

been so glaringly defective. For, to give the pupil an opportunity, and furnish him with the means of preparing himself for public and professional life, ought to be the first aim of every complete system of tuition.

Thus, then, the lamp of knowledge which has burnt so dimly for ages in our ancient seats of learning, will now be trimmed afresh,—oil will be poured forth to reanimate its drooping energies, and all may hope that a strong and brilliant flame will henceforth shine out upon the world and penetrate the very inmost recesses of ignorance, dispelling the murky vapours of antiquated prejudice, and displaying the full beauty, the real utility of those branches of science which have been so long neglected and despised.

And thus with virtue and with knowledge fraught,
Of what in ancient days of good or great
Historians, Bards, Philosophers have taught,
Joined with whatever else of modern date
Maturer judgement, search, more accurate
Discovered have of nature man and God,
May by new laws reform the time worn state
Of cell-bred discipline, and smooth the road
That leads through learning's vale to wisdom's bright
By you invite I to her secret bowers,
Then shall Pædia re-ascend her throne,
With vivid laurels girt, and fragrant flowers,
While from their forked mount descending down
Your supercilious pedant train, shall own
Her empire paramount, ere long by her
Taught a lesson in their schools unknown,
To learning's richest treasure to prefer
The knowledge of the world and man's great business

What has been said, does I think sufficiently prove that Education, I mean Education of the very best and highest class in England—that education which is imparted through the medium of private Tutors. Public Schools and Universities is not in reality the very best that can be given—that at the expiration of his College course, the young man—the future statesman—the politician or diplomatist—the Barrister, the Lawyer—the Physician, the Divine—is not prepared for his future profession—that he has not from the nature of his studies or from the course he has been pursuing, received even a bias to direct his path, or to determine his career in that world upon which he is entering—that his choice has yet to be made, and that the knowledge has yet to be acquired which is to qualify him for the station he hopes to fill. Years have been spent in the process of education,—he may have passed honourably through its various stages, but he will find that it is now that the real work commences—that it is now that he must really apply studiously and assiduously to the labor which lies before him, and he may perchance, as thousands have done, regret—bitterly regret—the time which he has devoted to the acquisition of that knowledge which he now finds of such little practical utility, and vainly wish that he had instead, been taught those things which he must now master with so much toil.

It is in order to guard against similar evils, and like results, that I have troubled you with this long, and I fear tedious account of the progress of learning in the Mother Country.—We now possess the immense advantage of her experience for ages past, and however justly anxious we may be in this Province, to emulate her institutions, and to follow her in her onward progress, it is our bounden duty to pause in our advance, and to consider wisely and maturely whether in this young Province we are fully prepared to tread in her steps and blindly to adopt here whatever may be beneficial and prosperous there and most especially in all matters connected with Education.

In wealthy England, men can afford to support their sons during the many years of a school and college course, and of the after studies necessary to qualify them for their respective professions, they can afford both the money and the time required for the Universities; and hence the numbers who fill their courts,—but what is our position here, or how far are we justified in attempting to engraft upon the institutions of this Province a system similar to that pursued at either Oxford or Cambridge,—how far are we in a position to support such a system, or to devote years of the young lives of our children to the acquirement of that species of education, which however invaluable it may be, does not prepare them for the business of after life—does not qualify them at its expiration to enter at once upon the practice of a profession? The reply is as certain as it is transposable—we have neither time nor money to do this. It is our duty, and it is our wish to provide for the education of our children, but it is our conviction that the simpler, the speedier and the cheaper the means of effecting this the better. Let us have well regulated Parish Schools, and competent Teachers. Let us go hand in hand to secure this, and let us, as we know we may, rely upon the Government, to support us both with money and by Legislative enactment. Let the standard of Education in these schools be fixed by Law so as to include all the elementary branches we actually require, and to exclude the worse than useless smattering of the sciences, which some conceited teachers pretend to teach. Let us not in a word, find in any Parish School throughout the Province, boys who are (according to the master's report) famous Algebraists and pert Geometricians, but who cannot for the life of them tell us what a ton of Buckwheat will fetch at so much per bushel, no, let us be content with good elementary instruction—good and intelligent reading—correct Orthography—Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, and fair legible Writing—this we can have, and upon this let us insist. If we wish for more, we must make an effort and send our sons to a Grammar School—there let the course include as many of the higher branches as the master may be prepared to teach, but let us not at the same time hinder him, and make success impossible, by sending him little children who are learning to read, or young girls whose place ought certainly to be somewhere else.—The task of a Grammar School master is a truly arduous and fatiguing one, and none but the most unflinching or injudicious would make it more so by sending to his children who ought to attend the Common

