywhere prevailed, and joy reigned supreme. Great credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Bull and the Managing Committee, for the zeal they evinced and the strenuous exertions they put forth, to cause this pic-nic to eventuate so successfully. These gentlemen spared no pains in their undertaking, and met with an abundant reward for their labors, as the happy countenances of the guests, wreathed in sunny smiles, sufficiently attested. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen; three cheers for the chairman and all concerned in getting up the pic-nic, after which the National Anthem was sung by the children and played by the band, alternately.—*Correspondent Hamilton Spectator.*

—— LAVAL UNIVERSITY.—The annual examination of the pupils of the Quebec Seminary took place in the great hall of the Laval University, on the 9th July, in the presence of a large number of spectators. At the conclusion of the examination, the Rector of the University, accompanied by the professors and graduates of the institution, in full university costume, proceeded to confer the following degrees:—*Licentiate of Medicine*—Mr. Alfred Lachaine, with distinction. *Bachelors of Law*—Messrs. Regis Gosselin, Narcisse Hamel, Charles Lindsay, Felix Rainville, and Alexander Seers. *Bachelor of Medicine*—Mr. Appolinaire Grenier. *Bachelor of Arts*—Mr. François Therien. The annual discourse on the conclusion of the academic year was then delivered by Dr. Landry.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

—— MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.—At the close of the late satisfactory examinations of the McGill Normal School, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau delivered an excellent address to the students. He was followed by Principal Dawson, (to whom the class presented a beautiful silver ink stand), Professor Hicks, and Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the College Corporation. The proceedings were highly interesting.

—— LENNOXVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the close of the examinations in the Lennoxville Grammar School the pupils presented to Mr. Williams, the Rector, a handsome papier mache desk, and to Mrs. Williams a tastefully executed marble vase.

COLONIAL.

—— UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—June 27th terminated the first Academic year of this Institution. The University of New Brunswick is now one year old. It has successively struggled against the numerous difficulties which it had to encounter at home and abroad, and we have every reason to believe that it has entered upon its second year with such an infusion of new and healthy blood, that even the most exacting must perforce confess that our Province is now fully prepared to afford to all who value its attainment, a thorough course of the very highest educational training. So much has for years past been said on the subject of King's College that it may not be amiss for us to remind our readers that by an Act which received Her Majesty's assent in January, 1860, the Assembly repealed the charter for the incorporation of the Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, and enacted that its name and style should be altered, and that nine laymen to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, of whom the President of the University should be one, should henceforth constitute the Corporation of the University of New Brunswick. These nine gentlemen compose the Senate and in them are vested, subject to the approval of the Lieut. Governor in Council, all powers necessary for the management and government of the University. Accepting the vast responsibility thus conferred on them the members of the Senate have, we are most happy to say, recently appointed Dr. Jack to be President of the University, an appointment which is highly satisfactory to us, and which will, we are satisfied, be equally so to every one; in the first place, because it proves that the Senate are not unworthy the great trust reposed in them; and secondly, because it confers honorable promotion on one who has for upwards of twenty years devoted his great talents and his energies to the successful discharge of his onerous duties as Professor of Mathematics in King's College. Dr. Jack's appointment is, we repeat, a most satisfactory one, honorable to the Senate and to himself, and most beneficial to the best interests of the University and of its Alumni. The Professorship, vacant by the decease of the lamented Dr. Robb, has, after great difficulty in procuring a well qualified successor, been conferred upon Mr. Loring Bailey, a young and most promising Chemist, whose testimonials are of the highest character. He is a son of the late Professor Bailey of West Point Military Academy, the celebrated Microscopist, and we have every reason to believe that he inherits his father's talent.

The Professorship of Classical Literature has been bestowed upon Mr. Campbell, late Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. This gentleman's success at Cambridge affords an ample guarantee of his scholarly attainments, and we have been assured that his great fitness for imparting instruction was fully proved by the marked improvement displayed at the late examination by the students who attended his Greek and Latin Lectures during the past term.

