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But let us try to analyse the causes of the Hopley crime; so that, by so doing, we may put teachers on their guard against inflicting either cruel or absurd corporal punishment. As was stated on the recent trial, the law permits a schoolmaster, as in loco parentis, to inflict ordinary chastisement on the person; and the wisdom of this law, like all other necessary and wholesome laws, rises simply out of the necessity of the case; only we allege, that the teacher has not a right to inflict as severe corporal correction as a father has, simply because the right and duty of correction is stronger in the one case than in the other. In the Hopley case there was a peculiarity, of which all, schoolmasters especially, as well as parents, should apprise themselves; the most unfortunate youth was not able to learn, in consequence of the physical defect of his brain. This fact should have been duly ascertained by the parent, before he ever sent his son to school at all; and the schoolmaster everywhere should make it his first duty to inquire into his pupil's capability of learning. Unwillingness in a youth to learn may arise from two main causes,—obstinacy in mental application, or physical inability. We hear much of medical diagnosis; now we say, that educational diagnosis should receive at least equal attention. The art of instructing is simply that of giving the power of right thinking to the mind: but children are in the first instance incapable of thought; it requires both long and judicious teaching to render it habitual and reasonat all; in fact, even in manhood, few persons either know how or care to think. Parents, almost everywhere, are content if their children appear to have been taught such and such branches of education; whilst the culture of the reasoning faculty is not even thought of. Now, if children, after fair trial, are found to be incapable of neither remembering, nor thinking out the simplest thing, it should be taken for granted that there is some involuntary impediment to learning to correct which by chastisement in any degree is simply cruelty. Yet many schoolmasters for the last three hundred years have signalised themselves by thus practising barbarity. Thus we account for the barbarous inhumanity of Thomas Hopley, late of Eastbourne. It is obvious to us, that he did not take pains to consider the mental idiosyncrasy of his pupil; instead of acquainting the father with the obstinacy of his son, he should have written to him about his son's inability to learn. Had Thomas Hopley done this, he would not have been betrayed into an act of barbarous cruelty, neither would he have been likely to work himself up into such a state of mental aberration as deprived himself of all judgment and self-control. The dreadful consequence has been murder itself.

THE ECONOMY OF EDUCATION.

"Remember then, that the decline of the influence of our Universities is owing not so much to any fault of theirs, as to the faults of society itself."—Dr. Kennedy's Address to the College of Preceptors, June 23, 1859.

Dr. Kennedy's address to the members of the College of Preceptors contains great matter for thought and for future action in the improvement of our educational system; for we cannot consider not only what is said, but the position of the speaker. No member of the University of Cambridge has a higher reputation as a scholar and a philosopher, and very few of his leading men are capable of enunciating such liberal, broad, and enlightened views on the subject as he has done on this occasion. When, however, he attributes the decline of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to no fault of theirs, but to that of society itself, he will find very few men of the world of letters who will coincide with him in opinion. Ten years ago the then condition of learning in the University of Cambridge was discussed in this Journal by some of the ablest men in Cambridge; and it was clearly shewn, that there was not a free scope given to merit in all ranks without obstruction of influence, clique, or quackery of any sort. But on the other hand it was shewn, that Scholarships and Fellowships were granted to the lowest mediocrity by various underhand practices, favouritism, and the supplying the Examination Papers to the examinees, or the substance of them, beforehand; and in consequence of the exposure of one well authenticated case, Queen's College was obliged to expel one of its Fellows and Tutors, and one of its Scholars. This, it may be said, is only one instance, but there have been many suspicious cases; the caution of the guilty parties precluding the proof of the fact. Men have frequently stood very high in their College Examinations, and been nowhere in the University Examinations; from which it may easily be inferred, that some secret influence lifted them up in the College above men beneath whom they came out in the University Examinations; and that by such influence in the College an undergraduate gained certain advantages and privileges to the exclusion of better and able men.

Then, again, the system of discipline is all in favour of sneaks and parasites, which of course has a tendency to put in authority men of low and mean disposition.

True merit can not have much chance of preference, when the only measure of merit is the regular attendance at Hall; Chapel, and Lectures. The authorities set a good example in their attendance at Hall; but their attendance at Chapel is very rare. If attendance be good for the undergraduates, it ought also to be good for the authorities; but, in fact, there is not, in the whole system of University action, a greater mistake than that of using compulsory attendance at Chapel as a punishment, in the same way that Schoolmasters were in the habit of using the Bible for impositions. In the Lectures also; if the lecturer be worth anything, he generally has a good attendance; but good lec-
turers are "rare even" in Cambridge. Memory supplies me with recollections of classical lecturers dealing in false quantities; learned men, who supplied you with explanatory quotations on a Greek play, all of which you had in your own notes, and others who heard a few raves translate a passage without themselves uttering a word. They were, with few exceptions, men without learning, who, of course, could not elucidate and teach—for that ought to be the real object of a lecturer; or men of crude learning, who did not know either how to impart their knowledge to others, or to teach others "how to learn."

About the incompetency of College Lecturers and Examiners, no stronger fact need be recorded, than that Dr. Kennedy's brother refused to submit himself to a College Examiner in Classics, and gave as a reason to the Master of the College before whom he was summoned, "that he did not choose to be examined by a man who did not understand his subject."

These and many similar defects have been the means of putting in authority, at Cambridge, Masters and Tutors, men of mediocrity, and the evil is increased by the ridiculous prettiness of these donkeys in lions' skins. Their lack of merit prevents them discovering their own inferiority, and with a kindred feeling they favour individuals of kindred capacity. Mediocrity, therefore, with an assumption or pretension to great morality, becomes the order of the day; although, doubtless, there are men of great talent in Cambridge—notable stars, around whom the satellites revolve, and shine with reflected light.

Mediocrity, again, fences itself around with a vast amount of formality; and deigns not to associate or fraternize with undergraduates; whilst common sense declares that the only way in which they can effectually perform their real duties is, by having personal intercourse with and influence over these said undergraduates.

Then, again, since it is universally acknowledged that few men learn anything at the Universities at present, the students ought to be tested by an examination before being admitted; but the College authorities do not approve of a preliminary examination, because it might prevent the College fees! Still worse, College tutors have been accused of using their position as tutors for the sole purpose of augmenting their income. All these and their kindred defects are the cause of the decline of the Universities. Men of the greatest talent are unwilling to take the expense of such a course of study in themselves, and would soon remodel and reform the Universities. The University has 1400 undergraduates, and twenty-seven schoolmasters having 3000 students could easily be found. The University of Oxford pretends, through the mouth of Mr. Melville, to be very anxious to improve the Schoolmaster, whilst it is, in fact, the Schoolmaster that is improving them. Mr. Melville ought to have known that the movement of the College of Preceptors was presided over, carried on, and regularly by Cambridge Graduates, who had served under the same banner for a quarter of a century.

A COLLEGIAN.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association held its sitting at Oxford, when the President, Lord Wrottesley, after some introductory matter regarding himself and a laudation of the University of Oxford, addressed himself to the subject of the meeting: we give the substance of his remarks:

In a discourse addressed in May 1859 to the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna by the distinguished astronomer Littrow, a very full account is given of the voluntary contributions of the private observers of all nations to the extension of the science of Astronomy; and this discourse concludes with a remarkable sentence, of which our English amateurs may well be proud: he expresses a hope that on the next occasion on which he shall be called upon to dilate on the same theme, he shall not, as then, have to mention English names in such preponderating numbers.

