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The Education of the Middle Classes.

The speeches delivered recently at Tamworth by Sir Robert Peel; at Stafford, by the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Lichfield, and Edward Tulloch; go far to prove that the opinions of which the Educational Times has, during the last year and a half, been the humble exponent, are at length beginning to make way in the public mind; and that some of the evils which have menaced society, and the Schoolmaster in particular—evils of which the Educational Times has, on repeated occasions, foreboded the advent, are now actually in the course of introduction and operation. We venture, therefore, again to call attention to topics which have become almost a crame repeata in our columns, but which have not as yet obtained the means of extended circulation, or the Public, that close, patient, and earnest consideration which their importance demands.

The extent to which the education of the Middle Classes has hitherto been disregarded by the State, how entirely it has been left dependent on the competition of private speculators, how little sympathy has been shown for the endeavours of those who have striven to improve its condition, are matters of notoriety. It appears, however, that this state of things would in all probability cease, should circumstances chance to restore Sir Robert Peel to the direction of the Government of this country; for, unless his protestations to his audiences at Tamworth with such earnest consideration which their import-
THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—THE LEEDS MERCURY AND THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

We invite the impartial attention of our readers to the documents relative to the College of Preceptors and the Educational Times, which have appeared in two recent Numbers of an influential Provincial Paper, and which are reprinted in another portion of our periodical. The College of Preceptors stands not in need of apology or defence from us; the Members of the Council having taken upon themselves a task more peculiarly their own, and the condition of the case being such as to require nothing to be said on their part beyond that which is declared in the letter from the President of the Council. The Educational Times, on the other hand, having joined itself, or to disprove the charge brought against it by Mr. Slater and adopted by the Leeds Mercury, of being "the virulent antagonist of those who from the non-conforming principles have at different times opposed the Government Scheme of Education," it might be sufficient for us simply to deny the truth of the allegation, and to throw upon Messrs. Slater and Baines the onus of proving their assertion, which would, we imagine, prove a task of considerable difficulty; or we might shelter ourselves under the fact of the change which has taken place in the Editorial management of this paper, and to which we have already referred in our January Number. We shall adopt neither of these courses, deeming it due to ourselves to assert and maintain our right to the enjoyment of the same freedom of opinion upon this and other educational topics, which we freely concede to the Editor of the Leeds Mercury, or to Mr. Slater himself in his private capacity. It is true that the Educational Times is the organ of the College of Preceptors, and it is such because it recognizes the excellence of its objects and the genuine philanthropy of its promoters. But it is not merely the organ of the College of Preceptors, and it is such because it recognizes the excellence of its objects and the genuine philanthropy of its promoters.

Before we terminate these remarks we are desirous of taking advantage of the opportunity which the change of "virulent antagonism to those who, from their non-conforming principles, have at different times opposed the Government Scheme of Education," affords us, of stating, briefly and succinctly, our real sentiments on this subject. We decidedly object to the interference of Government in the control or direction of the Education of the people, excepting where it can be shewn that the people do not obtain a fair amount of education under the voluntary system, and where there exists also no reasonable prospect of their obtaining it except through the intervention of the State; for we prefer education, even under Government inspection and control, to the brutality, ignorance, and crime, which arise from the entire absence of all education, and from the stultifying, demoralizing processes which have too frequently passed muster under this name. The condition of things which would, in our opinion, justify the interference of the State in the Education of the Middle Classes, does not exist in this country, and moreover is not likely to arrive. That great improvement may be effected in the education of the Middle Classes, and that the attempts made in the direction of these improvements deserve, nay, demand, every encouragement which the State can bestow, are statements to which few practical men will feel inclined to demur; but these improvements, like the reforms proposed by the College of Preceptors, must proceed from within the Middle Classes themselves; they could not be imposed by Government without an infringement of public liberty and an invasion of private rights, which would, in our estimation, prove far greater evils than any educational deficiencies we may now have to deplore.

Besides, where we contrast the better order of private schools in this country with those educational institutions which are more or less under the direction of authorities connected with the Government, especially when we contrast them with the State Schools for the Middle Classes existing in various parts of the Continent, we see no reason, even on educational grounds, to advocate a change which might reduce the intellectual and moral standard of our youthful citizens to the level of the Prussian or the Parisian schools. What we really desire then is to see the inferior order of middle-class schools made to approximate more nearly to the best among them, and we feel convinced that nothing is more likely gradually to effect this result than the introduction of a superior class of Teachers, specially trained by self-culture, instruction, and experience; encouraged to exertion by the prospect of a careful and scrutinising examination; and rewarded with such an authoritative testimony to their qualifications for the discharge of their professional functions—this we conclude to be the prin-
principal object of the College of Preceptors, and for this reason chiefly the "the Educational Times" is the "organ of the College."

DR. D. B. REID ON HYGEINE.

In a preceding article, after stating the importance of Hygiene, (or Hygiene, as it is often termed), both to the teacher and the pupil, we endeavoured to call attention to the great fact, that the preservation of the body in a pure and healthy condition, is the basis of physical as well as mental health. Every infraction accordingly of the laws of life that deteriorates its quality must be regarded as a source of disease; and without entering on the details of this question, we may point out the leading considerations that should weigh continually with those who have the responsibility of super-intending the education of youth. It will facilitate the right perception of the whole train of argument connected with this subject, if it be remembered that in all its physical qualities the blood is amenable to the ordinary laws that affect matter; and, in addition, to those peculiar influences and results attendant on the temperature at which it is maintained within the living system, and the materials with which it comes in contact, whether elaborated from the food and from the different organs entering into the composition of the body, or received by inspirations into the lungs, and by absorption through the skin. Not must we overlook in this catalogue, the powerful influence of heat, light, and electricity; as varieties in the intensity and quality of their action have been demonstrated to have a much more extensive influence in the production of disease than has been generally imagined. We cannot accordingly insist too strongly as to the fact, that the condition of the blood, and the right regulation of all those circumstances which affect its composition, constitutes the great basis of the practice of Hygiene; though the number of diseases to which the human frame is subject may be as various as the manner and habits of life, and the mechanical or chemical condition of the different tissues of which the body is composed, or of the external agents that may have the power of acting on them.

As a general principle, equality of temperature is perhaps more conducive to the due equilibrium of the functions than any other circumstance. Here we do not refer so much to the inequalities that arise slowly and almost imperceptibly during the changes of the seasons, as to those transitions that ensue from hour to hour, and from day to day, in the more variable climates. The former act so slowly and equally in general, that they are not accompanied by degrees of intensity, overpowering even to those acclimated to their influence through a series of years, or by special effects dependent on local circumstances, the constitution is rather benefited than injured by the variety of season. Suddenly and abrupt transitions of temperature, however, such as often occur in this country, transitions whose effects are greatly aggravated by the present state of architecture, produce perhaps more frequent examples of disease than arise from any other change whatever.

Unless we take cognisance of the whole series of causes affecting the duration of life, it is impossible to refer with any satisfaction to comparative statistical details of the ratio of mortality at the present and former periods; but we have no hesitation in affirming, that among the more important peculiarities of modern times affecting the production of disease, none have a larger operation than those dependent on the greater perfection with which the builder finishes architectural structures, while at the same time no adequate provision is made for the proper supply of air. The necessary result of these circumstances is, that the air has fewer crevices and openings by which it can enter in modern buildings; a higher temperature accordingly is preserved in general, and the constitution becomes more largely affected by the influence of changes of temperature, whether exposed freely in the open air, or subjected to the action of the external atmosphere as it enters each particular habitation. A few illustrations, some of which form examples of cases of daily occurrence, will render the precise bearing of this point more familiar.

Mr. , feeling uncomfortably warm in an apartment in which he had fallen asleep, rose and opened the window, and soon fell asleep again. He awoke with an extreme pain in his chest, and died within three days from the effects of inflammation. His preceding robust and vigorous health, and every other circumstance connected with the case, left no doubt with those who attended him that the inflammation arose from the sudden exposure to a change of temperature; and, though in this instance the result was extreme, still it is only a variety of one of those multitudinous cases that are usually classed under the common appellation of colds.

During the prevalence of the severe influenza that appeared in London, Edinburgh, and other places, in the winter of 1847—1848, there was not a single case of influenza in the New Wing of the Edinburgh Prison on the Calton Hill, though that prison was occupied then for the first time, and while influenza freely attacked the great body of the inhabitants; the schools were in many cases entirely closed from the exterior to which both teachers and pupils were attacked. The fact is attested by the governor, the architect, and other parties who inspected and reported on the state of the prison. How did it happen that among upwards of a hundred prisoners, not one was affected, while numbers in other places were affected by disease? The equality of temperature, accompanied by uniform ventilation, was a prominent feature in the construction of this prison, and may be justly considered as a leading, if not the actual, cause of the immunity of its inmates from the epidemic.

