

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

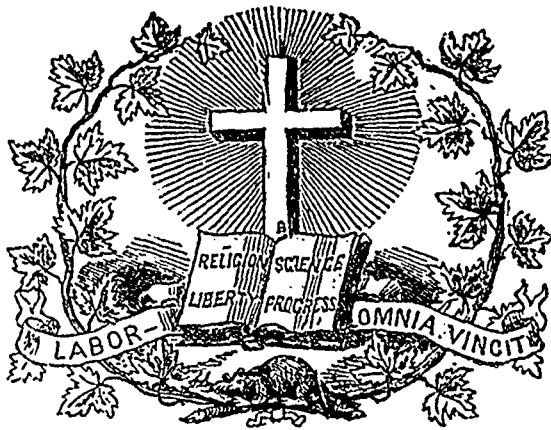
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		



# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume V.

Montreal (Lower Canada) March 1861.

No. 3.

**SUMMARY.**—**SCIENCE:** Canadian Archaeology.—Notes on Aboriginal Antiquities, recently discovered in the Island of Montreal, by Professor Dawson (concluded).—On the importance of preserving ephemeral publications, by L. G. Olmstead.—**LITERATURE:** Poetry: Easter Hymns, by Mary Howitt.—The Teacher's Office.—The Child at Play.—Reprove gently.—Curious epitaph.—The Hall of Science.—A Vision, by Mrs. Barbauld.—**LIBERATION:** School days of eminent men in Great Britain, by John Timbs, (continued).—Suggestive hints towards improved secular instruction, by Rev. R. Dawes, 14th: A knowledge of common things, (continued) Little things.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:**—Appointments: Boards of Examiners.—School Commissioners.—Separation and Annexation of School Municipalities.—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners.—Situations wanted.—**LITERARY:** The Consolidated Statutes.—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for 1859, (concluded).—The Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America, (continued).—Conferences of Teachers' Associations.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

## SCIENCE.

### Notes on Aboriginal Antiquities recently discovered in the Island of Montreal.

(Read before the Natural History Society of Montreal.)

(Concluded from our last.)

“So soon as we were come neere the towne, a great number of the inhabitants thereof came to present themselves before us, after their fashion, making very much of us: we were by our guides brought into the midst of the towne. They have in the middlemost part of their town a large square place, being from side to side a good stone cast, whither we were brought, and there with signes were commaunded to stay and so we did: then suddenly all the women and maidens of the towne gathered themselves together, part of which had their armes full of young children, and as many as could came to kiss our faces, our armes, and what part of the bodie soever they could touch, weeping for very joy that they saw us, shewing us the best countenance that possibly they could, desiring us with their signes, that it would please us touch their children. That done, the men caused the women to withdraw themselves backe, then they every one sate downe on the ground round about us, as if we would have shewen and rehearsed some comedie or other shew: then presently came the women againe, every one bringing a fouresquare matte in manner of carpets, and spreading them abroad on the ground in that place, they caused us to sit upon them. That done, the Lord and King of the country was brought upon 9 or 10 men's shoulders, (whom in their tongue they call Agouhanna) sitting upon a great staggess skinne, and they laide him downe upon the foresaid mats neere to the capitaine, every one beckning unto us that hee was their Lord. This Agouhanna was a man about fiftie yeeres old: he was no whit better apparelled then any of the rest, onely excepted, that he had a certain thing around his

head made of the skinnes of Hedgehogs (1) like a red wreath. He was full of the palsie and his members shronke together. After he had with certaine signes saluted our capitaine and all his companie, and by manifest tokens bid all welcome, he shewed his legges and armes to our capitaine, and with signes desired him to touch them, and so he did, rubbing them with his owne hands: then did Agouhanna take the wreath or crowne he had about his head, and gave it unto our capitaine, that done they brought before him diverse diseased men, some blinde, some crible, some lame and impotent, and some so old that the haire of their eyelids came downe and covered their cheekes, and layd them all along before our capitaine, to the end they might of him be touched; for it seemed unto them that God was descended and come down from heaven to heale them. Our capitaine seeing the misery and devotion of this poore people, recited the Gospel of St. John, that is to say, “In the beginning was the Word,” making the sign of the cross upon the poor sick ones, praying to God that it would please him to open the hearts of this poore people, and to make them know our holy faith, and that they might receive baptisme and christendome, that done, he tooke a service-booke in his hand, and with a loud voice read all the passion of Christ, word by word, that all the standers by might heare him, all which while this poore people kept silence, and were marvellously attentive, looking up to heaven, and imitating us in gestures. Then he caused the men all orderly to be set on one side, the women on another, and likewise the children on another, and to the chiefest of them he gave hatchets, to the other knives, and to the women beads and such other small trifles. Then where y children were, he cast rings, counters, and broaches made of tin, whereat they seemed to be very glad. That done, our capitaine commaunded trumpets and other musicall instruments to be sounded, which when they heard, they were very merie. Then we tooke our leave and went away; the women seeing that, put themselves before to stay us, and brought us out of their meates that they had made readie for us, as fish, pottage, beanes, and such other things, thinking to make us eate, and dine in that place; but because the meates were not to our taste we liked them not, but thanked them, and with signes gave to understand that we had no neede to eate. When we were out of the towne, diverse of the men and women followed us, and brought us to the toppe of the foresaid mountaine, which wee named Mount Roial, it is about a quarter of a league from the towne. When as we were on the toppe of it, we might discerne and plainly see thirtie leagues about. On the northside of it there are many hilles to be seene running west and east, and as many more on the south, amongst and betweene the which the cuntry is as faire and as pleasant as possibly can be seene, being levell, smooth, and very plain, fit to be husbanded and tilled, and in the midst of those fieldes we saw the river further up a great way then where we had left our boates, where was the greatest and the swiftest

(1) Porcupines.

fall of water that any where hath bene seene which we could not pass, and the said river as great wide and large as our sight might discern, going southwest along three faire and round mountaines that we sawe, as we judged about fiftene leagues from us. Those which brought us thither tolde and showed us, that in the sayd river there were three such falles of water more, as that was where we had left our boates; but we could not understand how farre they were one from another. Moreover they shewed us with signes, that the said three fals being past, a man might sayle the space of three monethes more alongst that river, and that along the hilles that are on the north side there is a great river, which (even as the other) cometh from the west, we thought it to be the river that runneth through the country of Saguenay, and without any signe or question mooved or asked of them, they tooke the chayne of our capitaines whistle, which was of silver, and the dagger-haft of one of our fellow mariners, hanging on his side being of yellow copper guilt, and shewed us that such stuffe came from the said river, and that there be Agojudas, that is as much to say, an evil people, who goe all armed even to their fingers' ends. Also they shewed us the manner of their armour, they are made of cordes and wood, finely and cunningly wrought together. They gave us also to understande that those Agojudas doe continually warre one against another, but because we did not understand them well, we could not perceive how farre it was to that country. Our capitaine shewed them redde copper, which in their language they call Caquedaze, and looking towards that country, with signes asked them if any came from thence, they shaking their heads answered no; but they shewed us that it came from Saguenay, and that lyeth cleane contrary to the other. After we had heard and seene these things of them we drewe to our boates accompanied with a great multitude of those people; some of them when as they sawe any of our fellows weary, would take them up on their shoulders, and carry them as on horseback."

The original edition of Cartier's voyages seems to have been illustrated with maps or plans, one of which, representing Hochelaga is extant in the Italian translation by Ramusio, published at Venice, in 1560 (1). It is a sort of ideal birds-eye view, either taken on the spot, or from subsequent recollection. A reduced copy of the more important parts is given in Fig. 16. It shows the construction of the wooden wall of defence and the form and arrangement of the houses, and gives a rude representation of the character of the surrounding country. It enables us to understand the dimensions of the houses given by Cartier, which evidently refer not to the individual dwellings, which are square, but to rows or blocks of four or five houses. Further it gives as the diameter of the circular enclosure, about 120 yards, and for each side of the square in the centre, about 30 yards. It also shows that the village was situated near to the base of the mountain, which, however, from the point of view being from the south, does not appear in the sketch; and that it had a small stream to the west, and apparently another at a greater distance to the east.

Taking these descriptions of Cartier in connection with the subsequent statements of the Jesuit missionaries, we may I think arrive at the following conclusions respecting the site of Hochelaga.

It was not only distant four or five miles from the place at the foot of the current where Cartier landed, but was at some distance from the river, and on the elevated sandy terrace at the base of the mountain, which is more suitable both to the growth of oaks, and to the culture of Indian corn as practised by the Indians, than any other part of the island. It was distant about a quarter of a league from the brow of the mountain, and consisted of a dense cluster of cabins about 120 yards in diameter, situated near the eastern side of a small stream or rivulet flowing from the mountain, and in sight of another similar stream lying to the north-east.

All these indications correspond with the site to which these remarks relate; and if the village was destroyed before 1603, and the wooden structures of which it consisted consumed by fire, no trace of it might remain in 1642, and the ground would probably at that time be overgrown with shrubs and young trees. But the Indian tradition would preserve the memory of the place, and if as there is no reason to doubt, the point of view to which the statement of the Jesuit missionaries relates, was the front of the escarpment of the mountain, their Indian informants would have at their very feet the old residence of their fathers,

and their remarks as to the soil and exposure would be specially appropriate, and almost necessarily called forth by the view before them.

I do not maintain that this evidence is sufficient certainly to identify the site, but it is enough when taken in connection with the remains actually found, to induce us to regard this as the most probable site, until better evidence can be found in favour of some other.

The only objection of any weight that occurs to me at present, is the small number of skeletons exhumed. If this spot had been long inhabited, and if the people were in the habit of burying their dead near their dwellings, we might expect to find a more extensive cemetery. But we do not know how long Hochelaga had been in existence in Cartier's time, nor have the excavations made been sufficient to ascertain the actual number of burials. Further, these people may have practised the custom ascribed by Charlevoix to other tribes, of disinterring their dead at intervals of 8 or 10 years, and after a solemn feast for the departed, transferring their remains to a general place of sepulture, often at a distance from their habitations. It is also to be observed that the bodies have been buried in the primitive Indian manner, and are in a condition which would indicate an antiquity quite sufficient to accord with the supposition that they were interred as early as Cartier's visit.

I cannot conclude this article without noticing some general conclusions as to the pre-historic annals of Montreal, which flow from the facts above stated.

1. The aborigines of Montreal were of the Algonquin race. (1) Cartier evidently represents the languages spoken at Stadacona or Quebec and Hochelaga as identical. Many words which he

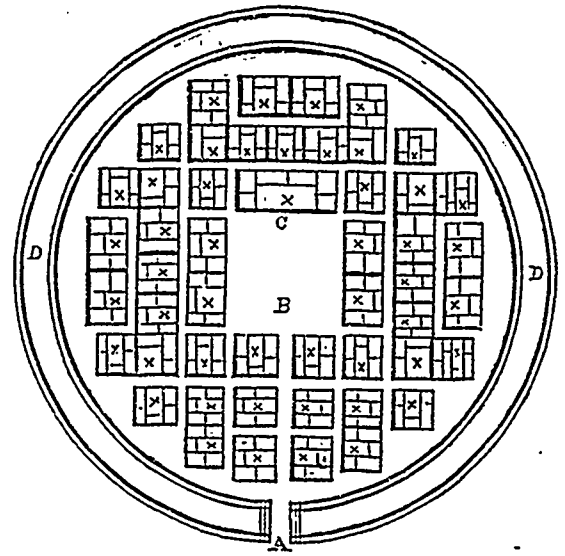
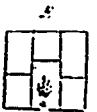
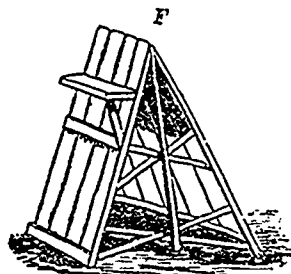


Fig. 16.



Plan of Hochelaga—(Reduced from Ramusio's translation of Cartier.)

a, Gate. b, Square. c, Chief's House. d, Wall of defence. e, Plan of a single house, (a) doorway and fire-place. f, Section of part of the wall of defence.

(1) For an opportunity of consulting this work I am indebted to Rev. H. Verreau, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

(1) They have usually been regarded as Hurons or Iroquois, apparently for no other reason than their settled and agricultural habits.

mentions incidentally are the same or only slightly varied, and he gives one vocabulary for the language of both places. This accords perfectly with the direct statement of the Jesuits' memoirs, that the tribe whose tradition maintained that their ancestors had inhabited Montreal, spoke the Algonquin language both in the time of Cartier and in 1642. These people were also politically and socially connected with the Algonquins of the lower St. Lawrence. Farther the people of Hochelaga informed Cartier that the country to the south-west was inhabited by hostile people, formidable to them in war. These must have been the Hurons or Iroquois, or both. In agreement with this, the Jesuits were informed in 1642, that the Hurons had destroyed the village: that people having formerly been hostile to the Algonquins though then at peace with them.

2. In the time of Cartier the Algonquins of Montreal and its vicinity, were giving way before the Iroquois and Hurons, and shortly after lost possession finally of the Island of Montreal. The statement of the two Indians in 1642, implies that at a more ancient period the Algonquins had extended themselves far to the south and west of Montreal. This tradition strikingly resembles that of the Delawares (1), that their ancestors allied with the Iroquois had driven before them the Aligewe, a people dwelling like the Algonquins in wooden-walled villages, though the Iroquois had subsequently quarrelled with the Delawares as with the Hurons. The two histories are strictly parallel, if not parts of the same great movement of population. We further learn from the Jesuit missionaries, that portions of the displaced Algonquin population were absorbed by the Hurons and Iroquois, an important fact to students of the relative physical and social traits of these races.