At the beginning of the year 1820, when the Astronomical Society was founded, the private Observatories in this country were very few in number. The establishment of that Society gave a most remarkable stimulus to the cultivation of the science which it was intended to promote. I can give no better proof of this than the fact that the Nautical Almanac now contains more than twelve private Observatories in the United Kingdom, nearly all of which some good work has been done; and in addition to this, some Observatories, which have been since discontinued, have performed most important services—I may instance that of the two Herschels at Slough, and that of Admiral Smyth at Greenwich.

It may not be uninteresting if I describe the nature and utility of some of the results which these several establishments have furnished to the world: I say the world advisedly, for scientific facts are the common inheritance of mankind.

But first a word as to the peculiar province of the Observatories which are properly called "public," such as the far-famed Institution at Greenwich. Their task is now more particularly established, with the last degree of accuracy, the places of the principal heavenly bodies of our own system, and of the brighter or fundamental fixed stars, which are about 100 in number. But certain of the smaller stars, under which term I include all those which do not form the peculiar province of the public observatories.

Firstly. The observing and mapping of the smaller stars, under which term I include all those which do not form the peculiar province of the public observatories.

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And first as to cataloguing and mapping the smaller stars. This means, as you know, the accurate determination by astronomical observation of the places of those objects, as referred to certain assumed fixed points in the heavens. The First Star Catalogue worthy to be so called, is that which goes by the name of Flamsteed's, or the British Catalogue, which contains above 20,000 stars, and is the produce of the labours of the first Astronomer Royal of Greenwich, labours prosecuted under circumstances of great difficulty, and the results of which were not given to the world in a complete form till many years had elapsed from the time the observations were made, which was during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, the celebrated Dr. Bradley, who also filled the post of Astronomer Royal, observed an almost equally extensive Catalogue of Stars, and the beginning of the nineteenth century gave birth to that of Piazzi of Palermo. These three are the most celebrated of what may be now termed the ancient Catalogues. About the year 1830, the attention of modern astronomers was more particularly directed to the expedient of re-observing the stars in these three Catalogues,—a task which was much facilitated by the publication of a very valuable work of the Astronomical Society, which rendered the calculations of the stars most comprehensively easy, and, accordingly, observations have commenced and completed in several public and private Observatories, from which some curious results were deduced; as, e.g., sundry stars were found to be missing, and others to have what is called proper motion. And we are now referred to the utility of this course of observation. It is well observed by Sir John Herschel, "that the stars are the landmarks of the universe; every well-determined star is a point of departure which can never deceive the astronomer, geometer, navigator, or surveyor." We must have these fixed points in order to refer to them all the observations of the wandering heavenly bodies, the planets and the comets. By these fixed marks we determine the situation of places on the earth's surface, and of ships on the ocean. When the places of the
stars have been registered, celestial charts are constructed; and by comparing these with the heavens, we at once discover whether any new body be present in the particular locality under observation. At a particular period of time, the seven small or minor planets between Mars and Jupiter have been discovered. The observations, however, of these smaller stars, and the registry of their places in Catalogues, and the comparisons of the results obtained at different and distant periods, have revealed another extraordinary fact, no less than that our own sun is not fixed in space, but that it is constantly moving forward towards a point in the constellation Hercules, at the rate, as it is supposed, of about 18,000 miles an hour, carrying with it the whole planetary and cometary system; and if any new body nearer to the sun, by which the dimensions of the orbit are continually contracted and the velocity in it augmented. The discovery of the sun’s motion, therefore, brings within the reach of human observation the grand and wonderful spectacle of the celestial universe, acting upon itself to advance the discovery of the further absorption of comets by the sun is important as connected with a very interesting speculation by Prof. William Thompson, who has suggested that the heat and light of the sun may be from time to time replenished by the falling in and absorption of countless meteors which circulate round him; and here we have a cause revealed which may accelerate or produce such an event.

In the progress of science it often happens that a particular class of observations, all at once, and owing to some peculiar circum- stances, attracts very general attention and becomes deeply interesting. This has been the case of late in regard to the observations of comets, which have been determined with tolerable accuracy, and many of them have excited alarm, they now sometimes seduce men to leave other employments and become astronomers, as exhibiting appearances which tend to throw light on the internal structure of the body and the nature of the forces which cause them. The comet of Encke, which performs its revolution in a period of little more than 3.3 years, has been well observed, and there is no reason to doubt that its motion was continually accelerated. At each successive approach to the sun it arrives at its perihelion sooner and sooner; and there is no way of accounting for this so satisfactorily as that of supposing that the space, in which the planetary and cometary motions are performed, is everywhere pervaded by a rarefied atmosphere or ether, so thin as to exercise no perceptible effect upon the mass of solid bodies like the planets, but substantial enough to exert a very important influence on the velocity of the motion of the ether is to retard the tangential motion, and cause a commencing by the falling in of the orbit of the comet, and consequently the velocity of the orbit of the comet, and consequently the velocity of

On the 1st of September last, at 21h. 18m., a distinguished astronomer, Mr. Carington, had directed his telescope to the sun, and was engaged in observing his spots, when suddenly two intensely luminous bodies burst into view on its surface. They moved side by side and through an arc of about 30,000, increasing in brightness, then fading away; in five minutes they had vanished. They did not alter the shape of a group of large black spots by which directly in their paths. Momentary as this remarkable phenomenon was, it was fortunately witnessed and confirmed, as to one of the bright lights, by another observer, Mr. Hodgson, of Highgate, who, by a happy coincidence, had also his telescope directed to the great luminary at the same instant. It may be, therefore, that these two gentlemen have actually seen the effect of the fall of meteoric matter; but however this may be, it is a remarkable circumstance, that the observations at Kew show that on the very day and at the very hour and minute of this unexpected and curious phenomenon, a moderate but marked magnetic disturbance took place; and a storm or great disturbance of the magnetic elements occurred four hours after midnight, extending to the southern hemisphere. Thus is exhibited a seeming connection between magnetic phenomena and certainly the falls of the sun’s disc—cause the phenomenon, which the observations of Schwabe, compared with the magnetic records of our Colonial Observatories, had already rendered nearly certain. The remarkable results de-
rived from the comparison of the magnetical observations of Captain Maguire on the shores of the Polar Sea, with the contemporaneous records of the Observatories, have been described by me on a former occasion. The delay of the Government in re-establishing the Colonial Observatories has hitherto retarded the prosecution of such researches. TheColonial Observatories has hitherto retarded the
facts above alluded to. Here are striking in-
dependence and perseverance. In the completion of the it
he was liberally assisted by our Government, at the
climbing their instrument of the means of further
aiding their Professor. A constant astronomical
work had been suspended for want of 300l.,

In this paying this tribute to the merit of Prof.
Hansen, I must not be understood as wishing
to fix upon the really somewhat lower apprecia-
tion of Nature's laws, it must be acknowledged by all
her phenomena, in every department into
which Natural Science is divided. Experience
shows that such observations, if made with all
those precautions which long practice combined
with natural acuteness teaches, often lead to
discoveries, which cannot be at all foreseen by the
observers, though many years may elapse before
the whole harvest is reaped.