Schools. We are very apt to regard our Teachers as mere mortal men, when their salary and emoluments are under consideration, but to look upon them as something more than mortal when we tax their powers as instructors—this we will no longer do. The course to be pursued in our Grammar Schools shall henceforth be distinctly specified and no parent shall be at liberty to exceed it, or to say my son shall learn this, and not learn that,—thus breaking up the classes, and adding to the labour of the Teacher.

At the expiration of the Grammar School course, we shall gladly send our sons to College, but we insist upon something more suited to our wants than the establishment we already possess—we require and we must endeavour to obtain such an institution as will afford our sons an opportunity of obtaining really and practically useful information, in addition to the branches at present taught. It is here that we draw the line, it is here that we confess ourselves unftted for the University education of England, and that knowing our own wants we call loudly for something better calculated to supply them. Our right to do this, is undeniable as parents and as Citizens—it cannot for one single instant be controverted by any, because none can say, "look to the good results of the course that has hitherto been pursued—because none can reckon up the money expended and point to the corresponding benefit—or to the number of students as a proof of its due appreciation by the people, for it is notorious that an institution which possesses every element of success and which is conducted by men whose great talents ought to insure it, is as a College, a complete failure, and that it does not receive that support to which as the highest seat of learning in the Province it is fully entitled, but to which it has no claim, in a young country when something more practically useful is required.

What we want here, is a College which shall not only turn out good classical scholars and skilful mathematicians but which shall also contain within itself the means and appliances for providing the Province with well skilled men in every profession.—A college in a word, which will supply all the wants of a country which is daily growing in importance—which possess the means and the inclination to secure all the advantages of a University education and which is quite old enough to decide upon the proper method to be pursued in order to secure them.

May such be the result; and that it may be so let all unite in well-directed efforts to improve the condition of the common schools,—let every parent consider it not only a duty but a pleasure to advance the education of his children, and the respectability of the school to which he sends them, so that should their schooling end there, it may be of such a quality as shall prove most useful to them in after life,—let our Grammar Schools be conducted upon like principle, so that the transition from there to College may be easy and natural, and lastly, let the College itself afford every desirable guarantee for the thorough education of the student in whatever branches their future plans may induce them to study.

I have already occupied so much of your time that I dare not pursue this subject farther, although I am very far from having exhausted it,—you will doubtless think that I have already said more than enough and I shall feel amply repaid for my own exertions, should I succeed in impressing any here present with a due sense of the inestimable value of education, and of the exertion which it is his duty to make to secure them.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce telegraphs that considerable sensations exist as to the rumours in connection with the movement of troops. Several Southern men are about to reclaim some fugitives in Boston, and precautionary measures are consequently being taken. The whole force ordered to Boston is about 600 men. The orders have not been promulgated yet at Washington.

It appears a clerk in the Adjutant General's office named Lee, let the secret out in relation to the troops, and has since been discharged.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—

I have just now sent you by telegraph, the intelligence that the President has to-day given orders for the concentration of the disposable force of the U. S. army at Boston. The orders were issued at three o'clock to-day.—The companies under orders for Boston, are those at Fort Preble, Newport, New York, Fort Mifflin, Fort Mellenry, and Fortress Monroe, and are chiefly artillery.

Two companies in Florida, yesterday ordered to the Indian frontier of Texas, were to-day ordered to Boston. Two other companies who were in transit from Florida, were also ordered. Some eight or ten companies, not full however, will be concentrated at Castle Island within three days.

This movement is one of precaution against a serious attempt in Boston, to resist the execution of the Fugitive Act. I have no idea that a gun will be fired in the contest, or that it is seriously believed that military force will, of necessity, be employed to aid the marshal and his posse.

The design is undoubtedly to show the country, that the administration of the Government are determined to maintain and enforce the laws made in conformity with the Constitution. Mr. Fillmore takes, in regard to Boston, the same course which he took in regard to Texas, and what his predecessor had also determined upon—the same course also which Jackson took in regard to the city of Charleston.

Texas had committed no overt acts of hostility to the authority of the United States, when the Executive, as a proper precaution, took measures to concentrate a force at Santa Fe.