3. The displacement of the Algonquins tended to reduce them to a lower state of barbarism. Cartier evidently regards the people of Hochelaga as more stationary and agricultural than those farther to the east; and it is natural that a semi-civilized people when unable to live in security and driven into a less favourable climate, should betake themselves to a ruder and more migratory life, as the descendants of these people are recorded by the Jesuits to have actually done. If Hochelaga with its well cultivated fields, and stationary and apparently unwearied population, was only a remnant of multitudes of similar villages once scattered through the great plain of Lower Canada, but destroyed long before the occupation of the country by the French, then we have here an actual historical instance of that displacement of settled and peaceful tribes, which is supposed to have taken place so extensively in America. Our primitive Algonquins of Montreal may thus claim to have been a remnant of one of those old semi-civilized races, whose remains scattered over various parts of North America, have excited so much speculation. Had Cartier arrived a few years later, he would have found no Hochelaga. Had he arrived a century earlier, he might have seen many similar villages scattered over a country occupied in his time by hostile races.

These views are perhaps little more than mere speculation, but they open up paths of profitable inquiry. To what extent was the civilization of the Iroquois and Hurons derived from the races they displaced? What are the actual differences between such remains as those found at Montreal, and those of the Hurons in Upper Canada? Are there any remains of villages in Lower Canada, which might confirm the statements of the two old Indians in 1642?

Into these questions I do not purpose to enter, contenting myself with directing attention to the remains recently discovered in my own vicinity, and which I trust will be collected and preserved with that care which their interest as historical memorials demands. My belief of their importance in this respect, and the desire to rescue from oblivion the last relics of an extinct tribe, must be my excuse for entering on a subject not closely connected with my ordinary studies, but which as an ethnological inquiry, is quite within the sphere of this Journal.

J. W. DAWSON.  
(*Canadian Naturalist.*)

NOTE.—With respect to the great cucumbers and beans mentioned by Cartier, it may be remarked that in the opinion of the late Dr. Harris and of Professor Gray, both of whom have given attention to this subject, the aborigines of Eastern America certainly possessed and cultivated the common pumpkin, some species of squash, and probably two

species of beans (*Phaseolus communis* and *lunatus*), though these plants are not indigenous north of Mexico. Their culture like that of corn and tobacco must have been transmitted to the northern regions from the south.

### The Importance of preserving Ephemeral Publications.

BY JEMUEL G. OLMSTEAD.

Posterity delights in details — John Quincy Adams.

What probably would a copy of the first handbill, almanac, newspaper, or theatre bill printed in New York, now bring put up at auction? Either of them would unquestionably bring more than the most expensive volume ever published in this city since, and yet there is nothing which annoys the tidy housewife more, who has a capital eye for dirt, and whose soul is disturbed by disorder, than a descent from the garret of one of grandpa's old almanacs, or the appearance of a stray number of an old Revolutionary paper, even when the intrinsic value of either is worth more than its weight in gold. How many manuscript letters, old newspapers, pamphlets, and primers, although they may have been dog-eared, yet were relics and records of the heroic past, have been snatched up and hurried, as though they were evil spirits, into the fire. How many families have burned up what, if it had been sold, would have made them comfortable for life. There is a family in Connecticut, whose name I will forbear to mention, one of whose ancestors had held a high rank in the old French and Indian war, and afterwards in the army of the Revolution, who had carefully recorded in a journal, every thing which had occurred, and had preserved muster-rolls, orders of the day, handbills, newspapers, &c., to the amount of two or three barrels. These had been preserved with care by his son and transmitted to his grandson, who married a lady, who like many others of our fair countrywomen, could bear the sight of anything better than old paper. She was greatly annoyed with the presence of these precious barrels in the attic; and from the first of her marriage, she could not and did not rest, until one day when her husband was absent she had her servants help bring them down and commit them and their contents to the flames. When her dear returned, she told him how much she had improved the garret, by burning the barrels and all the rubbish of the kind. It was news to her to learn, that the journals were the only records known from which it was expected to supply a long gap in the history of the French and Indian war, and which cannot now be supplied. The papers were judged to have been worth twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pamphlets on literature and science, philosophy and philology, genealogy, history, and statistics, which have been written with research, and which contain most important investigations and the results of long observations; and manuscript letters, diaries, and reports, which contain facts, dates, and events which often can be found nowhere else, are gathered from the garrets, committed to the flames, or ground up to make newspaper. Many a pamphlet, which was published for a few cents, and would now bring as many dollars, is in this way destroyed. Men of eminent literary and scientific attainments are daily searching for books, pamphlets, and papers which are considered worthless by many of our superficial ones. Many books, which are seldom read, are wanted to verify quotations and dates. The biographer and the historian want all the ephemeral pamphlets, newspapers, manuscript diaries and letters relating to the times and persons of which he writes. Who can estimate the value of a library which should contain a copy of all the directories of towns, which have been published in our country, of the almanacs, the newspapers, the pamphlets, and the school-books, and some of the handbills and show-bills of each year! It would, in some respects, be equal in value to that of the world-renowned Vatican library. There is not in our country a more unique and valuable collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, &c., &c., than that of Colonel Peter Force, of Washington City. It is unique, because it contains so much of an ephemeral character. It would be a much more serious matter to the country to lose it than to lose the library of Congress, because the one could be replaced, the other could not. To say nothing of directories, almanacs, newspapers, handbills, manuscript letters, diaries, &c., &c., a copy of every pamphlet which has been published in our country would be worth more than a copy of every work in book-form. Every family should preserve at least the pamphlets, the almanacs, and one good newspaper, which is the history of the time in which they live and the best one, anybody will ever see of that time. These well-selected, well-preserved,

(1) The Delawares are themselves regarded as allied to the Algonquin, rather than to the Iroquois race.

and well-read, would train a family to intelligence and saving habits; and when the parents have fulfilled their days they would be a valuable legacy to their children. To a person who has occasion to consult these ephemeral publications, nothing is more sad, than to find how woefully they are destroyed, and how much ignorant vandalism we have among us.

Mr. J. L. Libbey, librarian in Harvard College, says: "That junk-dealers in the city, and tanners in the country, collect wagon-loads of dead stock, old books, pamphlets, and papers; among which are many of great rarity and value, and sell them for a cent or two a pound to paper-makers, to be ground over and converted into paper-hangings.

"About a year ago, I saw in Boston, three large wagons, nearly filled with huge bags, just leaving a very humble auction-room, and from a few pamphlets, which a man was stuffing into the last bag, I rescued one which for nearly eleven years I had been trying to find, to assist me in completing the volume of a valuable periodical.

"I have known a journey to be made from New York to Cambridge, in a storm in January, mainly for the purpose of consulting an old funeral sermon, of which another copy could not be found in the country. It had probably never been asked for during the generations since it came to the library; but it was now wanted in a law case involving near half a million of dollars. How many would think a funeral sermon worth sending to the library of Harvard College?

"From a remote part of Maine, journeys were repeatedly made to this vicinity, for information respecting land claims and mill privileges, and the parties found at last, by means of an old Boston directory, to which I called their attention, that for years they had probably been pursuing their inquiries on one of the most important points in the wrong direction. And yet the question is often asked, 'Of what use is an old directory?'

"A family in a neighboring city, on vacating a house, sent a valuable donation; but, from an apprehension that a thorough gleaning had not been made, a messenger was dispatched to the place, and he found in the barn, among papers which had been thrown there as worthless, several of the old, scarce Acts and Resolves of the State, other valuable documents, and a small unbound volume, of which fruitless efforts had been made to obtain a copy for the library.

"From a closet, where they had probably remained nearly a century, we recently received tolerably complete files of the *Boston News Letter*, and of the *Evening Post*, for the years 1742, 1743, 1744, which contain a large amount of important information, nowhere else to be had, respecting Whitefield and the great revival, and the circumstances connected with the publication and statements of Prince's 'Christian History.'

"In a neat butter-firkin of literary remains, sent to the library, at my special request, I found pamphlets, old numbers of periodicals, enabling me to complete imperfect volumes, and a file of newspapers, which make a perfect copy of the first volume of the *Boston Gazette*, beginning in the year 1765, an important period in the history of the American colonies."

Col. Force also tells of some remarkable success in completing imperfect volumes and sets of works, by looking over barrels and boxes of old papers. And every man who has had any experience in antiquarian research, can tell of similar success.

If the old almanacs, sermons, newspapers, directories, reports, old books, manuscript letters, diaries, and pamphlets of every kind, could be gathered from the garrets, closets, old chests, trunks, and barrels, there would be many things brought to light, of which there is not now known to be a copy in existence. After several years' search, I have obtained a complete set of the Annual Reports of the American Bible Society. Perhaps there are not a half dozen more complete sets in existence.

One word with regard to the manner of putting up pamphlets. It may be interesting to know, that some bind them in volumes, and have a general catalogue, as is done in the Library Company of Philadelphia. Others put them up entire in packages, according to the authors, putting on the back of the package the first three letters of their names. For example, those written by Smith, would have SM. on the back of the package. This is the method in Harvard Library, and in the Athenaeum, in Boston. A third method is, to put them up by subjects, as is done by the British Museum. Each of these methods has its advantages, and by either, any thing desired, may be readily obtained. Either of these methods can be pursued in every private collection, and thus any pamphlet or paper may be readily found. Whichever method is adopted in putting up pamphlets, they should be preserved

entire with the covers on, as originally issued.—*New York Historical Magazine.*

## LITERATURE.

### POETRY.

#### Easter Hymns.

##### HYMN I.

###### THE TWO MARYS.

Oh dark day of sorrow,  
Amazement and pain;  
When the promise was blighted  
The given was ta'en!

When the master no longer  
A refuge should prove;  
And evil was stronger  
Than mercy and love!

Oh dark day of sorrow,  
Abasement and dread,  
When the Master beloved  
Was one with the dead!

We sat in our anguish  
Afar off to see,  
For we surely believed not  
This sorrow could be!

But the trust of our spirits  
Was all overthrown;  
And we wept, in our anguish,  
Astonished, alone!

At even they laid him  
With aloes and myrrh,  
In fine linen wound, in  
A new sepulchre.

There, there will we seek him:  
Will wash him with care;  
Anoint him with spices:  
And mourn for him there.

Oh strangest of sorrow!  
Oh vision of fear!  
New grief is around us—  
The Lord is not here!

##### HYMN II.

###### THE ANGEL.

Women, why shrink ye  
With wonder and dread?  
Seek not the living  
Where slumbers the dead!

Weep not, nor tremble,  
And be not dismayed;  
The Lord hath arisen!  
See where he was laid!

The grave-clothes, behold them,  
The spices, the bier;  
The napkin that bound him,  
But he is not here!

Death could not hold him,  
The grave is a prison  
That keeps not the living,  
The Christ has arisen!

##### HYMN III.

###### THE LORD JESUS.

Why are ye troubled?  
Why weep ye and grieve?  
What the prophets have written  
Why slowly believe?

'Tis I, be not doubtful  
Why ponder ye so?

Behold in my body  
The marks of my woe!

The willing hath suffered;  
The chosen been slain;  
The end is accomplished!  
Behold me again!

Death has been conquered—  
The grave has been riven—  
For sin a remission  
Hath freely been given!

Fearless in spirit,  
Yet meek as the dove,  
Go preach to the nations  
This gospel of love.

For the night of the mighty  
Shall o'er you be cast;  
And I will be with you,  
My friends, to the last.

I go to the Father,  
But I will prepare  
Your mansions of glory,  
And welcome you there.

There life never-ending;  
There bliss that endures,  
There love never changing,  
My friends, shall be yours!

But the hour is accomplished.  
My children, we sever—  
But be ye not troubled,  
I am with you forever!

##### HYMN IV.

###### THE ELEVEN.

The Lord is ascending!—  
Rich welcomes to give him:  
See, angels descending!—  
The heavens receive him!

See, angels, archangels  
Bend down to adore!—  
The Lord hath ascended,  
We see him no more!

The Master is taken;  
The friend hath departed;  
Yet we are not forsaken,  
Nor desolate-hearted!

The Master is taken,  
The holy, the kind,  
But the joy of his presence,  
Remaineth behind!

Our hearts burned within us  
To hear but the word  
Which he spake, ere our spirits  
Acknowledged the Lord!

The Lord hath ascended!  
Our hope is secure,  
We trusted not lightly;—  
The promise is sure;

The Lord hath ascended;  
And we his true-hearted,  
Go forth with rejoicing,  
Though he hath departed!

MARY HOWITT.

## THE TEACHER'S OFFICE.

"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones,"—MATT. XVIII. 10.

Desirest thou a Teacher's work? Ask wisdom from above:  
It is a work of toil and care, of patience and of love,  
Ask for an understanding heart, to rule in godly fear  
The feeble flock of which the Lord has made thee overseer.