Having detailed some of the valuable services
of our amateur Astronomers, let me be not ac-
cused of being unjust to the professional con-
tributors to the data of that noble science.
Most valuable Star Catalogues have resulted
from the labours of our public Observatories,
and from Greenwich in particular. There are
also two Observatories which have, as it were,
a quasi public character, viz., the Radcliffe Ob-
servatory and that of King's College, and
must be contributed much to this department of
Astronomy. Your former President, the accomplished
and learned Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, has
 lately presented to the astronomical world a
Catalogue of the places of more than 5,000
stars, and in so doing has conferred a most
important benefit on his favourite science.

But it would be an unparadoxical omission
were I to neglect to express our gratitude to
our great National Institution at Greenwich for the
much desirable result it has consistently
achieved the task imposed upon it by its founder
and those who inaugurated its first proceed-
ings. The duty assigned to it was "to rectify
the tables of the motions of the heavens and
the places of the fixed stars, in order to find
out the extended longitudes for perfectioning
the act of navigation;" and gloriously has it executed its task. For two centuries it
has been at work, endeavouring to give to the
determinations of the places of the principal
fixed stars of the heavenly bodies of our
own solar system, and more especially of the
Moon, the utmost degree of precision; and
during the same period, the master minds of
Europe have been engaged in perfecting the
analytical theory, by which the many and most
perplexing inequalities of the Moon's motion
must be accounted for and rectified. Before
Tables can be constructed giving the place of
our satellite with that accuracy that the modern
state of science demands.

The very important task of calculating such
Tables has just been finished. Our able and
accomplished Director of the National Obser-
vatory, Mr. Airy, has carried all the observ-
ations of the Moon made at Greenwich, from
1750 to 1830, to be reduced upon one uniform
system, employing constants derived from the
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of acids, in some measure analogous to the Polyamminias of Hofmann.

Turning to the practical applications of chemistry, we may refer to the beautiful dyes now extracted from aniline, an organic base formerly obtained as a chemical curiosity from the products of the distillation of coal, but now manufactured in consequence of the extensive demand for the beautiful colours known as Mauve, Magenta, and Solférino, which are prepared by the action of oxidizing agents, such as bichromate of potash, corrosive sublimate, and iodide of mercury upon aniline.

Nor has the inorganic department of chemistry been deprived of its due share of important advances. Schönbein has continued his investigations upon ozone, and has added many new facts to our knowledge of the interesting substance; and Andrews and Tait, by their elaborate investigations, have shown that ozone, whether admitted to be an allotropic modification of oxygen or not, is certainly much more dense than oxygen in its ordinary condition.

In Metallurgy we may point to the investigations of Deville upon the platinum group of metals, which are especially worthy of remark on account of the practical manner in which he has turned to account the resources of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, as an agent which must soon be adopted for a finer description of metallurgic operations at high temperatures. By using lime as the material of his crucibles, and as the support for the metals upon which he is operating, several very important practical advantages have been obtained. It is thus that a sufficient number of facts may be collected to enable the best geologists to inquire the supposition of a great lapse of time.

That the mammalia Fauna, preserved under such circumstances, should be found to diverge from the type now established in the same region, is consistent with our experience; but the fact that a former and extinct Fauna was not needed to indicate the great age of the gravel containing the worked flints.

Another independent proof of the age of the same gravel and its associated fossiliferous loam is derived from the discovery of peat above the large valley of heaps of chalk flints in beds of loam and sands of equal thickness, these last containing the worked flints. The number of these last, all tending at one time to awaken men's minds to the sublime nature, engrossing interest and curiosity, to read the world's history written on her ancient rocks, the secrets mysteries of form and being in animal combination of the primitive elements and the combinations of the primitive elements and the secret mysteries of form and being in animal and plant; discovering ever new connecting links, and startling analogies and proofs of adaptation of means to ends—all tending to charm the senses, to teach to reclaim a being who seems but a creeping worm in the presence of this great creation—what, I repeat, if we...
will not, or cannot, do these things, or any of these things, is that any reason the speaking marvels should be to us as much as they were not? Marvels indeed they are; but they are also mysteries, the unravelling of some of which tasks to the utmost the highest order of human intelligence. Let us ever apply ourselves seriously to the task, feeling assured that the more we thus exercise, and by exercising improve, our intellectual faculties, the more worthy shall we be, the better shall we be fitted, to come nearer to our God.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Educational Times.

Sir,—Let me use the same medium to reply to "A Practical Schoolmaster," through which, in your July Number, he has circulated some curious reasoning, and many mista-

When the Mayor of Nottingham closed the recent Oxford Local Examination there, I made some remarks explanatory of the aim and end, of those Exami-

nations, but I did not make " such a plausible attack on the private Schoolmaster," neither did I "ignore [had no business with] any other mode of Examination ;" neither, when reminded of the College of Preceptors (of whose existence I was quite aware) did I so far forget myself as to "launch into invective and sneering jeers against that body." However, as your correspondent has supplied the evidence on which he rests this last charge, your readers can judge for themselves; I can only say, for a very evident and quite suffi-

ciently zealous member of the College of Preceptors, and Middle-class Schoolmaster, took no offence at the description, and impressed me with a concurrence on his part in its accuracy.

However dignified the names may be which the said College can boast on its mast-er-roll—and there are names of the highest worth and weight—spite of its Royal Charter, or any other conditions of importance, the College of Preceptors, the congregation or body of Schoolmasters, and their influence to their own work must always labour under that disadvantage which self-borne testimony, however really independent and conscientious, necessarily involves. The great mon-

opoly of brewers might possibly do it more, but while, for the protection of their own high char-

acters, and for that of their produce, to pronounce, by an association of themselves, who were good brewers, and what was good beer; but the public (not houses but people) might, reasonably perhaps, fail to distinguish why then such asserted conscientiousness and an adver-

tisement. Oxford University is not an asso-

ciation of Schoolmasters, and cannot possibly be open to any bias in judging of the School-

master's order of work.

I may say, there is no competition between, and therefore I was in no way called upon to refer to, the Examinatorial work performed by the College of Preceptors, and that carried on locally by the Universities. The former answers more to the work done by Privy Council Inspectors in National Schools, wand-

ing only that very essential element, of an authority purely external, and quite indepen-

dent. Your "Practical Schoolmaster" must have a very excellent of parents to deal with, if he finds they are able and willing to enter into and understand, and pronounce

judgment upon, the various systems of Examini-

nation; and as for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, asking or designing that any parent should have his sacred right to judge where his child shall be educated," your correspondent might as well charge a sign-

post with interfering with the sacred right of individual locomotion. My acquaintance with the middle-class Oxford all my life—tells me they have little sense of this sacred right, no sort of sense of the worth of Examina-

tions as a rule; and that they have such sense keen and active, that complaint of unauthorized and inadequate teaching is almost the order of the day.

Let me add, in conclusion, that Oxford never seeks, in the Examination it has instituted, to promote a mere hotbed result; if I know what is wished, it is to test the ordinary proceedings of a school, not to unsettle its routine and sys-

tem. I am quite content if all parties would seek to gain a just, intelligent, discri-

minating sense in the parent class.