The Massachusetts people, with a just regard to the Constitution and the Union, warmly, and without a dissenting voice, approved of General Taylor's demonstrations against South Carolina, and General Taylor's and Mr. Fillmore's against Texas, and would have maintained

General Jackson, in his avowed purpose of hanging Calhoun, Hayne and Hamilton; merely for nullifying an oppressive act, of a very doubtful constitutionality. They cannot but condemn the same policy when applied to themselves.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—The American papers are commenting upon the treatment received by some of the soldiers at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for refusing to join a party of ladies. Their punishment was—

"That they be kept at hard labour by day, and in solitary confinement at night, for one year; without receiving pay or clothing, except of the latter such as the commanding officer may deem indispensable, and they each wear a 25 pound ball attached to their limbs by an ox chain weighing some twelve pounds, and an iron collar upon their necks, with seven iron points of seven inches in length, resembling a spike, attached to it, and weighing seven or eight pounds."

The Portsmouth Gazette says, that as soon as this inhuman sentence was made known to Gen. Scott, he immediately ordered its modification by the removal of the iron collars.—New Bruns.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Steamship Alabama, Foster, from Chagres, arrived in New Orleans, Nov. 1, with two days later from California, bringing dates to the 17th September.

The accounts from California are not of a very encouraging nature. San Francisco has been visited by another destructive fire, which consumed over one hundred buildings, causing much distress among the occupants. Preparations were to be made at once, however, for removing the rubbish, and erecting more substantial buildings.

The loss by the destruction of goods and property is estimated at over one quarter of a million of dollars.—The business portion of the city escaped the ravages of the flames.—Money was in great demand.

The financial crisis still excited much talk, but it was thought the worst was over. From the mines there is little new to add to that brought by the Pacific; the accounts are somewhat contradictory, but still of a very favourable character. New discoveries were being made daily. The rainy season was about commencing.

The population of Maine is estimated at the present time to be 612,000. So far as published the rate of increase by the present census is shown to be 20 per cent. on the last.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A quantity of spurious coin, purporting to be American double eagles, eagles, halves, quarters, and dollar gold pieces, are in circulation in the United States, and may reach this Province. The difference in weight between the genuine and spurious is very trifling, both being of the same circumference, and the counterfeit a little the thickest. The pieces are made of silver, covered with a thick coating of pure gold, and most beautifully executed so as to render them difficult of detection, even by the most competent judges.—Montreal Gazette.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The new steam ship Africa, 12 days and 21 hours from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday morning the 8th inst, on her first trip across the Atlantic, with 119 passengers. She brings English papers to the 26th of October.

Nothing of importance in the political world had transpired during the week.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool from New York on Sunday evening, and the Atlantic on Thursday morning—the former making the shortest run by 13 1-2 hours.

The agricultural meetings which have been held in England exhibit a marked advance in the social position of farmers.

We understand that Government have just appointed a gentleman of color to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a man of color has received a similar appointment from our Government. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished exterior.

It is stated that a pair of carrier-pigeons, taken out to the Arctic regions, from the port of Ayr, by Captain Sir John Ross, have recently returned to their old home at Ayr, without, however, bringing any intelligence from Sir John Ross or his expedition. One of the birds appeared somewhat mutilated about the legs, as if it had been shot at. If they were actually dispatched from the Arctic regions, they must have traversed a space of nearly 2000 miles, and lost the message which was doubtless attached to them.

An insurrection has recently broken out in China, against the Government, with a view to depose and exterminate the present Tartar, and restore the Ming (Chinese) dynasty. The leader of the rebels, named Li-tung-ping, is said to have at his command 50,000 men. A strong rebel force is said to be within 100 miles of Canton.

The West India Mail steamship Thames arrived at Southampton from Chagres and the Spanish Main just before the Washington sailed. She had on freight \$1,300,000, of which nearly \$1,000,000 were in gold from California.

The United States Mail Steamer Franklin, Capt. J. A. Walton, arrived at Havre on the evening of the 18th of October, having performed the voyage from New York to Havre, including the detour to and detention at Cowes, in 13 days, a distance of 3275 nautical miles. The magnificent appearance and proportions of the Franklin excited a great deal of attention and admiration in Havre. The ship behaved admirably on the voyage.

A curious exhibition is in course of preparation for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wyld, M. P., the eminent map engraver. He is constructing a huge globe, of 50 feet in