Another case might be quoted, where, in a different building, a low temperature, (subject to fluctuations from the external air), in the central portion was unattended by disease, though below that desirable for health and comfort, ventilation being sustained at the same time; while in the wings, with a full supply of warmth, and air very imperfectly applied, colds, in one form or another, attacked almost every individual.

Lastly, let any one examine the valuable Reports of the Registrar General, and he will see that the almost invariable effect of a great and sudden reduction of temperature is an increase of mortality, the cold operating in a two-fold manner, partly by the disease developed in consequence of the transition of temperature, and partly by the severity of its subsequent operation independent of effects accompanying this transition.

These facts, and endless varieties which may be quoted if necessary, press upon our attention how much may be done by proper precautions, which are too universally neglected among those who do not bestow an over careful anxiety for the health of young persons entrusted to their care. The great practical result to which they should lead is a more systematic attempt to maintain some approximation during winter to a uniformity of temperature in all the occupied apartments of the same house or school. A careful observance of the effects of supplying entrance halls and staircases with sufficient air and heat for the whole building, will at once simplify the question, and prove that in this manner more disease may be avoided, and a more equable climate maintained within doors, than can be effectual in any other way.

In looking to the manner in which sudden alternations of temperature produce disease, we cannot too particularly recollect that the extreme sympathy between the skin and the internal organs is such, that nothing disturbs the harmonious operation of all the functions they perform more than causes accompanied by the undue or excessive action of either. Every reduction of temperature in the skin or extremities beyond what they can resist and overcome, is followed by a diminished action in the circulation there, and the less abundant evaporation of impurities perpetually escaping under other circumstances from millions of pores. The interior organs therefore become largely charged with blood at the very same time that it assumes a less healthy character, and they are thus exposed to a twofold source of injury. On the other hand, a higher temperature than is desirable for health in climates such as this, leads in general to excessive evaporation and exhalation, tending largely to thicken and agglutinate the internal fluids, if not diluted properly by plain and wholesome diluents; while
the excessive or unusual employment of such materials exhausts the action of the whole frame, and induces an unusual degree of debility, independent of all special effects consequent on their composition. Though sudden alterations from heat to cold are in general much more prone to produce disease in this country than the reverse, it will be obvious that very warm weather abruptly following a low temperature, must be attended in numerous constitutions with corresponding disadvantages.

If such observations be applicable at all times, they are peculiarly so in early life, and in old age, as well as in all disease or debility, where the power of resisting injurious influences is proportionately feeble. In the training of youth, we are at times too apt to forget that the slow and equal development of strength is as essential to the future bodily health as it is to the progress of intellectual powers; no result attained per seculum, can be sustained with permanent advantage either in the one case or the other; in following the good old maxim of not being over careful, we must not lapse into the opposite extreme of permitting any one to be prematurely tried beyond his ability. How many have been the martyrs to such a course, whether we examine the records of those who have fallen like Kirke White, or even at an earlier period of their juvenile career? How many who are not swept away at once are still doomed to carry on an enfeebled and care-worn existence, from circumstances that might have been thoroughly controlled or prevented, had a familiar knowledge of the elements of physiology formed an elementary branch of general education, and secured a practical realization of those principles that should regulate the clothes of the body as much as the temperature of the habitation in which we dwell.

The influence of Light upon the vegetable and animal economy, has long been admitted; but until recent times there was not that deep conviction of its importance which has taken root since the attention of medical men has been specially directed to this point. After the discovery of Photography and the Daguerreotype, it became manifest that if the materials of the mineral kingdom could be subject to such an agency as these processes exhibit, still more was it to be expected that the living structure would be affected by the influence of light. In preceding times, the absence of well authenticated examples where the action of this agent on the human frame could be proved without the suspicion of other causes materially affecting the results, had long thrown some doubt on the question. But a most lamentable instance of the power of light in the prevention of disease, and under circumstances free from all such suspicion, was presented in one of the barracks at St. Petersburgh, which has removed all doubt of reference to its effects. There the same atmosphere prevailed on both sides of very large apartments communicating freely with each other, while three cases of disease were returned on an average, whatever regiment occupied the building, from those who occupied the darker side of these apartments, for one case among those whose lot it was to be located on the sunny side. This information was given to me by Sir James Wylie of St. Petersburgh, when visiting the barracks; and both lie, and all the medical officers who attended there, concurred in the opinion that there was no cause whatever to account for the extreme difference in the amount of disease on the dark and sunny side of the apartments, excepting the influence of light. In ordinary cases, streets and houses unfavourably situated and constructed, and receiving an inadequate supply of light, are too frequently accompanied by imperfect drainage and ventilation to admit of the precise action of the light alone being determined. In the unequivocal instance now recorded, however, as well as from the more extended experience of professional men, as to the direct influence of light in effecting chemical changes, there can be no question of the importance, in a country such as this, of the sanitary influence of exposure to light; and accordingly it ought to form a leading object of attention in the selection of a house, as well as in regulating the period for exercise in the open air, when the weather is not sultry and oppressive.

The power of Electricity over the system, and the development of this agent in all chemical changes affecting the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, render a reference to it essential in this place; and very interesting suites of observations as to the electrical condition of the atmosphere and the state of disease, as well as experiments in hospitals where the beds of patients have been insulated with the view of communicating different electric conditions to the atmosphere around them, promise in future years to be attended with valuable practical results.

Among those materials which are more tangible than the subtle agents we have adverted to above, none deserves so prominent a place as Atmospheric Air. If ventilation be the due supply of air to our habitations, and all other confined spaces in which the human frame may be placed during life, respiration is the process by which the effects of that ventilation are made manifest in its operation on the blood, whether the air act on the blood within the lungs, or on the surface of the skin. Were an accurate conception of the magnitude of this operation generally realized, measures for public health would not so often meet with the inaccuracy that is so frequently manifested in regard to them. What artificial medical agency can ever approximate to the influence of a power, whose action is renewed no less than twenty times a minute on the blood itself; that is, twelve hundred times an hour, or twenty-eight thousand eight hundred times every twenty-four hours, throughout the whole period of existence. Let us see this distinctly in figures, that it may be more thoroughly comprehended.

20 respirations per minute.
60 minutes.

1200 respirations per hour.
24 hours.

28,800 respirations each day and night.

But if an agent of inferior quality be employed; if it be contaminated largely with impurities already cast off from the system by the act of respiration and by exhalation from the skin, then the great and paramount object for which such wonderful and admirable provisions have been made becomes more or less practically defeated. The vital fluid not being properly acted on by the air, no part of the frame is subjected to that oxidation and consumption of decayed materials that necessarily result from the incessant changes accompanying living action. The most commanding and sinewy strength soon sinks under that internal degradation in the destruction of the blood itself, now equally inadequate to give a healthy addition wherever it is required, or to remove the debris of previous organization. In respect to the specific action of the air, we must never forget that it operates on the living system essentially in the same manner as it acts on a common fire; the combustion or oxidation may be slow and equal, and may ensue partly in the lungs themselves, and partly in the extreme blood vessels, as each portion arrives at its more immediate destination. Still however the formation of carbonic acid, the evolution of heat, and an alteration in the quality of the blood itself, are changes that continually ensue during life, and are as definite and certain in this amount, as the ever varying nature of the circumstances permits.

If the supply of food be too large, the blood becomes loaded, and all the powers of respiration may be insufficient to maintain it in a sound condition. The deposition of fat is, in such cases, the result of the inadequate supply of oxygen to consume it and carry it away in the form of carbonic acid and water. On the other hand, when the amount of nourishment is defective, more air being brought in contact with the blood than is commensurate with the supply of food and requisite for the production of animal heat, the blood itself, and the other parts of the system, are gradually consumed away by its action, the operation being precisely analogous to the waste attending ordinary combustion.

Change, change, incessant change, without apparent consumption or alteration, in the eyes of the superficial observer, is the very principle of living action; and to sustain this in equal operation, the right action of atmospheric air on the various tissues, and on the blood from which they are derived, is as imperative as the supply of food. Hence then the importance of ventilation in reference to hygiene; and if we are surprised that so long a period should have elapsed ere it received the specific
attention it now commands, we must remember that it is only the researches and discoveries of the last hundred years that have given the necessary information either as to the constitution of the atmosphere, or the component parts of the human frame.