D. MELVILLE.

Superintendent Examiner for the University of Not-

tingham.

Witley Rectory, Stourport; July 11th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Educational Times.

SIR,—I am surprised that your correspon-

dent "Vindex" should question what is said by "An Enemy to Pretenders," relative to the fa-
cility of obtaining Scotch degrees. I read P vor's Tracts by Kild, p. 340. If the degree of M.D. was so easily obtained, surely that of L.L.D. was obtained with equal ease; and " Vindex," which "Vindex" affects to despise, to Geissen, which he professes to honour, that the best subjects for training and educating the minds of the young are those which will best qualify them to reason and think; and such subjects are, not modern languages, the investigations of which afford little exercise and no invocation, but the great lan-

guages of antiquity, a knowledge of which cannot be attained without much study and attention, by which the intellectual powers are sharpened and strengthened; not superficial hopping or crawlings over the prominent hoppings or crawlings over the prominent points of natural sciences, such as Chemistry and Geology, but sound mathematical and geographical studies and calculations, such as will impart to the mind energy and perspicacity, and teach it to reason and judge with exactness.

These two occupations of the intellect at school, the classical and mathematical, will fit the mind for either literary or scientific inves-
tigations in after life; for it is always to be remembered that what is taught at school forms a sure basis for future superstructure—ought not to be regarded as final, but preparatory. All our valuable literature, all our literature that does honour to our country, and that is worth pres-
servation, is based, more or less, on a know-

ledge of the great authors of antiquity, and can hardly be understood, indeed, without some knowledge of the tongues in which they wrote; and for all scientific pursuits the best prepara-

tion is mathematical calculation. The great mistake as to education in the present day— a mistake into which half-educated parents are
apt to fall, and into which unprincipled and ignorant schoolmasters are very ready to lead them,—is, that at school everything is to be learned, and that they are to take their desks with things that ought to form their subjects at the University, or to be the subjects of their private reading in manhood. Hence the number of superficial and conceited young fellows that are turned out of scholastic manufactures is very great. Their parents and employers in their juvenescence. I have known many young men who, when they grew up, were thankful to instructors who had grounded them well in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and sound English literature, with a fair portion of grammar, as well as to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientific studies, in poring over pages on electricity or chemistry, and watching experiments in them, or listening to lectures on them; the time that was not so occupied being filled up with writing, English dictation, and the use of the globes. I have seen numbers of youths, when they came to know what real education is, ready to execute such pretended instructors, and to wish that all their haunts of fraud could be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. Timmins, whom Vindex undervalues because he was grateful to a schoolmaster that had made him pass six or seven years in what were called scientif...
some fifty years ago, and ever anon breaks out as thus—" There, there, is evidently the doctrine of the second advent, and yet a recalcitrant age will obstinately repudiate the principle." Such language as this (and it fills the "prophecy ([Commentary]"") is as appropriate to the present day, the rip-tide and the Hessian boots which adored the head-piece and the nether extremities of the learned author in his juvenile days, would be to College-green in the year 1860. So far as the spirit of this book—this "prophetic Commentary." Now a few words as to its merits scholastically viewed. And these are most assuredly a minus quantity. Save and except the "new that is not true"—the prophesying, as aforesaid—all the rest is commonplace, and is taken up with Latin quotations after Mr. Pinn's "fashion—"the true, it is not new." Throughout we have, in the way of exposition, covered nothing original. The notes are "collectanea miscellaneous," and they serve abundantly to show that, whatever facility of reference the editor has to old Hebraistic scholiasts, with the genius of the Hebrew tongue, its beauties and its true spirit, he is absolutely unacquainted—were he, it is a strange. We shall take a single case. In the 8th Psalm and at v. 1, (2) we have an instance of the word "mish'ala" (mish'ala). "Who hast thy glory above the heavens." Now with regard to the second word in this proposition (mish'ala) it is evidently put for mish'ala, the second person singular of the future with the usual preposition. It is "le mish'ala," the given word. This is, I believe, a philo-

dology of language, the laws of grammar, impo-
sing demand it. It is impossible it can be otherwise. This is of the ABC of speech. But the Editor, instead of discerning the truth and simply stating it, amuses himself and tor-

dises the reader by a long, wearisome, and stupid note, that will be found at page 103, full of the crude notions of medieaval ignorance, who knew as much about the philo-
dosophy of language as Dr. De Burgh knows of squaring the circle or of discovering the long-
titude. We could show scores of similar instances throughout this work, but we must leave the task to reviewers of more ample page-power than we can pretend to.

We promised an additional reference to the title-page, this is a most unsound joint, a disharmony, a gaff. Our Irish "prophet" describes his performance thus—"A Commentary . . . prophetical, with the title-page. It is well when an unsound joint

tent your professed critics sometimes are. The editor has to old Hebraistic scholiasts, with the laws of grammar, enforcing the principle that the authorized version harmonizes in its arrangement with the Hebrew, while the direct contrary is the known, the acknowledged, the notorious, and undeniable fact. If there be a "metrical arrangement" that according to the original Hebrew, it must differ from any possible "arr-

angement of the original Hebrew." It well

became the cranium that is impervious to the possible arrangements of the "apocry-
polye, to "write" it in the title-page of a work intended to make King David ally to a heresy. Nay, pour en

courage les autres, this is done no less than twice! Our brief space can but admit two examples of this fraudulent contradiction. Take Ps. lviii. 33. Our Doctor thus metrica-
lates the authorized version "according to the Hebrew":—

"Tha thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies

And the tongue of thy dogs in the same." Now the last word in the first line, "enemies," has its equivalent in the penultimate of the second line. This is a complete contradiction, then, to say that the metrical arrangement of the title-page, though it involves the "authorized version," is "according to the original He-

brew"—there are, of course, similar contradictions involved in countless cases. We shall take but another instance in Ps. xlv. 5. The metrical arrangement of the authorized version is, according to Dr. De Burgh,

"Thine arrows are sharp

In the heart of the King's enemies

Whereby the people fall under thee." Now, from the principle of his title-page, this arrangement is according to the original Hebrew; but the writer of the title-page informs us, in his own note, that it is essentially different from the Hebrew! Hence it is at once according to the original Hebrew and different from it, quod est absurdum. Hence Dr. De Burgh's attempt is an everlasting impossibility, and his undertaking about as feasible as that of Pathum Mahony when he ploughed the cannon with his wig at the top of Mount Vesuvius, or as that of Mr. Smith O'Brien when he attempted to subvert the British Empire in a cabbage-garden. However, we have occupied too much space with this weak and contempt-
pulbar; twelve of that of the common fowls; twenty-two words of cattle language; thirteen of dog language; fourteen of cat language; while he believed that he completely under-
s the language of the King in the strictest sense. We frankly confess that this is more than we have at-
tested to master, although we have undertaken many curious inquiries. Locke proved that animals cannot reason. A persevering

German, or an ingenious Frenchman, might try to make his dog understand that the three angles of any plane triangle are equal to two right angles, and he would never succeed, no matter how clever the dog were. We, however, believe that animals have a language peculiar to themselves, and men's at-

the task to reviewers of more ample page-power than we can pretend to.