Having concluded these preliminary explanations we may now proceed with what we intended to give when we sat down to write—we mean an account of the Encænia or festival in honor of the founders and benefactors of King's College, which was held in the University on Thursday last, in presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Judge Wilmot, and several other members of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the Provincial Secretary, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The oration delivered by the new President, Dr. Jack, elicited the most cordial approbation of all present, not only by the talent displayed in its composition but also by the force and justness of the sentiments it embodied. The learned Doctor dwelt at some length on the manifold and great advantages of a superior education, and of the superiority which inevitably accrues to the well informed man over his less instructed fellow, and especially called the attention of his younger hearers to the fact that almost all the offices under the British Government were now open to public competition and became the reward of those who were prepared to submit to the prescribed examination, and by their attainments to win the prize; he reminded them that these competitive examinations were open to all Her Majesty's subjects, and that the well educated youth of New Brunswick had every reason to hope that success would attend them in this, as it had done already in many cases where they had in honorable emulation contended for distinction in the mother country. In conclusion the President paid a feeling tribute to the memory of Dr. Robb; with an emotion which he communicated to all his hearers, he briefly eulogized his great talent, his indefatigable zeal, and never failing energy in the pursuit of knowledge, his constant devotion to science, and his unbounded charity in the exercise of his professional skill for the relief of suffering humanity. He spoke of his amiable character in all the social relations of life, and of the uninterrupted friendship which for more than twenty years had existed between them. He mentioned the valuable Museum of Geology which he had collected from all parts of the Province, with infinite trouble and often at great expense, and which alone ought to entitle him to the gratitude of the people of this Province. Mr. W. A. Smith, of St. Andrews, Charlotte County, then read his Essay on the formation of Character, which was judged worthy of the Douglas Gold Medal annually bestowed upon the writer of the best English Essay, and at its conclusion His Honor Judge Wilmot presented the Medal to Mr. W. A. Smith, with a few well chosen complimentary remarks upon the satisfactory nature of his performance, and upon the research which it displayed. His Honor then addressed all the students, and said that he did not think he could do better than read to them a passage from Ruskin, which had lately attracted his attention, and which he considered fully entitled to their most attentive consideration—it was full of wisdom, and he advised them to weigh well all that it expressed, to reflect deeply on the obligations it imposed:

"An educated man ought to know three things:—First, where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best do under these circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has had his will so subdued in the learning of them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an *educated* man; and the man who knows them not, is *uneducated*, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

The degree of A. B., was then confirmed upon the following Students: Messrs. Wm. Walker, L. Sturdee, W. Neales, T. L. Harrison.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—— THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION now requires a room in Exeter Hall for its annual meeting: it has just been held: Shaftesbury in the Chair,—not the least of his well earned and abundant honours. Number of school buildings, 176; Sunday schools, 207; having 25,260 scholars; evening schools, 215—scholars, 9,840; mother's meetings attended by 2,080. There are 84 Penny Banks, and 58 clothing clubs in connection with the society. Shoeblacks, 331, earnings £,647 in the year. Then, sixteen refuges for the homeless and destitute, with 700 inmates.

—— THE LIBERIA COLLEGE is up and covered. It looks well, and in a few months will be ready for use. It is an excellent building, and it is to be hoped that it will do much towards raising the standard of education in Liberia.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

UNITED STATES.

—— Gymnasia in American Colleges and Schools.—The experiment of introducing physical culture, by means of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises, as part of the system of education at Amherst College, is pronounced, after trial for one term, a decided success. The institution has a gymnasium, thoroughly appointed, with bowling alleys and wash rooms. The department is under control of a graduated professor, whose business it is not only to regulate the mode and quantity of exercise, but to impart instruction in physiology and hygiene as well. It is made obligatory upon the students to take exercise, just as it is to recite Latin and Greek. And it is found, under a careful and natural regimen, that what was feared would be disagreeable as partaking of the nature of compulsory routine is a very pleasant pastime, under which great bodily good is realized by all the students.