The presence of water in the air respired affects very much the influence it exerts on the lungs. The peculiar effects of air charged with various proportions of moisture are equally conspicuous in its action on the skin. Air at the surface of the globe, always contains a certain portion of moisture. It can be rendered absolutely dry only by artificial operations. The drier and warmer the air is, the more rapidly does moisture evaporate from the surface of the lungs and of the body, and the greater consequently the discharge of all accompanying exhalations both from the lungs and from the skin. In Winter, when intense frost has caused the deposition of moisture from the air, its action is harsh and repulsive from the rapidity with which it abstracts moisture, leaving a rough and dry surface, if that be not immediately supplied with fresh accessions of moisture. By evaporating water in such an atmosphere, till it acquire the requisite amount of humidity, it loses the offensive character which it is otherwise so particularly distinguished.

It will be obvious from these remarks that persons habituated to a moist atmosphere, on changing their abode and removing to one habitually dry, must alter their system of diet in a corresponding degree, otherwise they are apt to suffer from the change. In the same manner those who live in an atmosphere comparatively dry, must remember that they are no longer subject to the same amount of exhalation on migrating to a moist atmosphere.

Again, on this point, it is well to recollect that heat may render a moist atmosphere powerful in absorbing moisture it would not otherwise have received. In the bed-chamber of the sick, when the use of a fire is interdicted, nothing often affords greater relief than arranging small pieces of quick lime on a shelf, when they absorb moisture as well as carbonic acid from the air, and leave it comparatively dry. Though the body in general exhalates moisture, still in certain states of the atmosphere, and more particularly in peculiar varieties of disease, moisture is largely absorbed by the human frame.

Such are the more important facts connected with the relations of dry and moist air to the body during life. If we look to the operations of water in the liquid form, not only does it give that fluidity to the blood which is essential to life, but also that peculiar composition to all other fluids and solids which communicates to them the requisite mechanical condition for the different purposes they serve in the animal economy. It is the medium by which all changes are effected in the composition of the solids, and in respect to the preservation of health it is of the utmost consequence, not only so far as it is required for the purposes above mentioned, but also from the property which it possesses of being capable of being added largely to the blood, and of being removed again without injury to its qualities, carrying away at the same time numerous impurities, otherwise prone to stagnate in the system and to produce disease. This is the paramount and leading result of all sudorific remedies, steam baths, and water cures. They may be conjoined in special cases with peculiar arrangements intended to strengthen the body by cold, or to relax it by heat. The principal result however is in all cases the same. When abundance of diaphoretic substances are given, the water they contain essentially irrigates each individual blood-vessel, and counteracts comparative stagnation and the presence of impurities, whether the sudorific medicine, the steam bath, or the reaction consequent on the application of cold, be the means by which its operation is secured.

Thick viscid and glutinous fluids, however strengthening they may be as articles of diet, when used under proper circumstances and not in undue proportion, can never extinguish the purifying influence on the blood which water does. They also operate frequently in another manner in counteracting the right oxidation of the blood, when too freely used; the alcohol they may contain acting on the oxygen of the air, probably by a species of slow combustion carried on principally within the lungs, and thus preventing its full appropriation to other materials. We do not desire to insist too strongly on this circumstance, though it is considered that abundant evidence could be adduced to show that this view is not unsupported by facts.

The emanations from marshes, drains, and generally from all animal and vegetable matters in a state of decomposition, are usually classified under the term Malaria, but have not hitherto been obtained in an insuited form so as to admit of precise examination. There is every reason to believe, however, that there may be many varieties of Malarial, while each species may be capable of producing very different effects, both in respect to the intensity and quality of its action. It is not considered that they are similar to any of the various chemical poisons whose composition is now familiarly known, though like prussic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, it has been imagined that they are altogether destitute of oxygent, or at all events in a very low state of oxygenation. Whether this be the case or not, they are considered susceptible of a total change of qualities by the action of heat, and by free oxidation or exposure to the air; the latter, if it does not altogether destroy them, at least diluting them to such an extent, when the proportion is sufficiently abundant, as to render them altogether innocuous. The low, damp, and confined situations in which they predominate, as well as the nature of the materials from which they spring, and the temperature at which they are most largely evolved, all tend to prove that they are probably generated by a species of fermentation. In their action on the human frame they exhibit effects which may also be compared to a peculiar fermentation, and the remedial measures by which their effects may be most advantageously combated are such as preparations from bark, show that they may be often quickly removed when they shall not have been permitted to multiply the amount of the virus of which they may have originally consisted, by the changes induced in the blood.

Similar remarks may be applied to certain forms of contagious diseases, and, as a general principle, the intensity of their effects increases in proportion, as the elements of cleanliness, and the required facilities for the due action of air and water are absent. When medical men tender evidence that the drainage of a single street has sometimes diminished the annual receipt of fees by fifty or a hundred pounds, surely they cannot offer more convincing proof of the importance of sanitary measures which reduce the emanations from such sources of impurity.

In respect to the products of manufacturing operations, they are necessarily confined to peculiar localities, and the amount of their effects is in general made manifest by a comparison of the state of health in each, with that which prevails in neighbouring districts when they are not rendered palatable by the induction of peculiar forms of disease. But even here we must be careful in collecting facts; as nothing is so common in many places as the existence of manufactories where the nature of the processes conducted cannot affect the men in the factory, however abundantly noxious products may be evolved that are poisonous to those in the vicinity.

To all these there are remedies which modern science has developed; but, in many cases the processes are not known, and in others they could not as yet be applied except at an expense, and with a restriction to certain manufacturing operations, that would interfere too much with them to admit of their imperative introductions. Every day, however, from the numbers of labourers in the field, affords new facilities for the perfection of the apparatus required, and in the profitable application of materials, previously accounted of no value.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

There is a subject which receives but little notice from writers on Education and on the management of children, which appears to us, notwithstanding, one of the greatest importance, because we believe that many of the evils connected with school management may be referred to it as their source. We mean the harshness of manner and the asperity of tone with which it is so common to hear pupils addressed by their teachers. It is true, that in their most objectionable degree these are to be met with only in the inferior individuals who perform the part of mere hirelings in schools, without any true sense or appreciation of the nature of their calling; but, even among the better order, and in men of energy and zeal, they...
The rains of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.
Speak gently, kindly, to the poor,
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure
Speak gently to the erring—know
They must have toiled in vain;
Peel the scab and now they do,
Oh! win them back again.
Speak gently! He who gave His life
To feed man's stubborn will,
When the law of self-restraint
Said to them, "Peace! be still!"
Speak gently! "tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good we might do and which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

The College of Preceptors.
(From the Leeds Mercury of Feb. 3, 1849.)

Our attention has been directed to a letter in reference to this association, lately published in the Christian Record, and from the pen of Mr. G. Slater, a highly respectable schoolmaster at Stonehouse, near Plymouth. In inviting the attention of our readers to the principles and objects of the College of Preceptors soon after its institution, we expressed a strong hope that its promoters might succeed in establishing an educational monopoly, or to bring the training of the middle class, like that of the working class in schools helped by the Committee of Privy Council, under the control of the State. It was gratifying to be assured at that time that neither the one nor the other of these ideas had countenance from the Committee; but that while they proposed to give a stamp of respectability and permanency to the College of Preceptors by procuring for it a Charter of Incorporation, all State interference with the freedom of its operations would be carefully guarded against, and all assumptions on its own part of an exclusive privilege to educate the children of the middle class, would be abjured. It was said that the association was wholly voluntary, and that no one could be prevented from teaching or setting up a school on his own account; but that to the public would be left the decision whether the possession of a diploma or certificate of honour from the College of Preceptors did confer a reasonable claim on their patronage.

Nothing could be more unreasonable, and the public hailed the new institution as supplying a desideratum. Such appears to have been Mr. Slater's feeling; but he has been led by the tone of the Educational Times, the organ of the College, (though the Council disclaim responsibility for its articles), to doubt whether these early promises—lately repeated though they have been by advocates at meetings got up in Manchester and elsewhere to obtain public support—will ever be fulfilled. He has consequently examined the first publications of the projectors, and has found that a part of their original plan was, by means of a Royal Incorporated College of Preceptors, "to give the profession (of schoolmasters) the authority of a legally recognised profession, and to render it illegal, after a certain time, for any one to open a school without a license from the said College." It might be thought that a more liberal spirit had subsequently taken possession of the projectors, and that the conditions of public meetings, published in the Society's calendar, along with its now-existing laws and regulations, and without one word of disclaiming from the Committee, declare to be desirable just what we have above quoted. When the Educational Times is, as Mr. Slater remarks, "the virulent antagonist of those who, from their Non-conforming principles, have at different times op-posed the Government scheme of Education," it is quite clear that a strong suspicion will naturally be raised in the minds of such as Mr. Slater, that plans are laid either separately or in combination for getting the whole education of the country under State surveillance, and instituting a privileged class of schoolmasters.