We promised an additional reference to the title-page, this is a most unsound joint, a disharmony, a gaff. Our Irish "prophet" describes his performance thus—"A Commentary . . . prophetical, with the text of the authorized version metrically ar-

ranged according to the original Hebrew." Now, we would ask the learned—but not merely the learned, we should ask the metrical arran-

gers—can anything be conceived more palpable than the gaucherie here propounded? How should it be in any wise possible to make a metrical arrangement to suit two things, which are so entirely different? To harmonize discords is tru-

it is not new," throughout we have, in the way of exposition, covered nothing original. The notes are "collectanea miscellaneous," and they serve abundantly to show that, whatever facility of reference the editor has to old Hebraistic scholiasts, with the genius of the Hebrew tongue, its beauties and its true spirit, he is absolutely unacquainted—to these he is a stranger. We shall take a single case. In the 8th Psalm and at v. 1, (2) we have an instance of the word "mish'ala" (mish'ala). "Who hast thy glory above the heavens." Now with regard to the second word in this proposition (mish'ala) it is evidently put for mish'ala, the second person singular of the future with the usual preposition. It is "le mish'ala," the given word. This is, I believe, a philo-
dology of language, the laws of grammar, impo-
sing demand it. It is impossible it can be otherwise. This is of the ABC of speech. But the Editor, instead of discerning the truth and simply stating it, amuses himself and tort-
dises the reader by a long, wearisome, and stupid note, that will be found at page 103, full of the crude notions of medieaval ignorance, who knew as much about the philo-
dosophy of language as Dr. De Burgh knows of squaring the circle or of discovering the long-
titude. We could show scores of similar instances throughout this work, but we must leave the task to reviewers of more ample page-power than we can pretend to.

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By James Hunt, Ph.D., F.S.A.,

I.N. A Manual of the Philosophy of Voice and Speech, especially in relation to the English Language, and the art of Public Speaking.

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This is a very important treatise. Mr. Hunt has brought together a great number of facts in relation to human speech, the power, and origin of language in general. Its perusal will repay the attention of the reader. The title of this work is "A Manual of the Philosophy of Voice and Speech, especially in relation to the English Language, and the art of Public Speaking." Mr. Hunt is known as a great authority on the subject, and his book is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject of public speaking. It is a well-written and well-researched work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the study of public speaking. The book is divided into several parts, each of which deals with a different aspect of public speaking. The first part of the book deals with the physiology of speech, and it provides a detailed description of the way in which the human voice is produced. The second part of the book deals with the psychology of speech, and it discusses the various factors that influence the way in which we speak. The third part of the book deals with the technique of public speaking, and it provides a number of practical tips and techniques for improving public speaking skills. The fourth part of the book deals with the ethics of public speaking, and it discusses the importance of communicating effectively and ethically. The book is highly recommended to all who are interested in the study of public speaking, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. The book is divided into several parts, each of which deals with a different aspect of public speaking. The first part of the book deals with the physiology of speech, and it provides a detailed description of the way in which the human voice is produced. The second part of the book deals with the psychology of speech, and it discusses the various factors that influence the way in which we speak. The third part of the book deals with the technique of public speaking, and it provides a number of practical tips and techniques for improving public speaking skills. The fourth part of the book deals with the ethics of public speaking, and it discusses the importance of communicating effectively and ethically. The book is highly recommended to all who are interested in the study of public speaking, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject.
praves our Lord's meaning; but this has rarely been seen. The like remark applies to very many expurgated passages. In turning to the Christian dispensation, we have recourse to a clue to the meaning of καὶ ἐποίησεν; and when he thought thereon, is presumptuous ignorance. The meaning most probably is, And when he put his hand on his mantle to pull it over his head (i.e. Peter's) face for shame, he wept; or (stouterly) and our heart is deeply impressed by the gestive interpretation, first given, we believe, by St. Theodorret; but we hit upon the same mode of interpreting this most elliptic expression, before we were aware of the old Father's idea. Acts xxii. 25. The readings are correct, but the Vulgate and the English version are unembodied in the Lexicon; yet we do not believe that the editor knows how to translate this verse. Acts xxvii. 40: We never saw a correct translation of this verse, and the Lexicon does not help the reader to it; ἐποίησεν was not a rudder at all in our sense of a rudder. It was a much more convenient and movable instrument in ancient navigation. An attempt has been made to give the proper interpretation of the verses 1, 2, 3 of Romans ix., but the failure is signal. Strange to say, the Romish Church has given us no reason for recognizing its importance, and we need not repeat it here. [1 Tim. iii. 16: The stopping is again incorrect, and the very important reading is beyond all doubt the neuter relative pronoun δὲ in Greek, which of course coincides with the Vulgate δοκεῖ, the blind stick- ers for orthodoxy have ever understood this verse in their way, and not after the meaning of the Holy Spirit, which of course is not sufficiently orthodox for such people. St. Paul is here alluding to the incarnation of Jehovah, and its glorious and most merciful consequences. In referring to 1 John, verses 7, 8, we find the three heavenly witnesses left out. What would the last episcopal champion of this shameful interpretation have said, if he had been alive? Of course, he would have expected nothing less terrible than the falling of the spire of Salisbury cathedral on his palace. Let us now observe, that this interpolation has occurred through the impious ignorance and daring of critics of the text, and their and its glorious and most merciful consequences. In referring to 1 John, verses 7, 8, we find the three heavenly witnesses left out. What would the last episcopal champion of this shameful interpretation have said, if he had been alive? Of course, he would have expected nothing less terrible than the falling of the spire of Salisbury cathedral on his palace. Let us now observe, that this interpolation has occurred through the impious ignorance and daring of critics of the text, and their and its glorious and most merciful consequences. 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This pamphlet consists of two Letters, and an Introduction to the subject of which they treat. We presume that these two letters are the original version of a third series of the now famous "Ingoldsby Letters," which should be read by the young, for the sake of seeing a most correct and beautiful style of writing English; and by the more experienced in life, lest they should find themselves some morning confounded at such a force of events as they had not even dreamed of. The legislature appears to be in some degree sensible of the crisis, which must be met with honest wisdom and caution; otherwise the ideas of the authors exhibited every Sunday at St. George's, or the East may lead to the convulsion of society, and even to the erosion of Victoria's throne. The question is here argued with every evidence of sense, and a claim to the most impartial examination. Surely English men and women will not, at this time of day, allow the houses of God to be turned into idolatrous temples of Baal. Baal of old would not allow that he ignored the will of God, apart from that of man. He could hardly fail to be duly recognised. The God of the East is God's scheme of salvation, and not man's artificial system of religion. But men even in England hardly care to assure themselves on this head. Meanwhile we would direct their attention to Mr. Halliwell's statement.