Ah! thou surely may'st expect some evils to endure—  
E'en children's faults are hard to bear, and harder still to cure:  
They may be wilful, proud, perverse, in temper unsubdued,  
In mind obtuse and ignorant, in manners coarse and rude;  
Thou mayst contend with sluggish minds, till weary and depress'd,  
And trace the windings of deceit in many a youthful breast;  
Yet scorn them not: remember Him who loved his lambs to feed  
Who never quench'd the smoking flax, nor broke the bruised reed.  
Who for the thankless and the vile pour'd out His precious blood:  
Who makes His sun to rise upon the evil and the good.  
The love of God extends to all the works His hand has fram'd;  
He would not that the meanest child should perish unreclaim'd.  
Pray that His Holy Spirit may thy selfish heart incline  
To bear with all their waywardness as He has borne with thine.

If by example, or by word, thou leadest them to sin,  
Thou perillest the precious souls that Jesus died to win;  
If thou from indolent neglect shouldst leave their minds unsown,  
Or shouldst their evil passions rouse, by yielding to thine own;  
Shouldst thou intimidate the weak, and thus destroy their peace,  
Or drive the stubborn to rebel by harshness or caprice;  
Shouldst thou their kindlier feelings chill by apathy or scorn,  
'Twere good for them, and for thyself, that thou had'st ne'er been born

But oh! what blessings may be thine, when thou hast daily striven  
To guide them in the narrow path that leadeth up to heaven;—  
What joy to see their youthful feet in wisdom's way remain;  
To know that, by the grace of God, thy labour is not vain;  
To watch the dawn of perfect day in many a hopeful child;  
To see the crooked mind grow straight, the rugged temper mild;—  
To mark the sinful habit check'd, the stubborn will subdued;  
The cold and selfish spirit warm'd by love and gratitude:  
To read in every sparkling eye a depth of love unknown;  
To hear the voice of joy and health in every silver tone!

If such the joys that now repay the Teacher's work of love,  
If such they recompense on earth, what must it be above!  
Oh! blessed are the faithful dead who die unto the Lord;  
Sweet is the rest they find in heaven, and great is their reward:  
Their works performed in humble faith are all recorded there;  
They see the travail of their souls, the answer to their prayer:  
There may the Teacher and the Taught one glorious anthem raise:  
And they who sow, and they who reap, unite in endless praise!

—English Pupil-Teacher

## THE CHILD AT PLAY.

A rosy child went forth to play,  
In the first flush of hope and pride,  
Where sands in silver beauty lay,  
Made smooth by the retreating tide;  
And, kneeling on the trackless waste,  
Whence ebb'd the waters many a mile,  
He raised in hot and trembling haste,  
Arch, well, and tower—a goodly pile.

But, when the shades of evening fell,  
Veiling the blue and peaceful deep,  
The tolling of the vesper-bell  
Called that boy-builder home to sleep.  
He passed a long and restless night,  
Dreaming of structures tall and fair,  
He came with the returning light,  
And lo! the faithless sands were bare.

Less wise than that unthinking child,  
Are all that breathe of mortal birth,  
Who grasp, with strivings warm and wild,  
The false and fading toys of Earth.  
Gold, learning, glory—what are they  
Without the faith that looks on high?  
The sand-forts of a child at play,  
Which are not when the wave goes by.

## REPROVE GENTLY.

He who checks a child with terror,  
Stops its play and stills its song,  
Not alone commits an error,  
But a grievous moral wrong.

Would you stop the flowing river,  
Thinking it could cease to flow?  
Onward must it flow for ever,  
Better teach it where to go.

## Curious Epitaph.

The following Latin Epitaph is said to exist on a tombstone in the burying ground of Newport, Rhode Island:

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset,  
Eternæ vitæ Janua clausa foret.

The English "Notes and Queries," give the following translations:

"Had not the death of death by death given death to death,  
Our souls had perished with this mortal breath.

Unless by death, the Death,  
A death to death had given;  
For ever had been closed to men  
The sacred gates of heaven.

Had (Christ) the death of death to death  
Not given death by dying;  
The gates of life had never been  
To mortals open lying.

Had not the Death of death to death death by death given  
Closed on us had been the gate of life and heaven.

This distich is cut on the tombstone of the Rev. F. Jauncey, in the churchyard of Castle-camp, Cambridgeshire.

These lines are said to have been found among Porson's papers but the authorship is doubtful."—2d Series, ix., p. 513; x., p. 55.—*New York Historical Magazine*.

## The Hill of Science.—A Vision.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

In that season of the year when the serenity of the sky, the various fruits which cover the ground, the discolored foliage of the trees, and all the sweet but fading graces of inspiring autumn, open the mind to benevolence, and dispose it for contemplation, I was wandering in a beautiful and romantic country, till curiosity began to give way to weariness; and I sat me down on the fragment of a rock overgrown with moss, where the rustling of the falling leaves, the dashing of waters, and the hum of the distant city, soothed my mind into the most perfect tranquility; and sleep insensibly stole upon me, as I was indulging the agreeable reveries which the objects around me naturally inspired.

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the middle of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forward with the liveliest expression of ardor in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed that those who had but begun to climb the hill thought themselves not far from the top; but as they proceeded new hills were continually rising to their view, and the summit of the highest they could before discern seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds. As I was gazing on these things with astonishment, my good genius suddenly appeared. "The mountain before thee," said he, "is the Hill of Science. On the top is the Temple of Truth, whose head is above the clouds, and a veil of pure light covers her face. Observe the progress of her votaries; be silent and attentive."

I saw that the only regular approach to the mountain was by a gate, called the Gate of Languages. It was kept by a woman of a pensive and thoughtful appearance, whose lips were continually moving, as though she repeated something to herself. Her name was Memory. On entering this first enclosure, I was stunned with a confused murmur of jarring voices and dissonant sounds, which increased upon me to such a degree that I was utterly confounded,



and could compare the noise to nothing but the confusion of tongues at Babel. The road was also rough and stony, and rendered more difficult by heaps of rubbish continually tumbled down from the higher parts of the mountain, and broken ruins of ancient buildings, which the travellers were obliged to climb over at every step; insomuch that many, disgusted with so rough a beginning, turned back, and attempted the mountain no more; while others, having conquered this difficulty, had no spirits to ascend farther, and sitting down on some fragment of the rubbish, harangued the multitude below with the greatest marks of importance and self-complacency.

About half way up the hill I observed on each side the path a thick forest covered with continual fogs, and cut out into labyrinths, cross alleys, and serpentine walks, entangled with thorns and briars. This was called the Wood of Error; and I heard the voices of many who were lost up and down in it, calling to one another, and endeavoring in vain to extricate themselves. The trees in many places shot their boughs over the path, and a thick mist often rested on it, yet never so much but that it was discernible by the light which beamed from the countenance of Truth.

In the pleasantest part of the mountain were placed the bowers of the Muses, whose office it was to cheer the spirits of the travellers, and encourage their fainting steps with songs from their divine harps. Not far from hence were the fields of Fiction, filled with a variety of wild flowers, springing up in the greatest luxuriance, of richer scents and brighter colors than I had observed in any other climate. And near them was the dark walk of Allegory, so artificially shaded, that the light at noonday was never stronger than that of a bright moonshine. This gave it a pleasingly romantic air for those who delighted in contemplation. The paths and alleys were perplexed with intricate windings, and were all terminated with the statue of a Grace, a Virtue, or a Muse.

After I had observed these things, I turned my eye towards the multitude who were climbing the steep ascent, and observed amongst them a youth of a lively look, a piercing eye, and something fiery and irregular in all his motions. His name was Genius. He darted like an eagle up the mountain, and left his companions gazing after him with envy and admiration; but his progress was unequal, and interrupted by a thousand caprices. When Pleasure warbled in the valley, he mingled in her train. When Pride beckoned towards the precipice, he ventured to the tottering edge. He delighted in devious and untried paths, and made so many excursions from the road that his feebler companions often outstripped him. I observed that the Muses beheld him with partiality; but Truth often frowned and turned aside her face. While Genius was thus wasting his strength in eccentric flights, I saw a person of a very different appearance, named Application. He crept along with a slow and unremittin<sup>g</sup> pace, his eyes fixed on the top of the mountain, patiently removing every stone that obstructed his way till he saw most of those below him who had at first derided his slow and toilsome progress. Indeed there were few who ascended the hill with equal and uninterrupted steadiness; for, besides the difficulties of the way, they were continually solicited to turn aside by a numerous crowd of Appetites, Passions, and Pleasures, whose importunity when they had once complied with, they became less and less able to resist; and though they often returned to the path, the asperities of the road were more severely felt, the hill appeared more steep and rugged, the fruits which were wholesome and refreshing seemed harsh and ill tasted their sight grew dim, and their feet tripped at every little obstruction.

I saw, with some surprise, that the Muses, whose business was to cheer and encourage those who were toiling up the ascent, would often sing in the bowers of Pleasure, and accompany those who were enticed away at the call of the Passions; they accompanied them, however, but a little way, and always forsook them when they lost sight of the hill. The tyrants then doubled their chains upon the unhappy captives, and led them away, without resistance, to the cells of Ignorance or the mansions of Misery. Amongst the innumerable seducers, who were endeavoring to draw away the votaries of Truth from the path of Science, there was one so little formidable in her appearance, and so gentle and languid in her attempts, that I should scarcely have taken notice of her, but for the numbers she had imperceptibly loaded with her chains. Indolence, (for so she was called,) far from proceeding to open hostilities, did not attempt to turn their feet out of the path, but contented herself with retarding their progress; and the purpose she could not force them to abandon she persuaded them to delay.

Her touch had a power like that of the torpedo, which withered the strength of those who came within its influence. Her unhappy captives still turned their faces towards the temple, and always

hoped to arrive there; but the ground seemed to slide from beneath their feet, and they found themselves at the bottom before they suspected they had changed their place. The placid serenity which at first appeared in their countenance changed by degrees into a melancholy languor, which was tinged with deeper and deeper gloom, as they glided down the Stream of Insignificance—a dark and sluggish water, which is curled by no breeze, and enlivened by no murmur, till it falls into a dead sea, where startled passengers are awakened by the shock, and the next moment buried in the Gulf of Oblivion.

Of all the unhappy deserters from the paths of Science, none seemed less able to return than the followers of Indolence. The captives of Appetite and Passion could often seize the moment when their tyrants were languid or asleep to escape from their enchantment; but the dominion of Indolence was constant and unremitted, and seldom resisted till resistance was in vain.

After contemplating these things, I turned my eyes towards the top of the mountain, where the air was always pure and exhilarating, the path shaded with laurels and other evergreens, and the effulgence which beamed from the face of the goddess seemed to shed a glory round her votaries. "Happy," said I, "are they who are permitted to ascend the mountain!" But while I was pronouncing this exclamation with uncommon ardor, I saw standing beside me a form of diviner features and a more benign radiance. "Happier," said she, "are those whom Virtue conducts to the mansions of Content!" "What," said I, "does Virtue then reside in the vale?" "I am found," said she, "in the vale, and I illuminate the mountain; I cheer the cottager at his toil, and inspire the sage in his meditation. I mingle in the crowd of cities, and bless the hermit in his cell. I have a temple in every heart that owns my influence; and to him that wishes for me I am already present. Science may raise you to eminence, but I alone can guide you to felicity." While the goddess was thus speaking, I stretched out my arms towards her with a vehemence which broke my slumbers. The chill dews were falling around me, and the shades of evening stretched over the landscape. I hastened homeward, and resigned the night to silence and meditation.

## EDUCATION.

### School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

CXXXVII.

THE TWO BROTHERS MILNER.

These eminent churchmen were originally Yorkshire weavers but were, by fortuitous circumstances, well educated. Joseph Milner, born in 1744, was sent to the grammar-school at Leeds, where, by his industry and talents, among which a memory of most extraordinary power was conspicuous, he gained the warm regard of his instructor, who resolved to have him sent to college. This plan was nearly frustrated by the death of Milner's father, in very narrow circumstances; but by the assistance of some gentlemen in Leeds, whose children Milner had lately engaged in teaching, he was sent to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, at the age of 18. He afterwards became head-master of Hull grammar-school, and vicar of that parish, and wrote many learned works, of which his *History of the Church of Christ* is the principal.

His brother, Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, born in 1751, at the age of six accompanied him to the Leeds grammar-school; but at his father's death, he was taken away to learn the woollen manufacture. When Joseph Milner was appointed to the head-mastership of the Hull grammar-school, he released his brother from his engagements at Leeds, and took him under his own tuition, employing him as his assistant in teaching the younger boys. In the life of his brother, the Dean expresses his sense of this kindness with affectionate warmth. In 1770, Isaac Milner entered Queen's College, Cambridge; here he rose to be Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and he was twice Vice-Chancellor. He became the intimate friend of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt. He was a man of extensive and accurate learning; wrote several works; and greatly assisted his brother Joseph in his *History of the Church*.