The above views of the Council of the College of Preceptors should publicly repudiate as some private members of the association in this neighbourhood do with great earnestness, the intention or wish to invade the liberty of the subject in England, by illegitimately placing all education which does not belong to the College—its mark." Mr. Slater has, indeed, been told this in a resolution of the Council's, in answer to a private communication from himself; but he justly points to the fact, that the very free education will hail the College of Preceptors as a truly valuable conductor. The public has yet to learn either from our Universities, or of State-education in Prussia, that a stereotyped system of education, or one under the patronage of Governments, is superior to that which results from the free competition of schools. They know, indeed, that with all the defects of the existing system, it is infinitely superior in its basis of freedom to any which can be imposed by authority, either directly or indirectly, and that in freedom it has the guarantee for all practical improvement in future.

(From the Leeds Mercury of Feb. 10, 1849.) The reference we felt it necessary to make last week to this Institution has brought very satisfactory communications from the President of the College, and also from a gentleman who has been one of its principal promoters. The following is the letter of Mr. Turrell, the President.—

Gentlemen,—The College of Preceptors is a purely Voluntary Association; it is in no way aims at preventing any one from teaching or setting up a school on his own account. Its active promoters would be found among the most zealous opponents of an educational monopoly under any form or denomination; they would be foremost in opposing the control or inspection of the State. They believe in the free education of every child who may be able to pay for it, and hereafter, whether the possession of a diploma, or certificate of honour from the Board of Examiners appointed by the College, does or does not confer a reasonable claim on their patronage. They would deem seditious any admission of Government interference, or any infringement of private rights. Their objects are the improvement and elevation of the educational system, and the elevation of the social position of the educator, by means of examinations to which all shall be admissible, and none compelled, otherwise than by their own consent.
pledge you my word that, notwithstanding the expression of other views by individual members of this Council, and notwithstanding the publication of quasi-authoritative documents, these are and ever have been the objects of the "College of Preceptors."

With the sentiments of the Editor of the Educational Times, the designs of the College of Preceptors should not be confounded. The Council, whether by their own officers or by the officers of the Association which has allowed itself to be convinced by documents published under circumstances which withdrew them from the control of the Council, or by the Editor of the Times in whom the Editor of the Association (should have allowed himself to be convinced by documents published under circumstances which withdrew them from the control of the Council—gentlemen who were fellow-labourers with himself in this great cause. Unfortunately the great distance between Stonehouse, his place of residence, and the Metropolis, in which the meetings of the Council were held, prevented him from attending those meetings, and clearing his mind from the suspicions of a modernised profession which had arisen within it. I feel confident that the goodness of our cause and the purity of our intentions will ultimately secure us the co-operation of every liberal man, and that our names will not be among the last to resume their place in ranks which, as a liberal friend of education, he ought to have continued foremost to defend. It is a growing obligation to High Church, Slow Church and No Church, have all had their fling at the College of Preceptors, which meanwhile, by steering clear of all parties, and rigidly adhering to its first principles—nothing according to the schoolmaster in his professional capacity only, without reference either to his peculiar political or theological opinions—has kept together the largest body of men engaged in education who ever have saved the interests of common facts, and has steadily advanced in a course, the completion of which will induce an improved education throughout the land, and will moreover place the schoolmasters, and thus necessarily improving, the youth of multitudes whose training is committed to their charge.

LECTURES OF THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

On Tuesday, January 2nd, 1849, Mr. Edward Lane, of Plymouth, read a paper on the "Pleasures and Advantages of the Natural Sciences." The Lecturer's object in the production of this paper was stated to be a strong desire that subjects of this character, from their intrinsic value, should take a place of the highest in education. He, having a strong faith in their utility, founded on the experience of many years, and on the power of their beautiful elements to instruct and direct, laid a broad foundation upon which, by himself or by others, might be built an enduring superstructure. He combated the folly of the opinion of many schoolmasters, who reject all educational agents except those with whose powers they are well acquainted, by showing that these sciences could be placed on an equal footing with the present academic system, and that their effects upon the mind, if rightly induced, would be similar to the results in many instances of the agents in action at the present time, and that they would surpass, under all circumstances, an amount of qualifications not obtainable so frequently or so certainly from the commonly employed agencies. The paper was a purely introductory one, as the Lecturer expressed his willingness to submit to the truth of his present observations, during the course of lectures planned by him, by showing the true results of the subjects now employed in Education, and deducing from the principles and practice of these new auxiliary educative agencies, the blessings which, as rational agents, the same inferences and advantages; thus forming a strong claim in their favour upon the earnest attention of the Instructor.

The opening remarks of the Lecturer upon the "cooequity of Science with Nature," which may contain some expressions and ideas which are not recognized by many of the teachers of the day, or of the taught. "Science and Nature are coequal in extent: the one extends itself to the utmost limits of the visible universe, the other to the limits of the invisible universe. There is no power to calculate, nor power to rest, as the energies of his attempts, he shall have bound all men together, their hopes the same, their aims the same, that in silver chain, whose links will be welded by the noblest of our species, in the laboratories of mercy and justice."

The question, "How does science benefit mankind?" was replied by supposing the withdrawal of one element of our national greatness, viz, the Steam-Engine; concerning which we extract the following passage, which will not pass current with any of those too merciful men, who call this mighty instrument the "engine of mankind,", or, as he who with an Edinburgh Reviewer state that the "Steam Engine is making the working-man as useless as the weeds of the fields." How useless? Are weeds useless? But again: "Let us suppose at this time, that the steam engine is withdrawn from England's use: let us call to be used the feeble hand, and piny from the day of the day."

But in all this career of description, Man, the immortal mind, claims a word from our pen; all families of humanity, from one shade of colour to another; from one to the other; from the pigmy, the wild, the polished, the civilized, the savage; they who like ourselves can rejoice in social and intellectual blessings, with those who without wisdom, without improvement; and the blessings of their soul; the beasts that are theirs for food and clothing; these and all others, claim science at our hands, and at the hands of all their fellow-men for their right, the "Science and Nature are coequal in extent: the one extends itself to the utmost limits of the visible universe, the other to the limits of the invisible universe. There is no power to calculate, nor power to rest, as the energies of his attempts, he shall have bound all men together, their hopes the same, their aims the same, that in silver chain, whose links will be welded by the noblest of our species, in the laboratories of mercy and justice."

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which we were taught to need; and what a falling
away from our high places, what a degradation
from our once noble exaltation, would await
us! The triumphs of its powers are not yet
crowned with success, and the world works
its way into hills, despises the guarded oak
or stubborn metal at one moment, laughs at the
mightiest opposition at another; it concedes not;
withholding the best, the last, the finest, the
peace-giving agency which leads away from
the cares of self, into the wide field of a glorious
creation, every beam of the lustre of which is the
blessing of the very pure. The more we explore
the experience of the past; and as we have been
nursing ourselves, and acknowledging our immortality
by the aspirations which have marked our career, so
will the character and hope, respect and prospect, will
be the two guardian spirits waiting on our path,
and bringing the perfect beauty of our undying
creations, upon the short distance we shall have
to travel. Thus proceeding, thus animated
and cheered, say will not even what we anticipate
now of dread in that anxious hour, be lessened,
negated, if not totally destroyed?"
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

Sr.,—The letter of your Correspondent, S. C. F., from Enfield, as to quarterly pre-payments for pupils in public schools, is, in its conclusions, perfectly sensible and reasonable. But, Sir, the attempt to introduce the system, has, in this Bristol district, been several times tried; and has, I believe, with only one exception, proved a decided failure. Mr. Clark, of Bathwick, near Bath, is the only master that I know of who has carried out the system successfully; and I am not quite certain that his quarterly bills are pre-paid.

In the spring of 1847, when food was dearer than for many a previous year, I was waited on by a most respectable looking gentleman, of polite address (a Commercial Traveller), who stated he had a son of 15 years of age, destined for a mercantile life, and who had been at different schools for very many years, but was not considered sufficiently accomplished for a merchant's office, and therefore required nine months' additional drilling from me to fit him for his intended course of life. The agreement for the boy was made, I was supported by me for nine months, and every sum was paid to his education; but the father, under the protection of the Bankruptcy Court, has never paid a single shilling.

This is one of the evils attendant on subsequent payments, from which I fear neither myself nor S. C. F. will ever be able wholly to escape, unless means could be devised to induce all Schoolmasters simultaneously to adopt the system which he proposes.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

T. HELSTONE.
Alveston, near Bristol, Feb. 5th, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

Sr.—Permit me to ask for information, through the medium of your Journal, upon the following points:

1. In the first article in your last Number, headed “The Education of the Middle Classes,” you draw the line of distinction between spurious and genuine education. The former you represent to consist in a merely mechanical imparting of the different branches of knowledge; and the latter, in forming and training the human mind. My question is, what is it that is comprehended under the term “training of the human mind;” and by what process are they to be accomplished, apart from mechanical teaching?