—— Norwegian College in Iowa.—The Norwegians are raising money to build a college in Iowa. Twenty thousand dollars have already been raised for this purpose.

XIII. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

—— The Prince Albert Medal Poem on Washington.—The Prince Albert prize medal offered by the University of Cambridge, England, for the encouragement of English poetry, on the subject of "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," has been adjudged to Frederic W. H. Myers, of Trinity College.

—— There is a Meteorological Department in the British Board of Trade, which is under the superintendence of Admiral Fitzroy. A map of the world is divided into squares, and numbered; and books are issued to sea captains to be filled up with their observations during their voyage. The entries to be made are under the heads barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, winds, weather, currents, variation, soundings, crossings, passages, storms, ice, shooting stars, meteors, aurora, and electritity. The Chamber of Commerce should give its support to this laudable effort.

—— Cure for Diptheria.—The *American Medical Times* calls attention to the efficacy of creosote as a local application for diptheria. Ten drops of creosote to a gill of warm water is applied as a gargle; one or two applications effect a cure.

——Observatory on Mount Ararat.—The Emperor of Russia has given $25,000 for the establishment of a permanent observatory on Mount Ararat, near Tiflis.

—— Instantaneous Photographs.—Sun pictures may be taken in various modes, some requiring several minutes and others only an instant. Photographs of rapidly moving objects, as race horses, the waves of the sea, &c., are taken in the hundredth part of a second.—In English experiments, an image was taken in the ten-thousandth part of a second; and a rapidly revolving wheel was taken in so brief a space that it seemed perfectly well defined and stationary, being illuminated by a single discharge of an electric battery, occupying, according to Wheatstone, only the millionth part of a second.

—— New Dye in Canada.—At a late meeting of the Botanical Society, in Kingston, Professor Lawson exhibited specimens of a new dye of great richness, prepared in the Laboratory of Queen's College, from an insect, a species of Coccus, found for the first time last summer on a tree of the common black spruce (Abies nigra, Poir), in the neighbourhood of Kingston. This new dye closely resembles true Cochineal, a most expensive coloring matter, capable of being produced in warm countries only, and which is used to give a fine and permanent dye in red, crimson, and scarlets to wool and silk. Unlike Cochineal, the new dye, discovered at Kingston, is a native Canadian product, and capable of being produced in temperate countries. Having been but recently observed, a sufficient quantity has not yet been obtained for a complete series of experiments as to its nature and uses; but the habits of the insect, as well as the properties of the dye, seem to indicate that it may become of practical importance. In colour it closely resembles ordinary Cochineal, having rather more the scarlet hue of the flowers of Adonis autumnalis, and no doubt other shades will be obtained. The true Mexican Cochineal is now being cultivated in Teneriffe and other vine growing countries of Europe and Africa, with such success as to displace the culture of the grape vine; yet the Directors of the East India Company offered in vain £2,000 for its introduction into India.

—— New Brilliant Dye.—The recent discovery, at Lyons, of a new species of red dye more brilliant than any hitherto produced, and, above all, more solid than that of the best Chinese reds, has caused a sensation amongst the manufacturers. The color is said to be particularly soft to the eye—something between scarlet and ponceau—the peculiar red beheld in the small garden flower, "the blood of Adonis." It is already highly appreciated as "rouge sublime" in the trade, and promises, it seems, to become very popular, both for furniture and dresses.

—— The Mauve Dye.—In the course of a lecture at the Crystal Palace, Dr. Lankester said, speaking of the mauve dye, that it was owing to the perseverance of a young man in a humble position that they had this choice dye. That young man commenced and persevered in his study under every disadvantage, till, by continued application, he obtained a mastery over the elements with which he dealt. He then took a specimen of his dye to a Glasgow merchant, and obtained as a reward for his perseverance £20,000.