## CXXXVIII.

## HOW WILLIAM GIFFORD BECAME A SCHOLAR AND CRITIC.

William Gifford, the eminent critic, was born in 1755, at Ashburton, in Devonshire; and by the early death of both parents, was left, at the age of 13, penniless, homeless, and friendless. He had learned reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, when his godfather took charge of him, sent him again to school; but just as Gifford was making considerable progress in arithmetic, his patron grew tired of the expense, and took him home to employ him as a ploughboy, for which, however, he was unfit. It was next resolved that he should be sent to Newfoundland to assist in a store-house; but for this he was declared "too small." He was then sent as a cabin-boy, on board a coasting vessel, where he remained about a twelvemonth, during which time the only book he saw was the "Coasting Pilot." His godfather then took him home, and sent him again to school, where, in a few months, he became head boy. His godfather now thought, he "had learned enough, and more than enough, at school," and apprenticed him to a shoemaker at Ashburton. But Gifford's strong thirst for knowledge had not abated: mathematics at first were his favourite study; and he relates that, for want of paper, he used to hammer scraps of leather smooth, and work his problem on them with a blunt awl: for the rest, his memory was tenacious, and he could multiply and divide by it to a great extent. His master finding his services worth nothing, used harsh means to wean him from his literary tastes; and Gifford, hating his business, sank into a sort of savage melancholy. From this state he was withdrawn by the active kindness of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon, of Ashburton, who had seen some rhymes by Gifford, and with his sad story, conceived a strong regard for him, and raised "a subscription for purchasing the remainder of the time of William Gifford, and for enabling him to improve himself in writing and English grammar." Enough was collected to free him from his apprenticeship; he was placed at school, and in two years sent to Exeter College, Oxford. Not long after, Mr. Cookesley died; but a more efficient patron was raised up in Earl Grosvenor, who gave Gifford a home in his own mansion. A long and prosperous life followed: he executed translations of Latin poets; edited the works of Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley; and was appointed editor of the *Quarterly Review* upon its first establishment. He died in 1826, leaving the bulk of his fortune to the son of his first patron, Mr. Cookesley.

## CXXXIX.

## LORD NELSON'S SCHOOLS IN NORFOLK.

Horatio Nelson was born with a quick good sense, an affectionate heart, and a high spirit, by which qualities his boyhood was strongly marked. He was the fifth son and the sixth child of Edmund and Catherine Nelson; his birth took place in 1758, in the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, a village in the county of Norfolk, of which his father was rector. The maiden name of his mother was Suckling; (1) her grandmother was an elder sister of Sir Robert Walpole. Horatio "was never of a strong body," says Southey; and the ague, which was at that time one of the most common diseases in England, had greatly reduced his strength; yet he very early gave proofs of that resolute heart and nobleness of mind which, during his whole career of labour and of glory, so eminently distinguished him. When a mere child, he strayed a bird's-nesting from his grandmother's house, in company with a cow-boy; the dinner-hour elapsed, he was absent, and could not be found; when the alarm of the family became very great, for they apprehended that he might have been carried off by gypsies. At length, after search had been made for him in various directions, he was discovered alone sitting composedly by the side of a brook which he could not get over. "I wonder, child," said the old lady when she saw him, "that hunger and fear did not drive you home." "Fear! grandmamma," replied the future hero; "I never saw fear—what is it?"

Nelson was first sent to a small school at Downham; and in the market-place, as often as he could get there, he might be seen, working away, in his little green coat at the pump, till, by the help of his schoolfellows, a sufficient pond was made for floating the little ship which he had cut with a knife, and rigged with a paper sail. An incident, showing Nelson's compassionate dispo-

sition, is related of him at this age. A shoemaker of Downham had a pet-lamb, which he kept in his shop; and one day Nelson accidentally jammed the animal between the door and the door-post, when the little fellow's sorrow for the pain he had unwittingly inflicted was excessive, and for some time uncontrollable.

Horatio was next sent, with his brother William to a larger school at North Walsham, where another characteristic incident occurred. There were some fine pears growing in the schoolmaster's garden, which the boys regarded as lawful booty, and in the highest degree tempting; but the boldest among them was afraid to venture for the fruit. Horatio volunteered upon the service: he was lowered down at night from the bed-room window by some sheets, he plundered the tree, and was drawn up with the pears, which he distributed among his schoolfellows, without reserving any for himself—"I only took them," he said, "because every other boy was afraid."

Nelson's mother died in 1757, leaving eight out of eleven children. Her brother, Captain Maurice Suckling, of the Navy, visited the widower upon this event, and promised to take care of one of the boys. Three years afterwards, when Horatio was only twelve years of age, being at home for the Christmas holidays, he read in the county newspaper that his uncle was appointed to the *Raisonnable*, of 64 guns. "Do, William," said he to a broiner who was a year and a half older than himself, "write to my father, and tell him that I should like to go to sea with uncle Maurice." Mr. Nelson was then at Bath: his circumstances were straitened, and he knew that it was the wish of providing for himself by which Horatio was chiefly actuated; he did not oppose his resolution; he understood the boy's character, and had always said that in whatever station he might be placed, he would climb, if possible, to the very top of the tree. Accordingly, Captain Suckling was written to: "What," said he, in his answer, "has poor Horatio done, who is so weak, that he, above all the rest, should be sent to rough it out at sea?—But let him come, and the first time we go into action, a cannon-ball may knock off his head, and provide for him at once."

The brothers returned to their school at North Walsham. Not long after, early on a cold and dark morning, Mr. Nelson's servant arrived with the expected summons for Horatio to join his ship. The parting from his brother William, who had been so long his playmate, was a painful effort. He accompanied his father to London. The *Raisonnable* was lying in the Medway. He was put into the Chatham stage, and on its arrival was set down with the rest of the passengers, and left to find his way on board as he could. After wandering about in the cold without being able to reach the ship, an officer, observing the forlorn appearance of the boy, questioned him; and happening to be acquainted with his uncle, took him home and gave him some refreshment. When he got on board, Captain Suckling was not in the ship, nor had any person been apprized of the boy's coming. He paced the deck the whole remainder of the day, without being noticed by any one; and it was not till the second day that somebody, as he expressed it, "took compassion on him." Mr. Southey feelingly adds:

"The pain which is felt when we are first transplanted from our native soil, when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant griefs which we have to endure through life. There are after-griefs which wound more deeply, which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the want of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off upon the stream of life. Added to these feelings, the sea-boy has to endure physical hardships, and the privation of every comfort, even of sleep. Nelson had a feeble body and an affectionate heart, and he remembered through life his first days of wretchedness in the service."

In Arthur's Life of the hero, we have Nelson's own account of his birth and early life;—"I was born Sept. 29th, 1758, in the parsonage-house; was sent to the High-school at Norwich, and afterwards removed to Northway, from whence, on the disturbance with Spain relative to the Falkland Islands, I went to sea with my uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, in the *Raisonnable*, of 64 guns; but the business with Spain being accommodated, I was sent in a West-India ship belonging to the House of Hibbert Purrier Horton, with Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the navy, in the *Dreadnought*, with Captain Suckling. From this voyage I returned to the *Triumph*, at Chatham, in July 1772; and if I did not improve in my education, I returned a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy, and with a saying, then constant with the seamen—"Aft the most honour, forward the better man."

(1) A descendant of Sir John Suckling, the poet. One of the family married a descendant of Inigo Jones.



Such was the start in life of one of the greatest heroes in the annals of British history, or perhaps in the annals of the world,—whose great deeds are so numerous, splendid, and important as to “confound the biographer *with excess of light*,” and whose death was felt in England as a public calamity; “yet,” says Southey, “he cannot be said to have fallen prematurely whose work was done, nor ought he to be lamented who died so full of honours, and at the height of human fame.”

(To be continued.)

### Suggestive Hints towards Improved Secular Instruction.

BY THE REV. RICHARD DAWES, A. M.—CONVERSATIONAL LECTURES.  
XVI.

A KNOWLEDGE OF COMMON THINGS.

(Continued from our last.)

Short Conversational Lectures, about fifteen or twenty minutes long, will be found a very effective means of instruction. Subjects like the following would naturally suggest themselves:

Truth and falsehood—industry and idleness—sobriety and drunkenness—honesty and the reverse, etc.

In natural history: habits of birds—of animals, their instincts, etc.; or on subjects connected with the occupations of the district—agricultural employments—mining, manufacturing, etc.; on any particular application of substances with which they are acquainted, etc. And when a master is qualified, he might take such as the following:

The atmosphere—as a vehicle of heat and moisture—as a vehicle of sound: rain and clouds, etc., mist and fogs, etc., dew, etc.

To give an idea of what is meant by conversational lessons, the following may be taken as illustrations:

*A loaf of bread.*—The teacher would go on to explain, that the different substances of which it is composed are—the flour of wheat, water, barm, salt; that these again are not simple, but each made up of many elementary substances into which they can be separated.

Flour contains gluten, starch, etc., which form the nutritive part of it as food.

Water can be decomposed into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen—two gases, which can be again reunited to form water.

Salt, of a gas, not colourless like the other gases, but yellow, which cannot be breathed with impunity, and a metal, sodium.

Barm, a froth which rises to the top of beer during fermentation. That if the smallest crumb of bread be taken, so small as to be only just visible, it will contain something of all these different elements; that if they divide this again into a thousand pieces, so as not to be visible even to the naked eye, each of these would contain something of all the different elements of the loaf.

Again, when the loaf is cut we see a number of cells of various sizes—how came these there? The barm causes a vinous fermentation to take place in the dough, by which an air, heavier than common air, and called carbonic acid gas, is formed; this, as the dough warms, expands, tries to escape, but the dough, by its tenacity, retains it, and in this way these cells are formed.

Then, again, the number of people it has given employment to before it became bread: from the ploughboy up to the farmer—from sowing up to threshing—from the farmer who takes it to market—the corn-dealer—the miller—the baker.

How beautiful this provision of the Almighty for man's happiness, in making necessary that employment of mind and body which is required for his sustenance, and without which he could not live! what an interest this gives to life! “If a man will not work, neither shall he eat,” does more for man's happiness than the thoughtless are aware of; and the labourer who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is, in many instances, a much more happy man than he who, from want of employment, whatever his condition in life may be, spends his time in listless indolence or in frivolous amusement.

*The cottage fire.*—The fire once lighted: this heat sets free the hydrogen and other gases in the wood and coal; the hydrogen, as it is disengaged, takes fire, is supplied with oxygen from the atmosphere, heats the carbon of the fuel to such a heat that it readily unites with the oxygen of the fuel and of the atmosphere, and

forms carbonic acid. This carbonaceous matter in the flame, heated to a red heat, is the principal cause of its giving out so much light. The flame of hydrogen unites with the oxygen, and produces water—the carbonic acid which is formed, being rarefied, ascends through the chimney into the atmosphere, and then mixes with it—is taken up by the leaves of trees, and of plants, or descends with the rains, and is again taken up by the roots—the oxygen of it is again given out by the plants to the atmosphere to support animal life—the carbon retained in its solid state, and assimilated to themselves by the trees, adding to their solid state, and again comes back when the trees are cut down to supply us with timber, &c., etc.

The heat of the fire not being sufficient to cause all the carbon of the fuel to combine with oxygen, the combustion is, as it were, incomplete—the uncombined carbon rises in the shape of smoke, and is partly deposited on the sides of the chimney, and is collected for manuring our lands, and again used up for vegetable life; that part of it which ascends into the atmosphere is washed down by the rain, and so feeds the plants again.

How beautiful to watch the ascent of the smoke on a calm summer's evening—sometimes ascending merrily, denoting fine weather, at another descending the moment it has escaped from the chimney; ascending because the specific gravity of the air is greater than that of the smoke, standing still, and in a sort of stable equilibrium on a calm evening, when the stratum of air in which it is floating is of the same specific gravity as itself; and descending when the specific gravity of the air is less than that of the smoke!

Here we see, in this apparent destruction of vegetable matter, that nothing is lost: the gaseous part which went up the chimney, and which forms a very great proportion of the whole, returns again to nourish vegetable and animal life: the ashes which remain, and contain the inorganic part of the fuel, are spread upon the ground to be dissolved through the agency of water and of the atmosphere, and so carried into the roots for the nourishment and support of fresh vegetable matter. Not the slightest particle is lost, and if all the products of the combustion were collected—the water, carbonic acid, smoke, ashes—and weighed, their weight would be found greater than that of the fuel, having been increased by the oxygen taken from the atmosphere during the combustion.

The flame of a candle might be the subject of two or three conversational lectures of this kind—showing the way in which the tallow or wax, when reduced into a fluid state by heat, ascended by capillary attraction up the wick, a length of which between the candle and the flame will be seen to be moistened with it; a higher degree of temperature changes this out of a fluid into a gaseous state, consisting of the different elements of the substance of the candle, one of which, hydrogen, ignites, the oxygen of the atmosphere supporting the flame, and the carbon, another element, ascending in the flame and being heated, increases the quantity of light. The products of this combustion, water and carbonic acid, may be collected by placing a funnel-shaped glass tube, with the larger end over the flame of the candle, and the smaller one bent and communicating with a glass cylinder kept cool, in passing into which the watery vapour arising from the flame would be deposited, and the carbonic acid passing on might be collected by an apparatus properly arranged at the other end of the cylinder, and then tested.

It has been found that the water produced by the burning of a candle is nearly equal in weight to that of a candle consumed; the collected products would be greater than this weight, but it will at once be seen that the oxygen of the atmosphere consumed explains this:—the gas collected when properly tested will be shown to be carbonic acid.

That the vapour arising from the burning of a candle or a jet of hydrogen contains a great deal of water is easily shown, by holding a cold glass in such a direction that the ascending vapour may pass into it—the glass immediately becomes dim and wet—the same may be shown by holding a cold glass over a burning piece of cotton—of paper—or a splinter of wood.

Reason why the glass should be cold.