2. I have heard a great deal about national education, without, however, attaching any definite meaning to it. Do its advocates intend the education of all classes of the community at the Government expense, or only the poor?

3. At a recent meeting of the nobility, gentry

aggressive interference with secular matters is occasionally founded.

In this, somewhat overstepped the limits apparently prescribed by Dr. Biggs's letter; I am, however, inclined to think that he will not complain of the extent to which I have carried my reply.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. STEIN TURRELL,
President of the College of Preceptors.

Brighton, Feb. 12th, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

Sr.—That my chief object in joining the College of Preceptors was, at some time being able to bring under the notice of its members the advantages and necessity of physiological education;—and it affords me pleasure to observe that having been considered ali "Materialism," I have constantly, for the last 15 years, had sons of clergy-
clergy, and farmers, upon the subject of agricultural education, held at Stafford, the noble Chairman is reported to have said that "the teaching of the laboring classes is better educated than those of the farmers. Is this true? I doubt it. At all events it is worth the attention of the profession, in order that the deficiency may be removed, and the system of education made more effective, that it may not be disproved.

In putting the above questions, I am not actuated by captious motives, but by a desire to be set right in these important matters. If, therefore, at your earliest leisure, you will be kind enough to give them insertion, you will oblige, Sir,

Yours truly,

Feb. 12th, 1849. L. A. D.

ON THE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the Educational Times.

Sta.—Honest and strict investigations of the relative abilities and mental qualifications of individuals who are candidates for any important office, in which mental superiority has been deemed requisite, are almost the only barrier against quackery and impudent pretensions; but if the examinations were not honest, they only give legal circulation to a base and spurious school of ambition, none the less false, that it may not be disproved.

This change seems to have been made with the view of ensuring that the candidates, guided by the papers previously set, and the judicious advice of the Dean, come to the examination with their reading much more extensive than is given to candidates at Trinity College, Dublin. No change has hitherto been made in the outline of the subjects as at first determined, but from the list of subjects published in the February Number of the Educational Times, it seems that the Council has thought fit to make the standard of proficiency into the highest class of the Classical Examinations.

The College has no occasion to suffer from the incapacity of its examiners, because it can always select its own; but there exists at Cambridge a rotation which sometimes brings forward men who have most liberally volunteered their services, and afternoon? For instance, it is now much lighter at six o'clock in the evening than at the same hour in the morning, but about November it is just the reverse; and the sun stands some height above the horizon at 10 minutes past 6 in the month of March.

Philo-Sophic School, London.
deemed unnecessary to discuss the finite or infinite divisibility of matter; for when, assisted by modern discoveries, we observe that all substances combat with the utmost difficulty, and that determination, it is impossible to evade the conclusion, that there must exist a corresponding stability of size and form in their integral particles. Consequently, it is not necessary to suppose that extension must be capable of division mathematically, yet we can conceive that beyond a certain extent no further division can take place physically. When this much disputed point is settled, we shall still find the prosecutors of science divided into two great factions, viz., those who, triumphing in the splendid verifications of intuitive philosophy, refer to the deductive but as little otherwise than a lamentable error; and those of the deductive clique, who maintain that hypothesis of some sort or other has always been proposed to account for this stratum, would touch three of the lower spheres, and the planes touching those spheres would then include a regular tetrahedron. A square of the eight spheres, with a single sphere resting on the centre of such a sphere, would form an octahedron; and upon applying two other spheres at opposite sides of this octahedron, the group will have been represented by spheroidal particles. A rhombohedron may be formed of oblate spheroidal particles. A six-sided prism, of oblong spheroidal particles. (See Brand's Chemistry, Daniel's Chemical Philosophy.)

The latter hypothesis is considered the more probable of the two, and has received further extension by supposing that the structure of bodies is not simple, but of many natural causes of attraction but to a balance between the attractive force of the atoms, and the repulsive power of an elastic atmosphere with which we may conceive each atom to be surrounded, and which is supposed to be the matter of heat. The atoms are imagined to be attractive of each other and of the particles of the hypothetical atmosphere, but the latter highly repulsive to each other. Upon these postulates, each spheroidal atom would be surrounded by a stratum of equal depth in all its parts, uniformly distributed over its surface, which, preventing the actual contact of the particles, would constitute a vast multiplicity of facts, which would enable us to comprehend the laws of the predominant attraction. From this sketch of the two hypotheses it must appear that bodies built up of atoms either spherical or spheroidal can be definite either in stability of form or porosity, were there no other defects. But their use in science is merely to connect a vast multiplicity of facts, which would otherwise be impossible. Like a geometrical diagram, they have their important uses in the advancement of science, but have no physical meaning. Can no hypothesis, however, be applied which is more concrete and applicable to the problems of science? A modern philosopher has observed, that to the Creator an infinite variety of worlds is possible—but he has given us the philosopher in man. Hence, philosophy furnishes a weighty argument to those who adjudge this object of inquiry inscrutable; for now we stand with respect to the object however of true philosophy is to discover the ultimate constitution and commutation of matter. It was discussed by the philosophers of Chaldea, Hindostan, and Egypt, from whom the Greeks received it; and has engaged the energies of the greatest men in the advancement of science, but have no physical meaning. And one has gone so far as to say, "Give me matter, and I will make a world." The object however of true philosophy is to discover what really exists, and apply it for the well-being of mankind. And one has gone so far as to say, "Give me matter, and I will make a world."
The letter on "School Economics," published in our last Number, ought to have been signed with the name of our Correspondent at Burslem, Staffordshire, have been some remarkable degree of merit. The passage

To those who agree with us in considering a sound and extensive knowledge of the nature and operations of the mental faculties essential to the Educator, who reckons on the mere stating of the memory with facts and the mere practice in mechanical exercises among the least important of the Schoolmaster's operations, it will be no

Since also the sum of the two sides is fixed, it is evident that the square to the focal distances of any point in an ellipse of which the major axis is its sum, and the distance of the foci; if then upon this focal distance a parallelogram be described equal to twice the given area, and an ellipse be described passing through its angular points, then the triangle formed by joining the foci with these angular points will be the triangle required.

Whence the minor axis is known, and any number of triangles may be described in different ellipses answering the required conditions, but they will all be right-angled.

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And again, if $m$ be the minor axis, then $a^2 = 4m^2$ is the eccentricity, and if $e$ is the ordinate then

$$y = \frac{2c}{b} \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)} = \frac{2c}{b} \sqrt{a^2 - e^2}$$

Also, $2c = b \sqrt{a^2 - e^2}$, and

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been long distinguished for their intellectual independence. True it is, that France and Germany have each imparted something of their peculiar characteristics to the Dutch and Belgian writers. They have however preserved themselves in most part from the fine taste and sound judgment which pervades the writings of the French school, and have also avoided the wilder speculations of the Germans.

Mr. Blakey describes those whom he has enumerated as "men of vast literary attainments, and possessing a comprehensive acquaintance with the whole speculative thinking of Europe," and goes on to say,—

"Everything from their pens bespeaks the inward temper to which the age has been peculiarly adapted. Not while the speculative mind is preoccupied with the higher interests of the soul, can this most elevated form of moral philosophy fail to exert an influence over the conduct and character of those who possess it. Thus lauded, enables us to speak with confidence of the distinguished individuals whom he has formed a just and impartial estimate;—one who regards in any other light than that of the guardian and fosterer of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual interests of the child, the man must reap the fatal fruits of the error; and if she be deemed competent to a task so high and holy as the safeguard of an immortal soul, then must all the claims be admitted which Mr. Reeve asserts on her behalf."

The Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon, By A. Rich., jun., B.A. Longman. This book will prove an invaluable assistant to the student of the Classic Literature and History of Greece and Rome, supplying as it does both verbal and pictorial descriptions and illustrations of the objects, artificial productions, manual operations, social customs, and everyday life of the Greeks and Romans. To one debarked from the aid and guidance of a tutor, and in the Schole without the compunction necessary for a practical use of a living language, this treatise will assist both the teacher and the pupil.}

special heads, lists of all the words relating to each particular class of subjects interspersed alphabetically throughout the book. The author has manifestly striven hard, in all ways, to assist the student.