On the Reform of the Spelling of the English Language.—The orthography of no living language has ever been, or can ever be, fixed. When the language of any people stagnates, it becomes immediately corrupt; thus it happens that, in the English language, spelling is unavailing. But whilst this is the case, there is no reason why the genius of a language should not indicate the principle or principles which should regulate its spelling. Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., Governor of Madras, and the Rev. R. W. Whitford, M.A., late E. I. C. at Madras, are among the earnest supporters of the reform of English spelling, and take their stand on the phonetic principle in connexion with the effort to cause our alphabet to supplant the numerous and complicated alphabets of India. We sincerely hope the author of this work, which might be an excellent manual, will some way or other be able to obtain a copy. The force of this circumstance, which was neither understood nor appreciated, could hardly fail to be duly recognised. The Pagan antiquarian Dr. Whitaker, in relation to the religious condition of the people in central Lancashire at the time of the Reformation, and from which to this day they have not fully emerged:—"Religion, indeed, in the reign of Edward VI, exhibits a spectacle at once pleasing and melancholy. The king, a boy, a scholar, and a saint; the bishops learned, sincere, and zealous; the courtiers selfish and corrupt; the inferior clergy, with a few shining exceptions, illicit and uselessly; and the common people, after being deprived of their old forms, standing at gaze with an excellent literacy in their hands, which, from the want of understanding or neglect of study, they had neither been taught to esteem, nor to understand." We hope the traces of such a state of things will be soon obliterated from every part of Lancashire, of which Mr. Wilkinson is proud.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.


The Two Cousins; or, the Story of a Week. By H. S. B. London: Wertheim and Co.

This Story is dedicated to the Girls of the St. Marylebone Central National School, by one of their Teachers, who is of course a lady. The moral sentiments are most correct, and there are numerous little temptations and failings of childhood. The modes of telling are nicely pointed out, and no female child will find it less entertaining. The choice of the subject is a novelty, and the arrangement is practical. The style is clear, and the arrangement is practical. The choice of the subject is a novelty, and the arrangement is practical. The style is clear, and the arrangement is practical. The choice of the subject is a novelty, and the arrangement is practical. The style is clear, and the arrangement is practical. The choice of the subject is a novelty, and the arrangement is practical. The style is clear, and the arrangement is practical. The choice of the subject is a novelty, and the arrangement is practical. The style is clear, and the arrangement is practical. 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vions and so astonishing, that if they do not command the attention of the individual to whom they are addressed, he must be more stupid than the quadruped ass. But if Adam had studied the Science of Geology, as is the subject of the present paper, the modern world might be instructed with a brief statement of the geological theories of Thomas Burnet, and Whiston the friend of Newton, and the most confident of speculators in his day. The battles too of the Plutonists and the Neptunists might well be fought over again. We now know that the most active in forming the crust of our globe; the agencies of both fire and water have been the same thing. The last-formed order of animals, the chief of which is man, was that of the mammalia. We are able to translate the standing the pot-valiant orthodox book of the first formed of Adam, (for Adam was not the creature, rational or irrational, is as old as that created, but the area of the EGIH is obviously constant, and the locus of E is manifestly a line drawn "GI at a given distance therefrom."

When the sum of the areas of the $\Delta$ is a constant, we have $\Delta ABE + EDC = EGF$; but the area of the $\Delta$ EGF is obviously constant, the area of the $\Delta$ EGIH is a constant also, and the locus of E is manifestly a line drawn parallel to GI at a given distance therefrom.

Case 2. Analysis. Let AB, CD be the bases of two $\Delta$s whose common vertex $E$ is not situated between them, and the sum of whose areas is a constant. Produce AB, CD to meet in F, and take FG = AB, and on FG produced take FI = CD, and draw EG, EL GI, EF; then, Euc. i. 38, A ABE = A AFI + EDC = A EGF = EGF = ABF = A EGF = EGF = ABF = EGF = a constant (by hyp.). Now, produce FI to meet NO drawn $\parallel$ GH through E, and join N, G; then, Euc. i. 38, $\Delta$ EGF = $\Delta$ EGIH, but the area of the $\Delta$ EGF is given; $\therefore$ the line NP drawn $\parallel$ GI is at a given distance from GI; hence F is a given point, as well as K, the point of intersection of GI, and HF = EK. Draw EP intersecting GH in M; then $\therefore$ GI, is a line passing through the given point N, and the middle point M of the given line KH.

SOLUTION 337 MR. W. HOPPS, HULL.

1. ASA, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.—A parabola touches an ellipse at the extremities of its major and minor axes; find its vertex, directrix, and axis. Prove that if $(e, y)$, $(a, y)$, be the points in which the last line cuts the ellipse, $y + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{b}{x}$, and $y + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{b^2}{x^2}$, $\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2}$ which determines the vertex.

SOLUTION BY W. J. MILLER, B.A., ELTHAM, KENT.

Consider the problem under the following more general form. Two $\Delta$s have a common vertex, and given bases; the required line is the vertex, when the sum of the areas is constant. Upon both sides of the given bases (AB, CD) describe rectangles, each double the given constant area, and let the sides opposite to CD and AB meet AB and CD, or these lines produced, in $Q$, $Q'$, $R$, $R'$, so that $\Delta ABR = \Delta ABR' = \Delta CDQ = \Delta CDQ'$. Then

$2 \Delta ABR = \Delta QR$, $2 \Delta CDQ = \Delta QR$.

Hence, if $S$ is the given constant area,

$2 \Delta ABR = 2 \Delta CDQ = 2 \Delta QR$.

Hence, $\Delta ABR = \Delta QR$.

ANOTHER PROOF may be given by proportion, as follows:

$\Delta ABR = S$ ; $\Delta QR = S$ ; $\Delta CDQ = S$ ; $\Delta QR = S$.

$\therefore \Delta ABR = \Delta CDQ = \Delta QR = S$.

SOLUTION BY MATHEMATICS.

Take for rectangular axes the tangents at the extremities of the major and minor axes; then the equation of the parabola touching the axes at points $(a, 0)$, $(b, 0)$ is

$(b - a)^2 y^2 = 2aby + a^2 b = 0$, (1) where $bx - ay = 0$ is the equation of a diameter passing through the origin, and $-2bx = 2b^2 y + a^2 b^2 = 0$ is the equation of a tangent at its extremity. The equation of the axis is therefore

$2x = y + \beta = 0$.

Where $\beta = \frac{a^2}{b}$,

And the equation of a tangent at its extremity cutting it perpendicularly is

$x + \frac{\beta}{y} = 0$.

From (2) and (3) we obtain

$x = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, $y = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ which determines the vertex.
And from (3) we determine the directrix, its equation being

\[ \frac{x^2}{L^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 0. \]

Again, the equation of an ellipse referred to its centre as origin is

\[ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 = 0 \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (4); \]

but (2), when referred to the same origin, remains unaltered, therefore from (2) and (4) we obtain

\[ x + y = a + b, \quad y + y = \frac{a^2}{b} \quad (b^2 - 1), \]

\[ x^2 + x = a + b, \quad x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{b} (b^2 - 1), \]

Hence \[ x + y = \frac{b}{a}, \quad y + y = \frac{a^2}{b^2} (b^2 - 1), \]

where \( b \) is the semi-minor axis of the ellipse.

We are now in a position to consider the problem in question.

The question is therefore completely solved.

**NEW QUESTIONS.**

1157 (Proposed by Philo-quintic.—Given

\[ m + q = 0, \]

\[ n + mg + r = 0, \]

\[ p + mg + nr = -5q, \]

\[ qr + nr = 0, \]

\[ pr = 2Q \sqrt{2}; \]

find \( m, n, p, q, r \) in terms of \( Q \).