Again, that metals, such as lead, iron, etc., in a minute state of division, are much more inflammable than tallow, oil, fat, etc., or even than gunpowder, taking fire at the temperature of the atmosphere—sodium and potassium igniting the moment they come in contact with water or with ice—and if spirits of wine in a saucer or similar vessel be set on fire, iron filings thrown on the flame will burn and fall into the saucer, when they can be examined and will be found oxydised, but grains of gunpowder thrown into the flame in the same way require to be heated up to a certain point,

when they readily burn, but must wait to be artificially heated before they do so—how beautiful this provision in order that they may be turned to the purposes of mankind—lighting their dwellings—enabling them to read—to work;—how important all this to civilized life!—and while we consider all these things “do not let us forget Him who made them.”

(To be continued.)

### Little Things.

“A mere picker” was the misnomer applied to one to whose instructions the writer had for an hour been listening. “A mere picker” thought I, a little staggered at this way of “putting the case,” but soon recovering myself, I secretly wished that the number of just such “mere pickers” at the head of our schools were greatly increased. But the remark was suggestive. The inquiry arose, “Do not many teachers excuse themselves from rigid analyses and careful investigations of what might generally be termed little things, through a mistaken notion that it is inconsistent in some way with liberal culture,—that thus they will become, “mere pickers,” and mentally nearsighted. Oh the power of a wrong epithet to mislead the judgment! The argument in it is so abridged that the false premise often evades the right altogether. How many a young man at school and at college has actually been cheated out of being a faithful student, lest he should be called a “dig!” Even our subject in its working, may carry to some minds its own condemnation. And yet, little things make up the sum total of human existence,—and in the sense here employed constitute the soul and substance of the highest order of teaching. This is so generally acknowledged that many shrink from teaching as a life-business, because having so much to do with little things, it is thought to have a be-littling effect upon the mind. Grant for a moment that this is its tendency, what then? One has said in a former number of the Journal “When I became a teacher, I accepted its trials,” and he might have added, its privations and dangers too. So does every true teacher. He has entered the lists. The truest before him, is to prove himself master of the field at any sacrifice whatever. He is no more his own than the general heading his country’s forces against a foreign foe. As a teacher he belongs to community, to his pupils in particular, and they will hold him accountable to his and their common master for the way in which he discharges his obligations. If their good demands the employment of his time and energies on little things which to him outside of his relation as a teacher, would be totally devoid of interest, yet by virtue of that relation, he is bound actually to glow with enthusiasm over their significance, and to present them to his school almost as if all-important. His success as an instructor demands it. It is true that in whatever respect we improve ourselves, we thereby become better fitted to fill any sphere in life: “all knowledge is bound together by a common bond,” and the teacher’s lore should not consist merely in being even perfectly acquainted with his text-books; for

“But little way his influence reaches  
Who learns no more than what he teaches.”

But success in each calling has its indispensable requisites. The lawyer must read Blackstone and Kent, pay special attention to dry technicalities and forms of law,—the physician, study bones, muscles, fibres and tissues, diagnose repulsive and even contagious forms of disease, while both the lawyer and physician might prefer, unrestricted by profession, to devote their time to general reading, travel, the fine arts, or to whatever else might suit their respective tastes. The teacher should reflect, then, that his case is not peculiar,—that while it might be agreeable to him to dwell on matters above the comprehension of his pupils, to become a man of large and varied reading, yet that no amount of general knowledge can make up for the lack in those little things, those germinal facts which it is his peculiar province to implant in the young mind. In such soil they shall bring forth fruit in after years, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. But his work consists not merely in sowing the seeds of knowledge, he must study the capabilities of each mental plant, pull up little weeds of ignorance, and husband carefully, as well. Let us make ourselves better understood by descending to one or two particulars. By the way, have all my fellow teachers ever thought that *particulars* mean little parts, or little things? Suppose we are teaching arithmetic, shall the fact that the pupil can do all the “*sums*” and say the rules, suffice, or shall we not insist rather on his giving perfectly formulated axioms and definitions in their logical sequence to

prove the rule. Or, have we an advanced class in parsing before us, shall we ignore all the particles? Shall we not rather see to it that the peculiar relational force of each preposition is clearly understood, and show how the main thought is made to advance and retreat, stand alone and lean, by means of illative particles and conjunctions?

Now we deny that it is narrowing to the mind to dwell on these little things. If so, pupils are sufferers as much as teachers. Unquestionably there is such a thing as paying little of mind, anise and cumin to the neglect of weightier matters, yet is not such neglect rather in *despite* than in consequence of this careful attention to minutiae? Fidelity in little is an earnest of fidelity in much. “Because thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things,” involves the idea of peculiar fitness to receive such a reward. It by no means follows, because one admires the wonders revealed by the microscope that those of the telescope will have any less attraction. Habits of close observation, the careful noting of every breath of circumstance that can in any way affect general results, constitute the grand characteristic whereby to distinguish the truly educated from the uneducated, the philosopher from the guesser. “Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle,” once said Michael Angelo to a friend who had failed to appreciate the delicate touches of the great sculptor’s chisel on a statue, which, to a less observant eye, seemed already perfect. That the teacher’s mind and sympathies are liable to an arrest in their development is fearfully true. The danger, however, lies not in the direction commonly supposed, but in quite another, for so long as he is *obliged* to study his text-book even, his mind is kept from rusting. It is when he is not obliged to study in order to acquit himself passably in the school room, that the real danger begins. The daily draft upon his nervous energies often partially unfits him not only for study, but for reading or society, and unless possessed of a strong will and a noble purpose, he will be extremely liable to yield to his feelings, and thus, “by depriving himself of the nutritive sap intended to give him vigor, like a branch torn from the vine he must dry up and perish in his own egoism.”—*New Hampshire Journal of Education*.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.



### APPOINTMENTS:

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 6th instant, to appoint the following members of the Montreal Catholic Board of Examiners:—Pierre Beaubien, Esq., M. D. and the Rev. M. Charles Lenoir.

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 14th instant, to make the following appointments of School Commissioners, viz:—

County of Bellechasse.—Buckland and Mailloux: Messrs. Barthélemy Nadeau, Jean Fournier, Charles Choquet, Joseph Plante, and Cyprien Goulet.

County of Montmagny.—Montminy: Messrs. Denis Létourneau, Jean Baptiste Talbot, Adolphe Blais, Joseph Valle, and Thomas Caron.

Counties of Bellechasse and Montmagny.—Armagh: Messrs. François Théberge, Neal McNeal, Marcel Labbé, Jean Roy, and Edouard Larochelle.

#### SEPARATION AND ANNEXATION OF SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 8th instant, to divide the Township of Ely, in the County of Shefford, into two separate School Municipalities, Ely North and Ely South, the first to comprise the first, second and third ranges, from number fourteen to number twenty-eight inclusively; the fourth, fifth, sixth,

seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh ranges, from number sixteen to number twenty-eight, also inclusively; and the second the remainder of said township.

His Excellency in Council was pleased, on the 11th instant, to unite the Townships of Buckland and Mailloux, in the County of Bellechasse, into one School Municipality under the name of the School Municipality of Mailloux and Buckland, with their limits as Townships.

His Excellency in Council was also pleased, on the same day, to erect as a school municipality the Township of Montminy, in the County of Montmagny; with its limits as a township.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the 21st instant, to order that from and after the first of July next, the Côte St. Michel of Sault-au-Recollet, in the county of Hochelaga, shall form a separate school municipality, to extend from Côte St. Léonard to Côte St. Laurent.

#### CATHOLIC BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Messrs. Joseph Tanguay, Edouard Galipeau and Charles Picot have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Model Schools.

Miss Herméline Oumette; M. Joseph Brugeon; Miss Ovilina Leclair; M. Vital Mathieu; Misses Emérentienne Vaillancourt, Céline Lépine, Philomène Bertrand; Messrs. Olivier Hébert, Pierre Reynoche; Misses Délima Renaud, Héléne Bisboret; M. Alexandre Baré; Miss Emma Codéro; M. Cyprien Dupuis; Misses Alphonsine Bourdon, Louise Dutilly and Elodie Mireault have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

F. X. VALADE,  
Secretary.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Misses Philomène Beauvais, Anne E. Tait and Mr. Duncan Robertson have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach in Elementary Schools.

JOHN R. WOODS,  
Secretary.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.

Miss Philomène Lamothe and Mr. Joseph Marcotte have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach Model Schools.

Misses Virginie Buisson, Rose Délima Ferron, Héléne Lesage, Marie Louise Leblanc; Mr. Hypolite Marcotte, and Miss Mathilde Proteau have obtained diplomas authorizing them to teach Elementary Schools.

J. M. DESILETS,  
Secretary.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

Mr. Mark Macready would teach a Model School. Resides at St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Philippe Auguste Speth has an Elementary diploma from the Academy of Strasburg, France. Apply at the Education Office, or at the College of St. Laurent.

M. Daix, also from France, and holding a diploma. Apply at the Education Office.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL (LOWER CANADA) MARCH, 1861.

### The Consolidated Statutes.

The committee charged with revising the Consolidated Statutes was, it is well known, authorized to recommend certain amendments, which pursuant to the proclamation issued by His Excellency the late Administrator of the Government have now become law. These amendments or alterations chiefly refer to points which, under the various Acts existing as so many separate laws, had become

doubtful. We call attention particularly to some clauses in the School Acts as in force at present.

1st. By the 36th Section it will be seen that all clergymen officiating in school municipalities, whether *residents* or not, are eligible as School Commissioners, without being proprietors of real estate, and that any resident whether a proprietor of real estate or not, is also eligible. On this point, the opinion pronounced by the Department was, that all residents were eligible, as the clause defining eligibility had been repealed by that which altered the property qualification of the assessors. As inserted in the Consolidated Statutes this clause leaves no room to doubt, and settles the difficulty relating to missionaries and other non-resident officiating clergymen.

36. The Clergymen of all religious denominations ministering in the School Municipality, and all other persons resident therein, are eligible as Commissioners, without any property qualification; but non residents other than such Clergymen are not eligible; and no person shall be an Assessor for School purposes unless he possesses real property in the Municipality in which he acts, to the value of four hundred dollars clear. 9 V. c. 27, s. 14,—12 V. c. 50, s. 6 *et* 28.

The 74th clause gives to School Commissioners in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal the right to levy, by assessment, all sums which they may deem necessary for the maintenance of the Common Schools within these cities. We need not here recapitulate all that has been said in the Reports of the Superintendent on the insufficiency of the amounts granted to the School Commissioners of both these cities, and the urgent want of new and more extensive schools. It is an undeniable fact that all the schools in Montreal are overcrowded, and that many children, whose parents are anxious to send to school, cannot gain admission. We cannot however refrain from expressing the hope that the civic functionaries of these towns will exert themselves to obtain for the schools the means by which they may be enabled to secure an attendance proportioned to the augmenting population. They alone are responsible for this state of things, as parents and children are alike well disposed, and teachers may always be obtained from the Normal Schools, besides numerous religious corporations which can also supply good instructors. Moreover, we are sure that any measure which the Municipal Councils of these cities might adopt to afford additional support to the schools, would be popular.

74. The School Commissioners, or Trustees of Dissident Schools may cause to be levied, by assessment and rate, such additional sum beyond that which they are directed to levy by the next preceding section, as they think it necessary to raise for the support of the Schools under their control; and this provision extends to the Cities of Quebec and Montreal. 9 V. c. 27, s. 21, p. 10,—19, 20 V. c. 14, s. 1,—and 22 V. (1859), c. 52, s. 6.

The following subsection of clause 77 is to authorize alterations to be made in the valuation-rolls of municipalities, when rendered necessary by any change in the properties already valued:—

3. The School Commissioners or Trustees of any Municipality, as regards lands and immoveable property liable to assessment by them respectively, may at any time value and assess any lot of land conceded, or any lot of ground or building lot separated from any land already valued and assessed, or upon which one or more houses or buildings have been erected,—since the publication of

the last Valuation Roll, and may make in the Valuation Roll and in the Assessment Roll of the School Municipality, such alterations as become necessary by the concession of such lot of land, or the separation of such lot, or the erection of any such house or building; and all such alterations in the Valuation or Assessment Roll, shall be made and published in the manner by law prescribed for the making and publishing of the Valuation and Assessment Rolls in any School Municipality; provided always, that the said Commissioners or Trustees shall not be bound to make such valuation when the alterations which could result therefrom appear to them to be trifling and of small account. Amendment of 1860.

### Report of the Superintendent of Education, for Lower Canada, for the year 1859.

(Concluded from our last.)

I append to this report the annual return of the institutions of superior education, as also a statement of the annual grant to the same. Once more I am compelled to express my regret at being obliged, by the insufficiency of the amount at my disposal, to reject most of the new applications for aid, and to reduce the portion which I can afford to old claimants.

The Table of Statistics of Superior Education shews, as the aggregate number of pupils of Universities and Superior Schools, 509; as that of the pupils of Classical Colleges, 2756; as that of the pupils of Industrial Colleges, 1962; of the Academies for boys and mixed, 6,568; of the Academies for girls, 14,278; of the Normal Schools, 219; total, 26,287; and an increase over the year 1858 of 412.

One Industrial College, that of Chambly, is closed, in consequence of the small number of pupils who attended it. The very extensive buildings of this College might be turned to some useful purpose by the Government, as an institution or some special school. This deserves consideration. Two new special schools of great importance on account of their nature, and we may hope from the promise of their future utility, take their place in the Table; the School of Agriculture established at St. Anne Lapocatière by the College of St. Anne, and the School of Arts and Manufactures at Montreal. The first of these institutions has at present two professors, and, including all who attend the lectures 60 pupils. The second has 6 professors and 211 pupils.