2. Vlieland's French Reader.
3. Vlieland's Petit Manuel Français. Almost every professor of the French language indulges the public with a series of elementary works bearing the impress of his name and titles; in most instances these form the distinctive characteristic of the books, and they prove deficient in originality or peculiar merit of any kind. Such, however, is far from being the case with M. Vlieland's works, which we feel at we may justly recommend to the notice of all teachers of the French language. Of the study of a foreign language, it is eminently true that the first step is the most replete with difficulty, and we consider that, in his Petit Manuel, M. Vlieland has removed the greater portion of this difficulty by furnishing the teacher with a book which, without sacrificing the substance of the Grammar, and limiting the pupil to superficial smattering, lays the foundation for a practical, as well as a theoretical knowledge of the French language. This design, intended in part in Mr. Vlieland's larger work, "The French Grammar and Exercises," or, as its second title runs, the "Theory and Practice Combined." In this work, the rules and explanatory clauses have been briefly and simply expressed, yet with a degree of perspicuity which is often absent from those which proceed from the pens of foreigners who write in our language. By means of easy and well-regulated gradations the pupil is led from the elementary principles of Orthoepy and Etymology, to the higher figures of Syntaxical construction. The exercises, of which there is a large collection, and variety as we usually find in works of this class, are well calculated to supply the learner with that copia verborum without which the fluency of expression necessary for a practical use of a living language cannot be determined. On this, or any other work of the same kind, should be among the first to be placed in the hands of a learner. The peculiar recommendation of M. Vlieland's books is, that the theoretical and practical features are so combined as materially to assist both the teacher and the pupil.

It would be unjust to the printer and publisher, to omit all notice of the remarkable accuracy and neatness displayed, both in the printing and the getting up of these books, which must strongly recommend them for use in the class-room and school. We feel the more inclined to commend the care which has been displayed in this respect, because we know that much serious annoyance arises from the careless and flimsy way in which books are now frequently put together, and from the typographical errors by which French books in particular, are so commonly defaced.

Vlieland's French Reader combines the features of an Elementary Grammar with those of a Reading-book for very juvenile students.

Le Page's Ready Guide to French Composition. London: EEffingham Wilson. M. Le Page is a practised French teacher, and therefore he attaches great importance to actual exercise in the language. Grammatical rules are vastly increased in their value to the student when accompanied by abundant examples which furnish him with the opportunity and means of testing and experiencing their applica-
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.


UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Northern University College.

In a Congregation held the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.

FEB. 17.

Lincoln College.

An Election will be held in this College on Friday the 2nd of March, of Three Scholars for the Counties of Sussex, Hants, and Bedford respectively. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the 1st of January next. The first sort will be presented to the Rector before the hour of Ten on the 12th of March, bringing Certificates of the place of birth, if needed. On Tuesday, March 22, there will be an Election to a Fellowship, open to all natives of the County of Lincoln, who have taken the Degree of B. A. Candidates must call on the Rector before the hour of Ten on the 12th of March, bringing Certificates of the place of birth, if needed. Candidates must be examined in two days, the 15th of March, and proposed in Convocation on the 25th of March, at Twelve o'clock.

Translation into Latin. Some of the subjects will be examined in one day.

The same for all the candidates.

Translation into Latin. The same for all the candidates.

Corpus Christi College.

There will be an Election in this College of Two Scholars on the foundation of Dr. Clarke, on the 9th of May next. Candidates must present to the Provost in person, on the 5th of May, certificates proving that they were born of English parents in the provinces of Canterbury and York, and must produce evidence of the transaction of no less than thirteen years of age. The same for all the students.

University College.

An Election to Five Scholarships now vacant in this College will be held on Tuesday the 20th of March, for the first time in Easter Term, 1852. Candidates not to be examined before their 13th year. The same for all the candidates.

(a) In Classical Literature, Divinity, &c.

Subjects:— First, Necessary. The Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles (in Greek). One Latin author, one Greek author, "mellioris avtnotur."—Also the same, or portions of the same, which were offered at Examinations. One to be either an Historian or Orator.

Translation into Latin. The same for all.

Translation into Latin. The same for all.

Translation into Latin. The same for all.

A paper of Critical and Grammatical Questions. The same for all candidates.

Either Logic or Algebra, with Geometry to the extent of the 1st and 2nd years. For Honorary Distinctions, to be awarded in Four Orders. Candidates to acquit themselves with great credit in the necessary subjects to be placed in the fourth order.


Passages from the Classical Authors, to be set with a view to accuracy and elegance of translation. Latin.

(iii.) In Pure Mathematics exclusively. With Honorary Distinctions; in four orders.

(iii.) School of the "Literati Humaniores." 

Subjects:— First, Necessary. Divinity:—viz., the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek; the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; Sacred History; the Subjects of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, and the Thirty-nine Articles. Some one Ancient Work on Moral Philosophy; and one Ancient Historical Work.
one being in Greek and the other in Latin. A Thesis may be for a short Latin and English Essay.

2ndly, For Honorary Distinctions.

Divinity, as above (the Candidates may be), may, if they please, be an Approved portion of Ecclesiastical History, and in one or more of the Epistles; Logic, Ancient History, Greek and Roman, including Chronology, Geography, and Antiquities, Greek and Roman Orators, Rhetoric, Poetics, Ethics, and Politics; the Ancient Writers to be always produced, but with the permission to illustrate them, as at present, metrically, at the option of the Candidates.

For Honorary Distinctions, Mixed as well as pure Mathematics.

SUBJECTS.—1st, Necessary.

Plane Geometry, to the extent of Six Books of Euclid; or in the case of Mathematics, Three Books of Plane Geometry to be treated Algebraically or Geometrically, at the option of the Candidates.

For Honorary Distinctions.


2ndly, For Honorary Distinctions.

Besides a more extended knowledge of the three subjects under 1st Class, the candidate must have some acquaintance with some one or more of the subordinate branches of Natural Science.

(iv.) School of Modern History and the Cognate Sciences.

At least a knowledge of the History of England, or France, or Germany, during the 16th or 17th centuries. Some portion of Blackstone’s Commentaries, as recently published.

2ndly, For Honorary Distinctions.

Modern History to the year 1789; General Jurisprudence of Nations (including Commercial Law); Greek Moral Philosophy as set forth by original writers in the English Language; Philosophy of Language.

The examination of the Examiners to examine in such a manner as they shall think best adapted to test the proficiency of the Candidates.

Every Candidate for the first Degree to be required to have passed in two at least of these four Schools (the School of the Literae Humanaeis being always one, and to be passed first), but not necessarily in the same Term.

Honours to be awarded in each of the four Schools to the names of those who obtain distinction being printed in Fourth, Fifth, or Sixth Class; but not to be awarded in any of the Schools to any Candidate whose name has not appeared in some Class (in other School) at the First Public Examination; nor in the School of the literae Humanaeis, or of Mathematics, to any Candidate whose name has not appeared in some Class in the corresponding Term.

No Candidate to attain Honours in any School after the eighteenth Term. The Names of all who merely pass, both at the First and at the Second Public Examinations, to be printed, and in alphabetical order.

Each Honours to be awarded to those of those who have passed the Second Public Examination, whether or without Honours, to bear a Mark denoting the distinction (if any) which they shall have obtained at the First Public Examination.

Candidates on setting down their names for the Second Examination to be required to produce Certificates of having attended Public Professors during two Courses of Lectures at least, and on different subjects.

Those who fail to present themselves at the Resolutions or at the Second Public Examination, without accounting satisfactorily for such failure to the Vice Chancellor and the Proctors, shall be deemed to have been absent from those periods respectively, till they offer themselves.

Candidates not to be required to sit in the Schools previously to their Examination in any of the above Schools.

No person matriculated in the course of the present Term, or at any earlier period, to be affected by the Statutes now in operation for the above Schools.

Provisions inserted in the Statutes to meet the difficulties incident to a change of system so as to relieve individuals from every kind of hardship.

IV. With Respect to the Examiners.

(l.) The Masters of the Schools to examine at the "Resolutions," as at present, but to be nominated by Convocation, and approved by Convocation. The Stipend of each Master of the Schools to be 30l. per annum.

(ii.) For the First Public Examination, Four Classical Examiners (bearing the distinctive appellation of Moderators), to be appointed, and three for Mathematics, Three Mathematical Examiners, and in each of the subordinate schools to examine those who are not Candidates for Honours, the Classical Moderators being assisted for this purpose by the Mathematical Moderators. All the Classical Moderators, and all the Mathematical Moderators, to be present at the Examination of those who are not Candidates for Honours in each Subject respectively.

(iii.) For the second Public Examination four Examiners to examine in each Subject, to be nominated to be an examiner in more than one school in the same Term. The Examiners in the several schools to be nominated by Convocation, and in each case the presence of twelve members, of whom the Vice Chancellor is to be one, to be necessary for a nomination, viz.

(iv.) For the School of the Literae Humanaeis, to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor, Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor, Regius Professor of Greek, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Professor of Logic, Professor of Poetry, Public Orator.

For the school of Mathematics and Physics, by the Vice Chancellor, Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor, Sedliean Reader, Professor of Geometry, Professor of Astronomy.