—— Discovery of Greek Coins.—A letter from Athens announces that in the village of Rugra, not many miles from Corinth, as many as 9,170 Greek coins, of great antiquity,—the most modern being of the time of the Achæan League have lately been found buried in a bronze vase a few inches in the earth.

—— Ohio Coal.—The amount of coal annually taken from mines in Ohio is estimated by the Commissioner of statistics to exceed 2,000,000 tons.

XIV. Departmental Notices.

POSTAGE REGULATION IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns which are required by law to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, and which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, *must be pre-paid*, at the rate of one cent, *and be open to inspection*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns. A neglect to observe this regulation has repeatedly subjected this Department to an unnecessary charge of 14 cents and 21 cents on each package, including the Post-office fine of nearly *fifty per cent.* for non-payment.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

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

INDISTINCT POST MARKS.

We receive, in the course of the year, a number of letters on which the post marks are very indistinct, or altogether omitted. These marks are often so important, that Postmasters would do well to see that the requirements of the Post-office Department, in relation to stamping the post-mark on letters is carefully attended to.

NO PENSIONS TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS UNLESS THEY SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, without delay, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription of $4, commencing with 1854. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "*That no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum.*" No pension will be granted to any teacher who has not subscribed to the fund.

SCHOOL REGISTERS SUPPLIED THROUGH LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

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

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, SCHOOL MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS.

The Chief Superintendent will add *one hundred per cent.* to any sum or sums, *not less than five dollars*, transmitted to the Department by Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases it will be necessary for any person acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of articles to be sent can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS, MAPS, APPARATUS, SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS, ETC.

.....

[*Insert Post Office address here.*]

SIR,—The [*Trustees, or Board of Trustees, if in Towns, &c.*] of the ..... School being anxious to provide [*Maps, Library Books, or Prize Books, &c.*] for the Public Schools in the [*Section, Town, or Village, &c.*] hereby make application for the ....., &c., enumerated in the accompanying list, in terms of the Departmental Notice relating to ..... for Public Schools. The ..... selected are *bona fide* for the ..... ; and the CORPORATION HEREBY PLEDGES ITSELF not to give or dispose of them, nor permit them to be given or disposed of, to the teacher or to any private party, OR FOR ANY PRIVATE PURPOSE WHATSOEVER, but to apply them solely to the purposes above specified in the Schools of the ....., in terms of the Departmental Regulations granting one hundred per cent. on the present remittance. The parcel is to be sent to the ..... Station of the ..... Railway, addressed to .....

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Corporation above-named, hereto affixes its corporate seal to this application, by the hand of .....*, this ..... day of ....., 186–.

Amount remitted, $.....

Trustees must sign their own names here.—See page 41. .... Corporate seal to be placed here.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

NOTE.—Before the Trustees can be supplied, it will be necessary for them to have filled up, signed, and sealed WITH A PROPER CORPORATE SEAL, as directed, a copy of the foregoing Form of Application. On its receipt at the Education Office, the *one hundred per cent.* will be added to the remittance, and the order, so far as the stock in the Depository will permit, made up and despatched. Should the Trustees have no proper corporate seal, the Department will, on the receipt of *two dollars* additional, have one engraved and sent with the articles ordered.

*** If Library and Prize Books be ordered, in *addition* to Maps and Apparatus, it will BE NECESSARY TO SEND NOT LESS THAN *five dollars additional* for each class of books, &c., with the proper forms of application for each class.

☞ The *one hundred per cent.* will not be allowed on any sum less than *five dollars*. Text books cannot be furnished on the terms mentioned above: they must be paid for in full, at the net catalogue prices.

* The Trustees of the Section; Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City, Town, or Village Trustees; Warden, Mayor, or Reeve.

ERRATUM IN THE SCHOOL MANUAL.

In the Programme for the Examination and Classification of First Class Common School Teachers, on page 145 of the *Trustees' Manual*, an error occurs in one of the paragraphs, by which the word "four" is left out. The paragraph should read as follows:

4. To know the first four books of (Pott's) Euclid.

XV. Advertisements.

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