The two Institutes for the Deaf and Dumb which have been long established at Montreal, one under the direction of the *Clercs de St. Viateur*, the other under that of the Sisters of Providence, are, in respect of the number of pupils and deficiency of funds, as they were. The training, nevertheless, goes on with unabated success, and the results give us reason to regret that more competent means are not provided for the support of such institutions. I must here call attention to a remark which I have often repeated in preceding reports, namely: that a sum of £15,000 was several years ago voted for the erection of suitable buildings for institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. That money has never been applied to the purpose, and in truth it were useless to lay it out, if some permanent provision were not made for the maintenance of the institutions.

The Table of Statistics corrected by the Inspectors, and revised and corrected by the Department, according to other sources of information, shews in the past year a still more considerable increase than that of former years, in nearly all the heads of information. The aggregate number of schools under control in operation has been 2,673, an increase over 1858 of 147. The entire number of primary schools has been 3,011, an increase of 211. The whole number of scholars in primary schools has been 141,533, increase, 10,593. The increase is thus seen to be mainly in the primary schools.

The number of teachers who held diplomas, in schools under control, has been 626, diminution, 6; of teachers without diplomas, 350, increase, 10. That of female teachers holding diplomas, 1,338, increase, 76; of those without them, 791, increase, 8.

The number of male teachers receiving less than \$100 is 97, diminution, 44; of those receiving \$100 to \$200 exclusively, 457, diminution, 10; of those receiving \$200 inclusively, to \$400 exclusively, 341, increase, 35; of those receiving \$400 and upwards, 51, increase, 18.

The number of female teachers receiving less than \$100 is 1,000, increase, 27; of those receiving from \$100 inclusively to \$200 exclusively, is 1,022, increase, 37; of those receiving from \$200 inclusively to \$400 exclusively, 106, increase, 34; this year, as last, one female teacher only receives \$100.

In many municipalities teachers, both male and female, are provided in addition with lodging and firing.

The number of parish libraries reported by the Inspectors is 131, increase, 26; of volumes, 102,539, increase, 31,513. Notwithstanding this great increase, I have reason to believe that the numbers given fall short of the reality.

Before concluding, I feel bound to mention the establishment of two institutions of a novel kind in the category of primary schools: the first of the kind set on foot by the Catholic population of Lower Canada. There are, firstly, the *Salles d'Asile* of the St. Joseph and Quebec Suburbs at Montreal, the former under the direction of the Sisters of Charity or *Sœurs Grises*, the latter under that of the Sisters of Providence; Secondly, *la Maitrise*, established in the Quebec Suburbs (Montreal), by the Rev. Oblat Fathers. This last is intended for the instruction of a certain number of young persons in the Gregorian Chant, and in the ceremonial of the Church, together with all the branches of a good primary education. There are 4 teachers and 75 pupils.

The *Salles d'Asile* are institutions similar to what are known in England and this country by the designation of Infant Schools. By means of rational and very ingenious system children of tender age receive elementary instruction and familiar lessons on many useful subjects in an agreeable form. The *Salle d'Asile* of St. Joseph Suburbs, founded by Mr. Rousselot, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and some charitable citizens, has at present 160 scholars, and possesses all the appliances which can be desired for such an institution.

The *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* has published several articles on the system of the *Salles d'Asiles*, which are especially needed in the great centres of population, where many mothers, obliged to work at a distance from home, are unable to bestow the necessary care on their young offspring. The *Salles d'Asile* will have the additional advantage in this country of tending to introduce a system better calculated to develop the intellect of children from five to nine years of age who attend the primary schools. It was with a view to this that one such has, under the designation of the *Infant School*, been annexed to the McGill Normal School; and it is intended, as soon as it may be practicable, to combine one with the girls' department in each of the other Normal Schools.

To conclude, I may not omit to mention the deplorable fact that notwithstanding the great number of schools of all kinds now possessed by the two great cities of Quebec and Montreal, a large proportion of the children in both attend no school and receive no kind of instruction. All the schools now in operation are literally overcrowded, but neither the number nor the dimensions correspond with the wants of the still increasing population; and it is greatly to be desired that the means at the disposal of the Commissioners should be increased. For some years past the City of Quebec has voted an additional sum, but that of Montreal has hitherto refused this boon. These municipal aids ought to be given in larger measure, as should likewise that of the Government. This is a subject, to which I have frequently invoked the attention of the Legislature; and it the more particularly calls for consideration that the fruits of ignorance are still more fatal in cities than they are in the country, and that it is painful to see it reign over a part of the population in the great centres of social and industrial activity, while there exists no spot so remote or so impoverished where it is not resisted with more or less success, and is not on the point of disappearing altogether.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

## The Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America. (1)

X.

UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Lincoln, long known under the last name, was born in 1811, and is the fifth duke of this house, which, according to some genealogists, dates from the time of the Conquest. "*Loyauté n'a honte*" is its device. The Earl of Lincoln early gave proof of his liberal principles; he was but 21 years of age when he was returned to Parliament for the county of South Notts, in 1832. He soon became attached to the party of Sir Robert Peel, adopted all the liberal views of this new school, and pronounced himself in favor of Roman Catholic endowments in Ireland, and of commercial reforms. At the age of three-and-twenty he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury under the first Peel ministry, in 1834; from 1841 to 1846 under the second Peel administration, he filled the important post of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and in 1846 was named Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In 1852 Lord Aberdeen, then at the head of affairs, made him Secretary for War. It was at this period that the British army underwent such severe trials and hardships in the Crimea. The defects of a worthless organization, the blunders of incapable subordinates, and the unfortunate complications due to hazard were subjects which drew bitter reproaches on the young statesman, who, however, waited the opening of Parliament, and there defended himself with moderation, talent and courage. Still he thought it his duty to tender his resignation, and was succeeded in his office by Lord Palmerston, who soon meeting with the same difficulties, vindicated the conduct of his predecessor. An inquiry into the management of the War Office having been instituted, Lord John Russell declared that the Duke of Newcastle had had to contend against circumstances and a state of things which he could not control, and this declaration was supported by public opinion.

The Duke of Newcastle shortly after made a tour to the East, during which he visited the Crimea. In stature tall and robust, his Grace appears to be in the very prime of manhood; and his countenance, which bears the impress of firmness, indicates great intellectual power. Upon coming into his estate his first acts were of kindness; he remitted a considerable amount of arrears due by his tenants, and performed many humane and charitable actions which reflect honor on his name.

Such, in a few words, are the antecedents of the statesman under whose guidance the vice-regal tour of the Heir Apparent was made; and who, while fulfilling the duties of this important mission, must have acquired a knowledge of the country eminently qualifying him for the exercise of that influence which, in the Cabinet or in Parliament, he will have on its destinies.

The day following the reception at Toronto His Royal Highness received about a thousand persons at the Government House; and replied to the addresses of the Synod of the Church of England, Trinity College, Synod of the Presbyterian Church, St. George Society, County Municipal Council, and other addresses.

In the evening the Prince attended a *fete* at Osgoode Hall, given in his honor by the members of the Bar. Having received an address, presented by Mr. Hillyard Cameron, Treasurer of the Law Society, and seen the different halls and the fine law library, His Royal Highness, together with the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of St. Germain were elected honorary members of the Society. The Prince then attended a ball, which he opened with Mrs. Cameron, and which terminated at 12 o'clock the following being Sunday.

The Prince attended Divine Service at the Anglican Cathedral, and here, as at the other episcopal cities, he was received at the door by the bishop, clergy and church-wardens, and conducted to his seat. His Lordship, who delivered the sermon, chose for his text, "Give the King thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness to the King's son."—Psalm LXXII. 1st. verse.

(1) In our last number two mistakes occur which we hasten to correct. The first Bishop of Kingston was not Mgr. Gaulin, but Bishop McDonell. The island, or rather islet in the harbor of Kingston on which stands a Martello tower, is not called *Snake Island*. We were led into this error by a work which we had often consulted to advantage.

On Monday the Prince and suite left by the Northern Railway for Collingwood on the Georgian Bay.

A great crowd had assembled outside, and cheered enthusiastically as His Royal Highness took his departure.

Five years ago this village was not in existence; and the shore of Lake Huron, where it now stands, was the same wilderness seen by the first missionaries who came to Christianize the Indians. A railroad, which cuts through the neck of the peninsula formed by the Lakes Huron, Erie and Simcoe, has, by opening a communication with Toronto, given to this place an importance which is daily increasing. Already vessels have been built to navigate the lake; and two lines of steamers ply to Chicago, the Manitow Islands, the Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior. Its population is above 2,000; and its distance from Toronto 96 miles. All along the line the people flocked to the railroad stations, which were decorated with flags and foliage; at Newmarket, Aurora, Bradford, and Barrie the Prince was harangued by the local authorities. The train reached Collingwood at one o'clock p.m. Having received several addresses, and made an excursion down the bay on board the steamer *Rescue*, His Royal Highness again took his departure for Toronto, where he arrived at half past six.

On Tuesday His Royal Highness witnessed the regatta of the Yacht Club, and assisted at the inauguration of the Queen's Park, where he laid the foundation-stone of a pedestal destined to support a statue of Her Majesty. He was present at the inauguration of the Horticultural Society's Botanical Garden, where he planted a young maple with his own hand; and he also reviewed the Volunteers. His Royal Highness next visited the University of Toronto, Upper Canada College, Department of Public Instruction, Normal School of Upper Canada, and Knox's College; and in the evening attended a ball given in his honor in the Crystal Palace, where he opened the dancing with Mrs. Wilson, the Mayor's lady. The buildings occupied by the University and by the Educational Department would be creditable to the most advanced country of Europe.

The University forms three sides of a vast square; the front of the main building being about 300 feet in length, with a large tower in the centre rising to an elevation of 120 feet; the east wing is 260 feet in length and 38 in height. The materials used in the construction of this building are white brick and Ohio free-stone, with dressings of Caen stone which is of the same color; the roof is of a bluish slate, and is embellished with rich ornaments in iron-work. The library of this university contains about 13,000 volumes; the museum possesses divers collections; of these, the ornithological numbers more than 1000 specimens, nearly all Canadian; the botanical contains 6000 plants, and the mineralogical about the same number of specimens.

The history of the University of Toronto, formerly called King's College, occupies much space in the political history of Upper Canada; and has always been, and is still, a subject of controversy between the different parties and sects. (1.)

The Department of Public Instruction and the Normal School occupy an elegant edifice, before which extends a splendid botanical garden. This structure has a frontage of 184 feet, and is 55 feet deep; the style of architecture is the Doric, and a dome whose summit attains an elevation of 95 feet surmounts the whole.

A model grammar school and two model elementary schools, a gymnasium, a school of design, an extensive educational museum, —including depositories for maps, books, philosophical apparatus and school furniture, with specimens of natural history—a gallery of paintings and statues, and a departmental library complete this establishment, which is the largest of the kind on the continent.

During this visit the Council of Public Instruction presented an address to His Royal Highness, who congratulated Dr. Ryerson and the members of his corps upon the astonishing progress education had made in that section of the Province.

On Wednesday, 12th September, the Prince left by the Grand Trunk Railroad for London.

The old capital of Upper Canada owes its existence to General Simcoe. This remarkable man, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor of that Province in 1792, and who may be called the founder of its civilization, saw at a glance and pointed out the advantages which the site now occupied by Toronto possessed

(1) For an account of these transactions see this Journal, vol. 3, Nos. 11 and 12, and vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.



over Kingston and other posts then actually established, and the greater security against a *coup de main* which its position on a bay, and the width of the lake here afforded. Serious objections were urged against this choice, and many obstacles had to be overcome before it was finally decided to found the city which received the name of York.

Joseph Bouchette, our distinguished topographer, who was charged to make a survey of the port of York, in 1793, thus describes this place:

"It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited, when first I entered the beautiful basin, which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage,—the group then consisting of two families of Mississagns,—and the bay, and neighbouring marches, were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl; indeed, they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following, the Lieutenant-Governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favorite project. His Excellency inhabited, during the summer and through the winter, a canvas house which he imported expressly for the occasion; but, fail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure." (1)

In 1797, Parliament was assembled at York instead of Newark, now called Niagara, where it had before met. In 1834, the name of the capital, which had been transformed into *Little York*, to distinguish it from its European namesake, and for which the state of its streets had earned the irreverent epithets *muddy* and *dirty*, was changed for that of Toronto,—an old Indian name, variously interpreted, by some a *place with trees near the water*, by others a *place to hold council*. In 1820, it contained 250 houses, with a population of 1500 inhabitants; in 1834, the population was 10,000; in 1851, it had reached 30,000, and it is now about 44,000.

The town is built almost entirely of brick, and very well laid out; several rows of houses, with iron balconies, have a rather pretty effect. Its wide streets, its large vacant lots and the apparent want of solidity in its buildings, give it the aspect of an American town. King street, occupied by the retail trade, has, in general, very good shops, and is the rendezvous of many brilliant equipages. The Park and the grounds of the University, with their lawns and their cool shade, are decidedly the finest promenades in the city.