For the school of Natural Science, by the Vice Chancellor, Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor, Regius Professor of Medicine, Professor of Chemistry, Reader in Experimental Philosophy, Reader in Mineralogy, Reader in Botany, Reader in Geology.

For the school of Modern History and the Cognate Sciences, by the Vice Chancellor, Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor, Regius Professor of Modern History, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, Vicerian Professor of Common Law, Professor of Political Economy.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 14.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The copy of a proposed grace, having for its object the appointment of a syndicate upon this foundation, will take place on Friday, the 23rd of March, 1849.

The candidates are required to signify their intention of offering themselves on or before Friday, the 23rd of February, in a Latin Epistle, to be presented to each of the Electors, who are—the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Mainwaring, Professor of the Civil Law; Mr. Babington, Public Orator; Mr. Martin, Trin., Deputy of the Regius Professor of Divinity; Mr. Goodwin, Caius, Deputy of the Lucian Professor.

The examination will commence on Monday, the 26th of February, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Senate-house.

FEB. 29.

The following is a List of those approved after the first Additional Institution for B.A.

DEGREE.

Alfrede, St. John’s.
Aspinall, St. John’s.
Aspley, Corpus.
Batey, Corpus.
Bere, Sidney.
Bryant, Sidney.
Butterfield, St. John’s.
Delfons, Corpus.
Eaton, Corpus.
Fitzwygram, Trinity.
Fry, Trinity.
Gardiner, Sidney.
Green, St. Peter’s.
Hatfield, Emmanuel.
Holdsworth, Magdalen.
Holmes, Magdalen.
Hooper, Trinity.
Houfe, Trinity.
Howard, St. John’s.
Kendall, St. Cath. Hall.
Norton, St. John’s.
Nunn, Jesus.
Parkinson, Sidney.
Parker, Corpus.
Proctor, Queen’s.
Ribble, Emmanuel.
Ryland, Trinity.
Salter, Selwyn.
Smeaton, St. Cath. Hall.
Smith, St. Cath. Hall.

EXAMINERS.

W. B. Hopkins, M.A., St. Catherine’s Hall, and H. Goodwin, M.A., Caius College, Moderators.
W. R. Collett, M.A., Caius College, and J. N. Poll, B.D., Queen’s, Classical Examiners.
J. R. Cawdow, M.A., Caius College, and J. E. Dalton, B.D., Queen’s, College, Theological Examiners.

DURHAM.

At a convocation held on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1849, the Professor of Greek, sub-Warden, presiding, in the presence of the Warden, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.
Joseph Waite, B.A., University College.
Rev. C. T. Erskine, B.A., University College.
Rev. G. E. Greaves, M.A., University College.
Charles E. Grey, B.A., University College.

B.A. ad Eundem.
Edward J. Newcomb, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
John O. Herbert, Trinity College, Dublin.

B.A.
Roger Hines, University College.
Reginald R. Bradley, University College.
Erwin B. Dickson, University College.
Edward Bradley,
At the Spring commencement, held this day, the following degrees were conferred by his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the Rev. Dr. Wall, Vice-President of Trinity College:

**DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.**

Rev. Samuel Butcher.

Rev. William Crofton, and Thomas D. Hargrave.

**Masters of Arts.**

Rev. Theophilus Bennett.

Rev. J. W. Bowles.

Hugh Carlile.

Rev. William Craig.

Ralph S. Cowse.

Rev. Robert Evanson.

William F. Forrest.

Rev. Samuel Gordon.

Rev. B. B. Verrall.

Alexander Godley.

Robert Carmichael.

Benjamin Williamson.

**Bachelor of Divinity.**

Rev. W. Reeves.

**Bachelors of Medicine.**

William Crofton and Hugh Carlile.

**Artificers' and Mechanics.**

Robert Evanson.

Samuel Singleton.

John Towne and S. Mackay.

**Seniors and Gold Medalists.**

Rev. John W. Whiteside.


James Townsend Mackay.

Richard Griffith.

M'Devitte, A. (1847).

Dunnett, Thomas.

M'Devitte, A. (1847).

Morison, John.

M'Devitte, A. (1847).

Campbell and James Townsend Mackay.

William Crofton and Hugh Carlile.

**Bachelor of Arts.**

Crofton and Hugh Carlile.

**College of Preceptors.**

**EXAMINATION PAPERS.**

**Arithmetic.**

1. Define least common multiple and greatest common measure. Give examples.

2. What are complex fractions? Reduce \( \frac{3}{4} \) to a simple fraction.

3. What is proportion? Exemplify your definition by the following:--Find the value of 25 yds, 13 ft. 5 in. at 1s. 7d. per yard.

4. Shew, by arithmetical example, that multiplying a given quantity by a proper fraction decreases its value, and dividing it increases its value.

5. A person owes to each of three creditors £1. 7s. 6d. : to one he pays \( \frac{3}{4} \) of his debt; to another \( \frac{2}{3} \) of his debt; and to the third \( \frac{1}{4} \) of his debt. What do they receive in cash? What is the sum of the whole payments of the whole debt?

6. Define Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression. Example your definitions.

7. A. B. C. and D. agree to run a coach. A. runs reminding it at 13s. 6d., and 30 gallons at 12s. 6d. : required the selling price of one gallon of the mixture, so as to gain 12 per cent.

8. How do you extract roots by logarithms? Solve:--Find \( \sqrt{192} \) and the product of 10, 10, and 11.

9. What is proportion? Exemplify your definition by the following:--Find the value of 25 yds, 13 ft. 5 in. at 1s. 7d. per yard.

10. Of a package of cloth, \( \frac{3}{4} \) is sold at 2s. 6d. a yard; 1, which is damaged, at 1s. 6d. a yard; and the remaining 25 yards at 2s. 81d. per yard; what is the value of 3275 of a day.

11. When a vulgar fraction is convertible into a recurring decimal, find the greatest number of figures and the number of recurring figures.

12. Required the value of 654 of \( \frac{2}{3} \). How much did I lose?

13. What is proportion? Exemplify your definition by the following:--Find the value of 25 yds, 13 ft. 5 in. at 1s. 7d. per yard.

14. Distinguish between Discount and Interest.

15. Find the interest of £387.

16. Explain the symbols and signs used in Arithmetical Algebra. Prove that \( a + (b - c) = a + b - c \) also that \( (a - b) + (c - d) = (a - b) + (c - d) \).
though there has been no call for any great ability on my part in presiding over the communication, written and personal, with the Privy Council on the subject. I had an interview when last in town with Mr. Chester, Mr. Mozeley, and the head of the training school in the neighbourhood, and we were left to work out the best system of instruction with religion, there was reason to apprehend infidelity would take root in Tamworth. I felt confident that the reverse would be the case. I knew that animosities, political and personal, would here be avoided, that the class now most exposed to temptation would here find new sources of amusement, — that we should improve their morality, and strengthen their faith, and by the means given us, to insure the progress of knowledge. To those who objected to the course I took in promoting this institution I deem this statement in the Report a sufficient reply. The number of children increased during the year amounts to 5000, being an increase of 1851 since the issue of the preceding year. Of the books thus issued, 845 have been taken out by the subscribers, 986 by the second class, and 3,180 by the third class." (Cheers.) That, I think, is a conclusive proof that the interests of morality have not been injured by the establishment of this town.

I therefore propose to do my utmost to secure the best system of instruction, and to the benefits which this institution will subsequently be capable of affording. My arrangement so approach completion, that I think I may as well take the opportunity of explaining what are the modifications I shall propose that in school which was very liberally endowed by my father. The object the endowment for, that it should meet with support from what is called the "middle class. You are, therefore, laying the foundation shall be on the principle of revenue. Children for education to this school, that the selection of the first-rate master, from a school at Macclesfield, will receive a first-rate education, 1 won't say that there shall be provided gratuitously for those who reside here or in the neighbourhood, including farmers, shopkeepers, retail dealers of all descriptions, and there was so much anxiety, among merchants and manufacturers, to withdraw them from educational pursuits, that good teachers had become scarce. I therefore propose to do nothing that will put a stop to that altogether; the poor children shall receive a decent dress, and every security will be taken to have them well-conducted. This provides been acted upon by the clergy and the country with the greatest success—particularly in a parish of Hampshire—King's Sombre. If it be carried out, as I hope it will, future subscribers will be induced to add to the fund, knowing that charge will not be more than 5s. or 6s. a-year. The success of the scheme will depend very much on the number of paying scholars, and so the increase of the gratu-