**SOLUTION BY Mr. S. Bells.**

Put \( 2Q \sqrt{2} = A \), then the given system of equations will be

\[ m + q = 0 \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldquo;
Aug., '60.

To the Editor of the Educational Times.

Dalton in Furness.
July 16, 1860.

SIR,—Conceiving that I have discovered, after many years' study of the problem, an effectual method whereby any given arc or mathematical correspondents upon the subject, and the construction which I shall shortly be engaged the notice of your readers.

The committee look with satisfaction on the steady progress which the institution has made in the attendance of compounders, who, from entering more entirely than other pupils into the course which the college has marked out for them, through their numbers, the best estimate of the committee does work of raising the education of Englishwomen to a high standard, and of the degree of public confidence which it has already gained. This has been enabled during the last year, without encroaching on the time due to other studies, to give three hours instead of two to the classes in drawing, and the pupils have been provided with a larger supply of casts and models. The result has been very materially increased. Accommodation is now provided for receiving boarders. The library is in excellent condition, and the number of pupils who subscribe to it is yearly on the increase. Next, however, to the charter of incorporation, the most important fact in the past connexion of the college is the foundation of scholarships, giving a free education in the college. The first step in this direction was taken by Her Majesty, whose interest in the work was awakened, and the friendships formed by those candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

THE ROLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the recent examination:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Richardson, W. F.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>EDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Water, J. W.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>EDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. English, T.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>EDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lee, H. P.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bayly, G. C.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ramsay, G.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Briggs, W.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Clarke, M. J.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Foster, T.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Jones, W.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Halliday, S. C.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Read, F. W.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hayes, H. M.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reports of the Examiners in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, and French (the Rev. C. P. Shepherd, the Rev. G. F. Macar, Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge; Horace W. Smith, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Professor Mariette, of King's College,) showed that the Pupils are making rapid progress in all branches of study as ought to be the case in such a school. The reports were moved, seconded, carried, and the proceedings terminated in a vote of thanks to the chairman.
On the 20th ult., the annual Distribution of Prizes to the Pupils of the Malta Hill Grammar and Collegiate School took place, the Lord Bishop of Llandudno presiding. Prizes were given for Greek, Latin, French, English, Arithmetic, Writing, and Drawing; and of the latter, good specimens were exhibited. His Lordship's addresses to the Boys were very kind and encouraging, and gave much pleasure to their parents and friends.

—An inquest, with an address, was presented to the Head Master, the Rev. R. Major, in the name of the School, by two of the Senior Pupils; and a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. Chairman, was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Major, of King's College, terming the proceedings of the Association, as testified by the numbers attending its meetings during the last eight years.

**UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.**

**CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 29.**

The Vice-Chancellor has been requested by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to give notice to members of the University that the office of Principal of the Madras College is now vacant. The school is for Christian boys, chiefly of European and East Indian origin, and the teaching is similar to that which is adopted in a classical college in England. The principal must be a layman. The income is about 900£ per annum.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

**MATRICULATION. — JULY, 1860.**

The following is a list of Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of July, 1860. The examination in chief was held at Burlington House; and Provincial Examinations were held simultaneously at Owens College, Manchester; Queen's College, Liverpool; Stonyhurst College; and Grammar Schools, Bath; the examination being the same for all candidates.

**FIRST DIVISION.**


**SECOND DIVISION.**


**THIRD DIVISION.**

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

The following is a List of Candidates who have passed the First B.A. Examination, arranged in two Divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.

Abbott, P. University College.
Blacker, M. S. University College.
Chaplin, H. Regent's Park College.
Chubb, T. University College.
Dale, T. Trinity College, Cambridge.
D'Avidor, E. H. University College.
Dickie, H. New College.
Dothie, E. Calvinian College, Bala.
Gibbins, J. University College.
Grimsley, H. N. University College.
Hall, J. University College.
Kisch, B. New College.
Koch, C. F. W. University College.
Leacock, W. J. Regent's Park College.
Lester, H. University College.
Lyon, W. K. University College.
Mann, C. Queen's College, Belfast.
Nathan, N. University College.
Nicolle, W. University College.
Nixon, R. C. J. Grosvenor College, Bath.
Peto, H. University College.
Rook, T. G. Regent's Park College.
Roscoe, A. University College.
Satow, E. M. University College.
Saunders, J. University College.
Stiebel, J. University College.
Summerhayes, H. University College.
Teevan, J. W. University College.
Wallace, J. Spring Hill College.
Wilson, A. Spring Hill College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Allen, J. Regent's Park College.
Anstis, G. W. University College.
Bellamy, A. University College.
Berges, J. H. G. Gothic Hall, Enfield.
Brenne, J. St. Gregory's, Downside.
Broadbent, J. H. W. Wesley College, Richmond.
Cahill, J. B. St. Edmund's, Ware.
Child, J. University College.
Christie, M. P. University College.
Clarke, T. University College.
Clifford, J. University College.
Coomber, H. Regent's Park College.
Cowen, M. C. University College.
Davidson, F. Queen's Coll. Birmingham.
Fox, W. R. University College.
Gammom, R. P. T. New College.
Gibb, W. G. King's College.
Gough, E. University College.
Graham, J. University College.
Greenfield, T. C. Spring Hill College.
Groves, C. E. Royal College of Chemistry.
Hall, E. University College.
Harting, J. E. F. St. Gregory's, Downside.
Hatherhouth, R.R. University College.
Healey, G. Homerton College.
Hicks, J. W. St. Thomas's Hospital.
Hightfold, H. G. Wesleyan College, Richmond.
Janson, F. W. University College.
Jarvis, T. C. University College.
Johnson, Alexander University College, Aberdeen.
Jones, E. Queen's College, Liverpool.
Jones O. University College.

Lanier, J. R. University College.
Lawrence, E. Private tuition.
Lea, W. Private tuition.
Leonard, H. Private tuition.
Limer, J. H. University College.
Lovegrove, F. F. University College.
Maepshon, A. C. M. University College.
Middleton, S. J. J. L. University College.
Muly, J. P. University College.
Muma, C. O. University College.
Neatham, E. W. University College.
Neatham, F. University College.
Neller, S. E. Private tuition.
Pooley, W. O. University College.
Row, W. Private tuition.
Sayer, E. J. University College.
Smith, H. L. University College.
Stoppard, A. University College.
Sutcliffe, J. University College.
Taylor, F. T. University College.
Wagstaffe, M. W. University College.
Way, J. A. Private tuition.
Williams, J. Regent's Park College.
Winterbotham, E. W. University College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following candidates have passed the late examinations for the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws respectively:

M.A.

BRANCH 1. CLASSICS.

Ely, Tailford, University College.
BANCH 2.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Solomon, Joseph Maurice (gold medal), University College.
Rouse, George Henry, Regent's Park College.
Payne, John Horae, University College.
Pale, William, University College.

BRANCH 3.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY,
POLTICAL ECONOMY.