Its churches are thus divided among the different denominations: 7 Anglican, 4 Roman Catholic, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Synagogue, and 21 churches and chapels belonging to other sects. The Anglican and the Roman Catholic cathedrals are fine Gothic structures, both of white brick; the style of painting adopted for the interior of the last mentioned, though long practiced in Europe, is almost new in America. The Crystal Palace and the Lunatic Asylum situated at the west end of the town, are extensive buildings. The St. Lawrence Hall and Osgoode Hall are among the few edifices of stone to be met with here. Besides the University and Normal School, there are also the following institutions:—Trinity College, founded by the Anglican Bishop at the time the modification of the charter of King's College took place; Upper Canada College, a branch of the University; St. Michael's College, conducted by Priests of the Order of St. Basil; six large Common Schools installed in very good buildings, controlled by the Department of Education and attended by about 5000 children; many schools under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters of St. Joseph; and numerous independent schools and academies.

Until very recently Toronto was the only Anglican episcopal seat in Upper Canada. It was so constituted in 1839, and the present Bishop, Right Rev. John Strachan is the first dignitary that received the appointment. This distinguished man was born in Aberdeen, in 1778, and came to Canada in 1799. (2)

(1) Joseph Bouchette was certainly, among the scientific men that America has produced, one of the most active and enterprising. Considering the time at which his charts and two large works were published, these must be looked upon as almost incredible efforts in their way. Two of his sons, the present Provincial Surveyor, and the Commissioner of Customs presented His Royal Highness with a copy of their father's works.

(2) Some idea of the change which has taken place in our mode of communication may be formed from the fact that, having left Great Britain in August, he did not reach Toronto till the last day in December.

His Lordship, as Governor Simcoe and Chief Justice Robinson, was one of the pioneers of civilization in Upper Canada; and together with the last named gentleman, can now contemplate the prodigious development which it has assumed, though sometimes in a direction opposed to their most cherished principles,—those principles for which they had made their lives a long and continued struggle.

Although the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto is of more recent formation, three prelates have already occupied its chair. The first, the universally esteemed Bishop Power, was succeeded by Mgr. de Charbonnel,—of the family of the Comte de Charbonnel, of France,—who had to contend with great financial difficulties, and who, while completing his cathedral, liquidated much of the debt with which it was burthened from his own patrimony; he afterwards established the colleges, schools and convents enumerated above. The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, the present dignitary, has very lately received his appointment.

The residence known as Spadina, is situated near the town; here died Mr. Baldwin, whose memory will ever be cherished in both sections of the Province.

There are not less than 19 journals and periodicals published in Toronto, several of these are devoted to religious matters. The *Freeman Journal*, and *Mirror* defend Roman Catholic interests.

Among the literary and scientific institutions we notice the Canadian Institute, under whose auspices the Canadian Journal of Science, a highly interesting periodical, is published.

The solid prosperity of this town consists in its trade with the interior; the railroads which connect it with divers points in the United States gave it, during a time, a vigorous impulse that seems to have been partially transferred to Montreal since the Grand Trunk Railway has placed this city in direct communication with the West. Toronto also possesses many mills, foundries, and work-shops.

The country through which the Prince travelled upon leaving this place is the richest, the most populous and the best cultivated in Canada West. At every village, crowds of farmers, whose dress and appearance at once testified to the prosperity of this part of the country, had assembled and were anxiously waiting the arrival of his Royal Highness who was everywhere received with that enthusiasm so often spoken of before.

At Peterburg, which has been peopled by Germans, the Prince received an address, worded in the language of his forefathers, to which he made an extemporary reply in the same tongue.

The royal party arrived at London a little after four, and was received by the artillery, cavalry and infantry forming the local militia; the mayor having presented the usual formal address, and two thousand school children having sung the national anthem, the Prince was escorted through the well decorated streets by the authorities, the national societies, and the citizens generally, to the Tecumseh House, which had been prepared for his reception by Government. His Royal Highness afterward presented himself to the multitude from the balcony, and was saluted with a deafening cheer. Here an ovation also awaited the Duke of Newcastle, and the members of the Canadian Government, for whose representative on this occasion Mr. Carier, by the perfect good taste of the Upper Canadians, had been chosen as a French Canadian and as Premier. An illumination and fireworks terminated the day's proceedings.

London is situated on the banks of the Thames at a distance of 114 miles from Toronto. In 1625, the spot where this town now stands was a wilderness; its population at present is over 11,000 souls. The streets and bridges are named after those of the great metropolis; and its principal building is the Anglican church.

The following day the Prince and suite proceeded to Sarnia, on the River St. Clair. Here is situated the residence of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the proprietor of a large estate, and who may be considered the founder of this place, destined by its favorable position to become of great importance. It is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway and of a branch of the Great Western. Though its foundation only dates from 1833 the population already amounts to 2000 inhabitants. His Royal Highness arrived at 11 o'clock A. M. and received the address of the Town Council, and of the County Council of Lambton; also a deputation of Indians (1) tattooed, and

(1) There has been established since at Sarnia, a newspaper published in the Chippewa tongue, called *Petaubun*, which interpreted, signifies the dawn of day.



arrayed in their gaudiest attire, and comprising representatives of almost all the tribes that still remain in Upper Canada. The orator chosen to harangue their future sovereign was of colossal stature and gifted, it is said, with stately manners. He spoke to this effect:

"Great Brother,—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen sent her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. I am happy to see you here this day. I hope the sky will continue to look fine, to give happiness both to the whites and the Indians. Great Brother, when you were a little child, your parents told you that there were such people as Indians in Canada; and now, since you have come to Canada yourself, you see them. I am one of the Ojibway Chiefs, and represent the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother. You see the Indians who are around; they have heard that at some future day you will put on the British Crown and sit on the British Throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them."

The Prince thanked them for their harangue, and assured them that he hoped the heavens would always be propitious, and that he would not forget his red brothers. H. R. H. also gave them each a large medal of silver attached to a ribbon. A luncheon was then partaken of in the railway station, at which the usual toast to His Royal Highness proposed by Mr. Blackwell, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Company, was duly honored. H. R. H. had now travelled over this immense line of railway in its entire length, and had good cause to congratulate the country on the successful issue of so vast a project. After a trip on the lake, on board the steamer *Michigan*, the royal party returned to London, where a levee took place, and in the evening a ball, which His Royal Highness opened with Miss Moffatt, daughter of the Mayor.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on the 14th of September, the Prince took his seat in a splendid car which the Great Western Company had caused to be built expressly for his use. In the cabinet-work of this car the finest woods of the country had been used; and its wheels were constructed so as to run along smoothly and noiselessly,—an improvement that every tourist might have envied.

Having made short stops at Woodstock, Paris, and Brantford, the Prince went on board the steamer *Clifton* at Fort Erie, and proceeded to Chippewa and thence to the Falls of Niagara. No doubt His Royal Highness must have been very desirous of seeing this great wonder of nature, whose very name awakens so lively an interest in the minds of all travellers. But though much time had been suffered to elapse since the Prince had first touched the shores of the New World, no pains were now spared to render the somewhat tardy gratification of this most legitimate desire as striking and imposing as it was possible to make it. We shall see what means the ingenuity of man can call to his aid for the purpose of adding something of effect to so grand a spectacle. The following description is from the pen of the *Times'* correspondent:—

"His first view of the cataracts was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea it seems about as feasible to light up the Atlantic as these great outpourings of Lake Erie, and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was looked on as well meaning and all that, but chimerical, to use the mildest term. Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights made of the largest sizes which it was possible to manufacture. About 20 of these were placed in a row under the cliffs, beneath Clifton house, and facing the American Fall; 20 more were placed under Table Rock, and 20 more behind the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At 10 o'clock at night they were all lit, and their effect was something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to portray. In an instant the whole mass of water, glowing as if incandescent in the intense light, seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the Fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the waters immediately before it looked like a sheet of crystal glass, cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leapt and sparkled and spread the glare over the whole scene, like a river of lighted phosphorus. The boiling rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the wild torn chasm through which the rapids pour, and showing up the old gray runs of Table Rock like a huge dilapidated tower. The smoke too rose in thick dense masses spreading upwards over the cataracts in a luminous cloud so that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from base to summit. But all the grandeur and beauty seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in color, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, stern, eternal Falls. No one could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood red mass, dark-ling and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were its terrors, nor move

your gaze from its blazing cauldron underneath the Falls, where the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood.

"His Royal Highness walked quietly out on Table Rock and saw the whole of this grand scene to the best advantage, and afterwards walked quietly round past the Clifton to his own house quite unknown to the crowd."

(To be continued.)

### Thirteenth Conference of the Teachers' Association in Connection with the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.

This association held its thirteenth conference on the 28th January. The chair was filled by M. Héu. The Hon. the Superintendent of Education having addressed the meeting, a lecture on recitation was delivered by M. Prudhomme, who acquitted himself in a masterly manner, and to whom a vote of thanks was tendered.

Resolutions transmitted by the Association in connection with the Laval Normal School were read, and on motion of M. Simays, the steps taken by the sister association to place the two upon the footing of a more intimate intercourse, were approved of. On motion of M. Archambault, M. Daire was appointed a delegate to represent this association at the next conference of the Laval association at Quebec.

After an essay on the phenomena of sound had been read by M. Desplaines, the question of "what should be the minimum rate of teachers' salaries," was submitted. After a long debate a committee was appointed further to inquire into the subject, and report. M. Archambault proposed that henceforth two members be named who should prepare themselves for the discussion of the subjects to be considered; and that one member be chosen at each meeting to report proceedings to be published in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*: which was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

### Twelfth Conference of the Teacher's Association in connection with the Laval Normal School.

At this conference, which took place on the 26th January, the minutes of the preceding meeting having been approved, the President laid upon the table the correspondence between himself and the President of the Teachers Association in connection with the Jacques Cartier Normal School upon the subject of delegates to the Conferences of both associations.

Principal Rev. J. Langevin discoursed upon the physical qualification of teachers. Inspector F. E. Juneau followed, and lectured upon the divers branches which should be taught in the country Elementary Schools; suggesting the substitution of lessons on agriculture for the English lessons, which he thought might be limited to academies and model schools. Messrs. Cloutier and Thibault having spoken, the following resolutions were adopted, among others:—

1st. That a list of the lectures, with the names of the lecturers, be prepared. 2, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay accounts for printing ordered by the Council Board, without having to refer them. 3, That the question of minimum salaries of teachers be again taken into consideration in a fortnight.

News having been received that a delegate had been appointed by the Jacques Cartier Association, on motion of M. F. C. Paquet, M. F. X. Toussaint was appointed as delegate to attend the ensuing conference of that association.

Another meeting of the Laval Association was held on the 9th February. The Vice-President occupied the Chair in the absence of the President. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The correspondence between this association and the Jacques Cartier Association relating to the subject of minimum salaries of teachers was submitted, and after two hours' debate, it was finally decided to postpone the matter till the ensuing meeting; as also the question, "How far should politeness be taught in schools?"

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, 25th May.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

## EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

— We have already told our readers that Dr. Morrin, of Quebec, had given to the Rev. Dr. Cook and others a sum of £12,000 for the founding of a classical college in that city. The trustees appointed to carry out the views of Dr. Morrin have bought, from the Government, for the sum of \$12,000, the old jail on whose site, it appears, they intend building the new college.

— At a recent meeting of the Governors of McGill College William Molson, Esquire, of Montreal, announced his intention of erecting at his own expense the western wing of the college buildings. The amount required is estimated at \$16,000, a most generous gift added to the other donations made by the Molson family in favor of education.

*School Dangers.*—Thirty years ago, a school-mistress, in a rage, caught hold of the arm of a little girl not in fault, gave it a violent jerk, and with a swing, threw her to the other side of the room. To-day that girl is a wife, a mother, the accomplished mistress of a princely mansion—happy in her social position, happy in her husband, who is one of the best of men; but that arm hangs powerless by her side, as it has done from the days of childhood. Two years ago, a beautiful young girl, just budding into womanhood, was going to school in midwinter; she, with the other scholars, was sent out for recreation for half an hour, as was the daily custom. Not knowing any better, she sat on a stone step in the sun, and daily did so. Thus coming from a warm school-room, and remaining still in the open air until most thoroughly chilled, she acquired a permanent cough. She now sleeps in the church-yard. How many bright hopes have been blasted, how many an only child has been sent to an early grave, by ignorant, careless and incompetent teachers.—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

— A schoolmaster, hearing one of his scholars read, the boy when he came to the word *honor*, pronounced it full; the master told him it should be pronounced without the H, as thus: "onor."

"Very well, sir," replied the lad, "I will remember for the future."

"Ay," said the master, "always drop the H."

The next morning the master's tea with a hot muffin had been brought to his desk; but the duties of his vocation made him wait till it was cold, when, addressing the same boy, he told him to take it to the fire and heat it.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, and taking it to the fire, eat it. Presently the master called for the muffin.

"I have eat it, as you bade me," replied the boy.

"Eat it, you scoundrel! I bade you take it to the fire and heat it."