- The Mayor presided, and was supported by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bramell, the Rev. F. Morse, and the Members for the Borough. — The Members for the Borough.
congratulated his fellow-townsmen on the proud position they held in being so ably represented in the Central Legislature. Their senior member had a fame illustrious and world-wide. (Cheers.) He must be regarded as the foremost man in a period which had been remarkable both for the progress of the country and the intellectual improvement of the class which is elevated by his position above the working and labouring classes; the middle classes of the country have always, and particularly since the abolition of the corn laws, been among the advantages which the labouring classes have with respect to education; and, depend upon it, if that disadvantage be not removed, and that inequality as to education be not remedied, you will have the position and relation of great classes of the community inverted; you will have the lower class more intelligent—possessing more knowledge than the class which is above it. I think you will agree with me, that it will be a great advantage that the children of the middle class, who are the business of the country, and the strength of this country, should have equal means of maintaining their relative positions, and should benefit by the opportunities of sound and moral and religious education. The right hon. baronet, of great length, detailed the new scheme he meant to adopt in the school founded by the late Sir R. Peel, and called upon his fellow-townsmen to give their support to this plan. We can, he concluded by saying,—Depend upon it, these are the times when the subjects of real importance are subjects like these. The example we have recently given, in which the whole of this country rallied round the throne, at a time when other thrones were shaken, and fear prevailed throughout all nations, we are bound, I think, not merely to consent to pass in any case on what we can promote their social improvement, together with the physical comforts of the humblest classes of the community. (Cheers.) I have the honour to express the cordial consent, and, I trust, also with your cooperation, in carrying the system I have proposed into effect. (Cheers.) I have the greatest gratification in being associated with you. There is no reflection more gratifying to me than that in every proposition which has been made tending to promote the comfort or the happiness of the humblest classes of the community, I have always received the most zealous co-operation and aid from the class of gentlemen I am now addressing. (Cheers.) That concert and co-operation will, I am convinced, still continue in promoting the plans we have suggested. (Loud cheers.)

STAFFORD.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—On Saturday the 27th Jan., a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and farmers of the county of Stafford was held in the Assembly-room of the Town Hall, Stafford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures which have been tried at King's Sombre, in Hampshire, where the children of farmers with a good and practical education in connexion with the Liechfield Diocesan Society of the Earl of Harrowby presided, supported by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Lichfield, Lord St. Vincent, Earl Talbot, Mr. Adderley, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, the Hon. G. Wilde, and other influential gentlemen. The Chairman, the Earl of Harrowby, said it was pretty evident that in many parts of the country the poorer classes were placed, as regarded education, in a better position than those in the more advanced classes of society, still children were in fact better educated than those of the farmers, and that this arose from the fact that the State assisted the former, whilst the latter were entirely neglected. Those connected with farming were no doubt generally able to give their children a suitable education; but they were so divided by distance of residence, and so unaccustomed to combine, that they were insignificant in the obtrusive, disadvantageous position as compared with the inhabitants of towns. In general, the sons of farmers were sent out to school at a cost of from 25s. to 30s. per annum. A number of instances were adduced to prove that the youth were often removed before their education was half completed. To remedy this evil two plans had been suggested. The first was to establish new and independent schools; and the second was to improve the common schools scattered over the country. The objection to the first of these plans was the great uncertainty of the result; whilst to the second must be acknowledged the unwillingness of farmers to allow their children to mix with the children of the humbler classes. He, therefore, thought that the entertainment of the one scheme should proceed on the condition of the other, and he therefore thought that the meeting should not finally determine upon the adoption of either of these measures until a committee was appointed to consider the subject. Experience had justified the establishment of schools in which all classes mixed for the purpose of education; and the High School at King's Sombre might be pointed at as a worthy example, where the younger son of the peer and the son of the artizan, studied under the same roof, to the advantage of both. The mixture of the various orders of society in a common school, while it did not anticipate the morals and manners of the pupils, induced the cultivation of kind and social feelings. The experiment had been announced by the Bishop of Lichfield, in Hertfordshire.—Earl Talbot next addressed the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction that the farmers were awakening to a knowledge of the fact, that education amongst the middle classes had been neglected. The noble Earl moved a resolution to the effect, that in the opinion of the meeting it was of individual and national importance that the children of the farmers should be educated in a liberal manner appropriate to their occupations and pursuits, and at a moderate cost. The resolution was seconded by Sir R. Peel at Tamworth, and he believed similar measures were already adopted in various parts of the country. Since his arrival at Stafford he found that a plan upon the same principle had been adopted by Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, and he believed similar measures were already adopted in various parts of the country. Sir Robert Peel has been making a speech, or
rather a couple of speeches, at Tamworth, upon the subject of "Middle-class Education," which having been transmitted to the London press by "Electric Telegraph," must be taken to be of some importance, at least in the estimation of the Right Hon. Baronet's constituents and admirers. We cannot say, that we should otherwise have deemed them of sufficient general interest to demand notice from a public journalist. The Tamworth Library and Volunteer Room is, we have no doubt, a useful institution; and those who apprehend that the interests of morality would be injured by its establishment, are, we hope, by this time, ashamed of their narrow-minded objections. Right Hon. Baronet's expectations at Tamworth will be answer the Right Hon. Baronet's expectations at a boarding-school. The profits derived from the foundation are to be used for the benefit of the most deserving and worst-requited members of the community, who will be specially educated for the occupations of the most humble orders. The Wesleyan Missionaries have established a College and Seminary at New Zealand. 

NOTICES OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

March 2. John Wesley died, 1791.
5. La Place died, 1827.
8. Mrs. Airy born, 1792.
22. Goethe died, 1832.

The King of Prussia has sent the grand Cross of the Order of Merit to M. Guizot and Cauchy, Members of the Academie des Sciences.

The non-commissioned officers of the Schools of England and Wales amounts to 312,000.

Four thousand persons have already been apportioned by Government, under the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Wesleyan Missionaries have established a College and Seminary at New Zealand.

At Messrs. Horne's Whitechapel, London, there is an engine working under the combined influence of steam and chloroform—a combination which the best engineering authorities state to possess many great advantages.

Mr. Layard, whose work on Nineveh has created so much interest, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

A Course of Evening Lectures has been opened at King's College London, on Art and Music. The subjects are admissible. Lectures are to be delivered on Manufactures, Machinery, Public Health, Chemistry, Natural History, and Physical Geography. Two new Inspectors of schools have been appointed to discharge the duties of their office.

W. Everett, Esq. M.P. one of the Vice-Patrons of the College of Preceptors, has given notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee upon the Public Libraries of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to securing means for their improvement and extension.

In Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel Halkett has obtained the appointment of Keeper of the Advocates' Library.

The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's Library at Stowe realised 10,555L. 7s. 6d.

The Wesleyan Missionaries have established a College and Seminary at New Zealand.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—We have been assured that the Commander-in-Chief has resolved on causing all candidates for the army to present themselves for examination in such attainments as would demonstrate their fitness for the proper performance of their duties. We have not been able to learn the period when the examinations will be commenced, nor the course of study; but we have reason to believe that the order will not be delayed, and that the course will be one well calculated to secure intelligent and educated gentlemen, yet such a course of study as cannot deter even the non-commissioned officers from aspiring to its attainment. The difficulty in demanding a subsequent examination for each commission up to the rank of field-officer is great; but we hope that this difficulty will be overcome by the knowledge on the subject enabling him to devise suitable measures. —Naval and Military Gazette.
ning is at the wrong end. Many believe that every upward move in intelligence of the lower ranks must of necessity cause a corresponding rise in the mental character and attainments of the higher ranks. We entertain, but fear that well-educated soldiers will despise ill-educated officers, and that discipline may decline. Our knowledge of the ensigns of the army, among whom a good, or even a tolerable education, is the exception and not the rule, leads us to apprehend that the necessity for amending their mental deficiencies, even so far as to place them on a level with the non-commissioned officers, will neither be clearly seen, keenly felt, nor spontaneously acted on: for education is not deemed a necessary qualification in officers. Great and good men were known to have, of accomplished soldiers and scholars in our army; but there is nothing in our military system to exclude ignorance, and little to reward high proficiency: for education is not advantageously instituted, which should be sufficiently strict and extensive, but not exacting of more than the early age, the position in society, and the prospect of the candidate absolutely require. We do not demand great acquirements, but we ask for young men neither imbecile nor ignorant—young men who are actually educated, and who, through their attainments, to obtain promotion, should be faithfully and rigidly required in all ranks. To assert that a very meager degree of education and very small acquirements, may young men who are called on to perform not only difficult and unskilled duties of their profession, but even those of the local and civil authorities; that education is the, and which falls so pleasantly upon our palates. The meat, generally speaking, is very bad. Calves are killed at six days' observed. A general List of Prices is disseminated by 421 printers, 760 publishers and booksellers; and books are preserved to all of whom, and to the entire writing community, and collegiate institutions for granting degrees 50. Lastly, this newspaper will pass into the hands of the reader through the agency of 235 newsvendors.—Daily News.

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