Davies, J. T. Spring-Hill College.
Goldsmith, Edward, Thomas, St. Equal.
Cuthbert, the Ushaw.
Rowe, Philip, Regent's Park College.
Lee, Rev. James, Western College.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bell, William Henry, Spring-Hill College.
Hammond, Joseph, University College.
Jackson, James Cole, University College.
Lyell, David, (M.A. St. Andrew's), University of St. Andrew's.

SECOND DIVISION.

Drnord, James, University College.
Field, Allen, University College.
Mead, Silas (M.A.), Regent's Park College.
Child, J. University College.
Christie, M. P. University College.
Clarke, T. University College.
Clifford, J. University College.
Coombber, H. Regent's Park College.
Cowen, M. C. University College.
Davidson, F. Queen's Coll. Birmingham.
Fox, W. R. University College.
Gammom, R. P. T. New College.
Gibb, W. G. King's College.
Gough, E. University College.
Graham, J. University College.
Greenfield, T. C. Spring Hill College.
Groves, C. E. Royal College of Chemistry.
Hall, E. University College.
Harting, J. E. F. St. Gregory's, Downside.
Hatherhouth, R.R. University College.
Healey, G. Homerton College.
Hicks, J. W. St. Thomas's Hospital.
Hightfold, H. G. Wesleyan College, Richmond.
Janson, F. W. University College.
Jarvis, T. C. University College.
Johnson, Alexander University College, Aberdeen.
Jones, E. Queen's College, Liverpool.
Jones O. University College.

The two candidates to fill the vacant scholarships at New College this year were: 1) J. H. Thresher (commencer); and 2) J. Wordsworth (commencer). Next in order of merit were: 3) W. A. Waddy; 4) A. O. Prickard—equal; 3, H. A. Strong; 4, J. C. Adams; 3, G. H. Cremer; 4, F. H. Charmpine; 5, C. S. Worshord; 6, A. G. Hastings; 7, W. R. Kendall; 8, P. C. Weller; 9, C. B. Phillips; 10, G. Ander; 11, A. K. Midl; 12, E. H. Thresher; 13, E. B. Bonnor-Maurice; 14, J. C. Mobberly; 15, W. G. Guillel; 16, A. J. Dowling; 17, A. H. Horner; 18, E. F. Chanter; 19, C. B. Phillips; 20, T. C. Collock; and J. A. A. Morshad were elected to two exhibitions in Commens, value 50/- each, and part of the number given by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PARCHMENT.

We thank you for your explicit communication. We intend it should appear in our columns.

FABER.—Of course we are pleased with your attempt at a question, and you must write more carefully, and watch his construction of the penultimate line. Your verses have also several false quantities. Latin metre is not subject to the English ear.

WANT OF SPACE has prevented several most interesting papers, reviews, and notices. Again we beg of our friends who write to us that they give us their real names and addresses; not, of course, for publication.

THOLOGUS.—You regret the non-appearance of our translation of chapters from the original Hebrew. It affords us much satisfaction that you should do so. We are anxious to return to them, notwithstanding the obstacles of ignorance and blind attachment to what is not even understood.

Answers to Mathematical Correspondents.

Mr. J. Connolly, of Leichlendridge, Ireland.

—We are glad to hear that you are in communication with Mr. Hopps of Hull. He is a first-rate Euclidian geometer, somewhat like yourself. The reason why we give the addresses of our mathematical correspondents is that they may communicate with each other.

Mr. Hopkins, of Hull.—We are obliged to you for your improved solution of 1163. We do not expect that all our questions should be answered.

We do indeed print more questions than we can answer, and we cannot afford to give solutions to; but surely our mathematical correspondents are better acquainted with the subject than we are.

Mr. Stephen Watson, of Haydonbridge.

—Your new questions are with the printer. We hope you will write more carefully, and point out the one you seem to point out. We do as well as we can. Let it not be said, Mathematici sunt genus hominum vulgare irridibilibus.

HYPERBILLARIC.—How is it we have not heard from you for so long a time? You know how highly we esteem your efforts.
When we are desirous of forming an opinion concerning the class of education which any one of our acquaintance has received, we do not trouble ourselves to inquire the exact amount of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics he has imbibed; whether he has read this peculiar book, or whether he has studied with that peculiar professor; in a general way, we find it a safer and more efficacious proceeding to examine our subject by internal evidence. If we like to form a judgment of the exact extent of his general information, we find the best plan to take every opportunity of marking his sentiments—his mode of expression—his ordinary style of conversation. Suppose we happen to meet a historical personage or a natural phenomenon, if our friend treat us with a minute account of the birth, parentage, characteristic, and biography of the one, or the causes, effects, and particularities of the other, the conclusion we draw is, that he has studied the subject of history or natural philosophy; and if our friend tells us a simple fact, and our friend expresses himself well and clearly, we are not inclined to believe a third party who asserts that he is a wholly uneducated man.

And in this manner we must deal with Shakspeare. It is useless to look at likelihoods and probable conjectures to derive any information concerning the early life and education of one of whom little or nothing is really known. There are so many different ideas and so many various opinions, and so many reasons in which our bard employed his youthful days, that we suppose, if we were to place confidence in all, we should find him apprenticed to every trade under the sun, butcher and sheepleader being by no means the least prominent.

We believe that the most general opinions tend to the notion that Shakspeare was an uneducated man. He was certainly of low birth; but taking that fact into consideration, coupled with the habits of the time, we should say he was distinctly the contrary—brought up very much to the notion that Shakspeare was an uneducated man;” that is, “Shakspeare was thoroughly acquainted with Homer, understood that poet’s conceptions of every individual character, but had never studied the Iliad.”

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232. (ii.) French and German. Salary 60£. In Sussex.

246. (i.) Classics and Mathematics. (ii.) French and German. Salary 60£ each. In Gloucestershire.


270. (i.) To teach Mathematics. Must be a Graduate of Cambridge. Salary 80£. (ii.) To teach German and the Piano. Salary 60£. In Cheshire.


278. To teach French, and to assist generally. Salary from 40£. to 50£. A Non-resident Teacher for two or three hours a day. Salary 70£. in Mathematical Honours. Age 26. Salary 120£. to 150£. Non-resident, to superintend the Principal's boarders in preparing evening studies. Salary about 60£. (ii.) To teach Mathematics. Must be a Graduate of Cambridge. Salary 70£. In Cheshire.


289. Oil and Water Colour Painting; Drawing in all Styles, Writing, French and German. Age 34. Salary from 60£. to 100£. In Hampshire.

295. A Lady, to teach English, French, the Rudiments of Latin and of German. Salary 40£. to 50£. In Hants.


ASSISTANT MASTERS REQUIRING ENGAGEMENTS.

97. Model Drawing, Figure, and Landscape, &c. (Student of the Royal Academy.) Age 26. Non-resident.


120. Classics and Mathematics. A Clergyman, and Graduate of Cambridge. Age 30. 3s. to 4s. per hour. As Visiting and Private Tutor. Salary 31£. 6d per hour.

124. Classics and Mathematics, especially the latter. As customed to Teaching of London. Non-resident. Salary 80 guineas, exclusive of fees for Drawing Class.


127. Professor of Singing (tenor voice), Piano-forte, and Theory of Music, with practical experience. Age 32. Non-resident, to superintend the Principal's boarders in preparing evening studies. Salary about 60£.