"But, sir," answered the lad, "yesterday you told me always to drop the H."—*R. I. S.*

— What a delightful thing it must be to be a "schoolmaster abroad." The income of a Chinese schoolmaster depends on the number of his pupils, but they must not exceed twenty; because it is held that he could not attend to a greater number with the necessary care. Every boy is bound to give his teacher annually the following articles.—Rice, 50 lbs; for extra provisions 300 cash; lamp oil, 1 catty (1 1-3 lbs); lard, 1 catty; salt, 1 catty; tea, 1 catty; and, besides, a sum of from \$1 50 to \$4, according to the boy's age and ability. The lessons are continued throughout the whole year with only one month's holiday at the new year, when the engagement of a teacher always terminates and a new contract must be made.—*R. I. S.*

*I and J.*—Many persons make these two letters, when used as capitals, precisely alike. Such persons should never use initials in writing. If the question is between Isaac Doe and James Doe, the initials are all that is necessary to distinguish them; but if the two letters are made alike, nothing is told. There is a constant difficulty in every printing-office on this subject. There is no possible way of knowing a name but by the letters. Some common words can be known by other words with which they are associated, on the supposition that the writer used words conveying some sense. Isaac Doe is no better satisfied to see his name printed J. Doe, than James Doe is to see his inserted as I. Doe, and there is no more need of confusion here than in any other part of the alphabet. Every teacher should see to this, and be as much more particular in having these letters made right than he is other letters, as the tendency is stronger to make them wrong.—*Culturist and Gazette.*

— A somewhat singular fact is mentioned in the Russian journals: several ladies regularly attend the lectures of professors of the University of St. Petersburg, and take notes like students.—*U. C. Journal of Education.*

— At the sea-side residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young princes and princesses, who have each a flower and a vegetable garden, green-houses, hot-houses, and forcing frames, nurseries, tool-houses, and even a carpenter's shop. Here the royal children pass much of their time. Each is supplied with a set of tools, marked with the name of the owner; and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and the zeal of an Anglo-Saxon. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not *au fait*. Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building, the ground-floor of which is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairy, larder, all complete in their arrangements; and here may be seen the young princesses, arrayed *à la cuisinière*, floured to the elbows, deep in the mysteries of pastry making, like a rosy New England girl, cooking the vegetables from their own garden, preserving, pickling, baking, sometimes to partake among themselves, or to distribute to the poor of the neighbourhood, the result of their handiwork. The Queen is determined that nothing shall remain unlearned by her children; nor are the young people ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne. Over the domestic establishment is a museum of natural history, furnished with curiosities collected by the young party in their rambles and researches—geological and botanical specimens, stuffed birds and animals, articles of their own construction, and whatever is curious or interesting, classified and arranged by themselves. Here the most exalted and purifying tastes are cultivated. Here nature, common to us all, is studied and admired; while beyond this, a capability of entering into the condition of the people, and a sympathy for their labors, is acquired by a practical knowledge of what labor is; and though we need scarcely suppose that the royal children weary themselves as those who toil by the sweat of their brow, yet, even in their moderate digging and working, they must learn the better to appreciate the results of labor in the luxuries surrounding them. Not plants alone are cultivated, but health, vigor, and liberality—every quality, in fact, that must tend to make them better men and women, and better fitted to fill the stations Providence has allotted to them.—*Home Journal*

— The State of Ohio annually appropriates about \$81,000 to the purchase of school apparatus and books for her School Libraries. This large amount is raised by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar of the entire property valuation of the State. Under this law the Hon. Anson Smith, State Commissioner of Schools, concluded a contract, last September, with the Messrs. Appleton of this city, to supply the State with her library books for 1859. Accordingly, all the free space on the floor of the immense sales-room of Appleton's, is now occupied by great masses of these books, piled solidly like bricks, ready for packing and shipment. In bulk, they measure over twenty-five solid cords, and they weigh seventy-eight tons. Piled on end, on a shelf, in the usual manner, and as close together as possible, they would extend from the City Hall to Union Square, or a distance of two miles. We understand that Messrs. Appleton have made arrangements to transport the entire lot by a special freight train, to be run straight through to Columbus. The binding, which is uniform, is beautiful and substantial. Each volume is lettered on the back, with the title of the book, author's name and the mark of the Ohio S. Library, 1859." The selections have been made exclusively by the Commissioner, to whom great credit is due for the intelligent and judicious manner in which he has discharged so important a duty.—*New York Paper.*

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

— *Learning and Science in Holland.*—In the budget of Holland for the next year, 4,000 florins are put down for the encouragement of learning and science. A general dictionary of the Dutch language, and a work containing a description of all the insects in the country, and the best means of destroying them, being among the objects contemplated.—*U. C. Journal of Education.*

— The English Press at the present time consists of 1,050 newspapers, which may be divided under the heads of liberal, conservative, independent, and neutral. The numbers assigned to these classes respectively in the order of their arrangement, are 397, 193, 106, and 354.—*Id.*

— Paris possesses at present 503 newspapers; forty-two of these, as treating of politics and national economy, have to deposit a security in the hands of the government; four hundred and sixty are devoted to art, science, literature, industry, and commerce. The most ancient of the latter is the *Journal des Savans* and dates from the year 1665.—*Id.*

— England has lost one of her most laborious and most successful authoresses. Mrs. Gore died at Linwood on the 29th January, in the sixty-second year of her age. Her first novel was "Theresa Marchmont or the Maid of Honor," published in 1823. She has written from sixty to seventy different works extending to 200 volumes; many of which were published anonymously. Among the latter are "Memoirs of a Peeress," and "Cecil or the Adventures of a Coxcomb." The latter won the favor of the many by the brilliant vivacity of its narrative and of the few by those fine allusions and touches of social wisdom with which it abounds. Mrs. Gore lost in 1846 her husband, to whom she had been married in 1823. She spent since a great part of her life travelling on the continent of Europe. She only leaves a son and a

daughter surviving out of a large family. Her daughter is married to Lord Edward Thynne, M. P.; her son is an officer in the army, has served with distinction in the staff before Lucknow, and was in Canada during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

—The Parisian reviews publish articles on four distinguished authors who have left this world since the beginning of the year: Henry Murger, a poet of the school of Alfred de Musset; Charles de Rancy, one of the writers of the *Union* and author of several historical works; Eugène Guinot, a very able *feuilletoniste*, and the world renowned Eugène Scribe, whose pen has for nearly half a century supplied not only the French but it may be said the European and the American theatre, by the modern system of *adaptations*, with innumerable comedies, operas and *vaudevilles*. It is calculated that he has written more than 360 plays, comedies, operas, &c. He is besides the author of several novels: one of which, *Piquillo-Alluga*, was sold to the editors of the *Sicete*, for 60,000 francs. A list of the works of Eugène Scribe filed, several years ago, 36 columns of the French bibliographical publication, "*La France Littéraire*;" but he has written a great many since and was still preparing a new work when he died suddenly at the age of 70. He had acquired considerable wealth, and was proud of the manner in which he had conquered his position. He had taken for his arms a pen with this motto: *Indè fortuna et libertas*; and over the door of his Castle of Sérécourt, he had engraved the following inscription:

"Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre,  
Vous qui passez, merci, je vous le dois peut-être."

—MM Brousseau and Bros. have issued the two first numbers (January and February) of a new literary magazine: *Les Soirées Canadiennes*, at \$1 a year. This periodical is to be exclusively Canadian, and whenever its contributors shall shrink from their task, which we hope will be seldom, the editors intend filling up the gap by reprinting the best poetry, essays, &c., already published by Canadian authors. The following gentlemen have allowed their names to be mentioned as those of intending contributors, viz: MM. Parent, Ferland, Garneau, Chauveau, Taché, Trudel, Fiset, Erémazie, Gérin-Lajoie, Lenoir, Bourassa, Casgrain, Larue, Legaré and Fréchette. The two first numbers contain some beautiful poetry from Mr. Fréchette, a very young man and a student in the Laval University, and the beginning of *Trois Légendes Canadiennes*, written by Mr. Taché in his usual pleasant and elegant style.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—We learn from a notice in the January number of the *Canadian Journal* that the documents left by the late David Thompson, containing details of his explorations in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and which were supposed to be buried in the Company's archives, are likely to be made available to the public at an early day; as the editor has been informed by Andrew Russel Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, that copies of Thompson's field notes are among the records of that department. Mr. Russel has furnished some extracts for publication, which are promised in an early number of the *Journal*. Mr. Thompson was for thirteen years in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company, and afterwards for fifteen years engaged with the North West Company. Subsequently he was employed for ten years as an astronomer and surveyor on the Commission relative to the boundary between the British Possessions and the United States.—*U. C. Journal of Education*.

—At a recent meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Mr. Disturnell, on presenting the Medical Statistics and Meteorological Observations of the United States army brought down to December, and prepared by the assistant surgeon general, remarked that Mr. Quetelet, the perpetual secretary of the French academy, had said that the enterprise proposed by the United States, under the direction of Lieut. Maury, of the Meteorological congress, would be accomplished on a large scale. Very distinguished men were disposed to attend. He was about to visit England on account of it. The general congress of Vienna had charged him with the duty of making up a general programme of meteorological observations all over the globe. Unity of views were necessary in these observations. Thirty nations had assented to it, and several were at present at work. The friends of science had thus accomplished a confederation of nations, which politicians had attempted in vain.

—A scientific expedition is about leaving France to explore Southern Siberia, and particularly that portion contiguous to the Amoor. It will be headed by Dr. G. Meynier and M. de Louis d'Eichthal; and a commission has been appointed by the Paris Academy of Sciences to draw up instructions for the expedition.

—The Royal Geographical Society propose raising a subscription of £2,000, for sending an expedition under Mr. Petherick (her Majesty's consul at Khartum,) up the Nile, to explore its sources, and to aid that of Captain Speke, already despatched by way of Zinzibar in the same

direction. The Society gives £100, the Foreign office £100; Lord Ashburton and Miss Burdett Coutts each contributed £50. An appeal is made to scientific men and others, and already £685 has been secured. Should the required sum be quickly raised, Mr. Petherick undertakes to reach Gondoroko in November next: he will then explore till March 1862, and after the rainy season, start afresh and continue his travels till the end of 1863, or the beginning of 1864.

—*Producing Manure from atmosphere.*—The *London Chemical News* contains an article on this very important subject by two French chemists. The value of guano and most other concentrated manures consists, to a considerable extent, of the ammonia which they contain. As three-quarters of the atmospheric air consists of nitrogen, and as hydrogen forms one-ninth of all pure water, if some cheap means could be found for inducing the hydrogen of water to enter into combination with the nitrogen of air in the form of ammonia, this valuable manure could be produced in unlimited quantities, and the agricultural products of the world enormously increased. The production of ammonia at a low price has been a problem of the highest interest to agriculturists. It is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen.

Atmospheric air is an inexhaustible and gratuitous source of nitrogen. However, this element presents so great a difference in its chemical reactions, that, notwithstanding the numerous attempts which have been made, chemists have not heretofore succeeded in combining it with hydrogen so as to produce ammonia artificially. MM. Marguerite and de Souderal, the chemists alluded to, have succeeded in making it artificially from the atmosphere, baryta. The following is the operation:—In an earthen retort is calcined, at an elevated and sustained temperature, a mixture of carbonate of baryta, iron filings in the proportion of about thirty per cent, the refuse of coal, tar, and saw dust. This produces a reduction to the state of anhydrous baryta, of the greater part of the carbonate employed. Afterwards it is slowly passed a current of air across the porous mass, the oxygen of which is converted into carbonic oxyd by its passage over a column of incandescent charcoal, while its nitrogen, in presence of the charcoal and barium, transforms itself into cyanogen, and produces considerable quantities of cyanide. In effect, the matter sheltered from the air and cooled, and washed with boiling water, gives with the salts of iron an abundant precipitate of Prussian blue. The mixture thus calcined and cyanuretted is received into a cylinder of either cast or wrought iron, which serves both as an extinguisher and as an apparatus for the transformation of the cyanuret. Through this cylinder, at a temperature less than 300 degrees, (Centigrade,) is passed a current of steam, which disengages, under the form of ammonia, all the nitrogen contained in the cyanide of barium. It is impossible to foresee all the results of this great discovery. Among other things, it suggests the production of nitric acid from the air by oxydizing ammonia.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—John Underwood, Esq., of Aurelius, says the *Auburn Advertiser*, secured his entire crop of hay this summer by consulting the barometer. The morning he commenced cutting his hay looked cloudy and felt like rain, still the barometer pointed unerringly to dry weather, and on the strength of that sent in his Kirby. The hay was cut, cured and secured before any rain made its appearance. But for the barometer, the hay would have been standing at this time. Who doubts that the instrument paid for itself by that one item of information? The time is coming when the farmer will as soon think of returning to the scythe as to be without the infallible weather prophet, the barometer.

—The following is a summary of the annual aggregate resources of the railroads of the United Kingdom, since 1842, with the number of miles in use at the end of each year:—

	Miles opened.	Receipts		Miles opened.	Receipts.
1842.....	1,630	£1,470,700	1843.....	1,736	£5,022,650
1844.....	1,950	5,814,980	1845.....	2,243	6,900,270
1846.....	2,840	7,945,870	1847.....	3,710	9,277,671
1848.....	4,626	10,455,100	1849.....	5,950	11,683,800
1850.....	6,733	13,142,235	1851.....	6,928	14,987,310
1852.....	7,537	15,543,619	1853.....	7,774	17,926,530
1854.....	8,928	20,000,520	1855.....	8,249	21,123,300
1856.....	8,761	22,995,500	1857.....	9,171	24,162,460
1858.....	9,568	28,763,764	1859.....	9,883	25,576,100

*Curious incident of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.*—A young officer in the army of Wolfe, was apparently dying of an abscess in the lungs. He was absent from his regiment on sick leave; but resolved to rejoin it, when a battle was expected. "Far," said he, "since I am given over, I had better be doing my duty; and my life's being shortened a few days matters not." He received a shot which pierced the abscess and made an opening for the discharge. He recovered and lived to the age of eighty.—*New York Historical Magazine*.