for I would, indeed, have been disappointed had the course pursued by me been approved of by him. I am not prepared tamely to surrender to such a majority as he now leads; but, inch by inch, I will contest the battle-ground with them to the last. When defeated, I will ask them for their programme; but not till then. * * * * Much has been said by the hon. and learned member about what he accounts the bad taste and bad style of the Speech; and some hon. members of the majority have even gone so far as to accuse His Excellency of ignorance and corrupt motives ["No! No!" from the Hon. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Haviland.] They have also, in a very unequivocal manner, accused me of writing the Speech. But I declare that not a sentence, line, or even word of that Speech, was seen or read by me, until it was sent to my Office to be printed: and, further, I declare, on my soul, that I believe every word of it, from first to last, was written by, and proceeded from, His Excellency himself. A I have already said, the leaders of the majority, who wish to attack His Excellency over the shoulders of the Government, seem to have but a very imperfect knowledge of his character and talents; but I can tell them that, if ever they come into contact with him, as members of his Council they will soon have occasion to feel his great superiority, as a statesman, over themselves. * * * * I have been assailed for having spoken of the hon. members for the First District of King's County (Messrs. McGowan and McEachen) before they had opened their mouths in the House. I reply, their acts were before me, and that in a most questionable shape; and I had a perfect right to comment upon them. Although, as candidates for seats in the Assembly, they professed to hold sentiments in perfect accordance with those of the liberal party, and declared that, if elected, they would support the Government; yet their first public act, after having been elected was, at the request of the leading obstructives, to unite with them in signing a Requisition, the object of which was the obtaining of an early opportunity to overthrow that very government which they (those two hon. memebers) had been elected to support. [Mr. MACEACHEN. I am proud that my name was subscribed to a document which expressed the sentiments of such men as they are whose signatures it had previously received. Mr. MACLEOD. And so am I.] "And so am I," says Mr. Macleod. What! is he, the man who was formerly one of the chosen friends and associates of the greatest escheater in the Island, Mr. John McKenzie, is he now proud to find his name recorded amongst those of the obstructives? Was I not, I say, at liberty to comment upon the conduct of men, who, in so open and shameless a manner, had deceived their constituents? * * * The allusions to the gold fields of California and Australia, made by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown shewed a great want of arguments on his part—a sort of fatuity, in fact, when no reference to any thing of the kind was made in the Speech. The obstructive majority deny that we are entitled to any credit for the present satisfactory state of the public affairs and the general prosperity of the Colony. But, had the country been in an impoverished state, all its interests on the decline, and the public debt £30,000 or 40,000, whom and what would they have blamed for it? The cry of the obstructives, in such case, would have been, "All this is owing to the introduction of Responsible Government, and the Government of the Colony having been entrusted to such men as Coles, Warburton, Lord, and Whelan. * * * Mr. Yeo has stated that the public debt would not have been so great, but for the outlay consequent upon the erection of our public buildings. But I would remind him that the cost of the public buildings was provided for by special enactment, and that the funds so raised, have, since they have been no longer required for their original purpose, been appropriated to the encouragement of education. The cost of the public buildings ought not, therefore, to be taken into the account at all.—The complaints against Road Commissioners were unworthy of notice. It could not be shown that any of their duties had been neglected, or any moneys misapplied by them. No complaints against them had been made, either to the Government or to the Assembly. [Mr. DOUSE. I have complained on the floor of the House.] Yes; the hon. member for Belfast had complained. But why? Only because some of his own creatures had not been appointed. It is alleged against us, as a crime, that we dismissed such Road Commissianers as Messrs. Higgins and Simpson. I ask, in reply. Was it likely that we should retain, in such appointments, men who were amongst the most determined enemies of our party, and who, we had good reason to believe, would seek every opportunity to injure us? Too many such were, however, allowed to retain their offices under our government: but, whilst I was in the government, it was done against my will. How much soever a man's private character may entitle him to respect, if politically opposed to a government, it would be very imprudent, in that government, to give him political influence by conferring on him any public employment. * * * * If we are to have party government, let us have it as it exists in all the other Colonies of British North America. * * * * The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) has said that the people are dissatisfied with the tyranny of the Government. [Mr. DOUSE. I will prove it.] During the short time that I was a member of the Government, it was acknowledged to be the paramount duty of the Executive to enquire into the grounds of every complaint laid before them, from what quarter soever it proceeded: and it was their practice, as often as they proved to be well-founded, to afford immediate and complete redress. The hon. member (Mr. Douse) has also spoken of the danger of allowing persons of small means to occupy positions which enable them to lay their hands upon the public money. I suppose I am one of those persons of small means to whom he alludes; and I thank him, as he deserves, for his opinion of me. Were I to exercise my memory, however, I should not find it difficult to recal to mind a period in his own life, when, perhaps, his means were quite as small, nay smaller, than mine have ever been; and when he would have been rejoiced to see a prospect, however distant, of eventually being able to aggrandise himself, at the expense either of the public or of a proprietor. * * * * They may vaguely talk about laying hands upon the public chest; but they look in vain for a single act of defalcation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government. No: since the establishment of the Responsible System, neither has there been one single act of peculation nor any of that trafficking in, and bartering of, offices, which, to the eternal disgrace of those who then held the reins of power, were so freely and unscrupulously practised under the old tory, irresponsible regime. * * * * The honorable and learned member for Georgetown (Mr. Haviland) has favored us with a flaming and exultant speech. He is, no doubt, overjoyed at the prospect of his being soon, appointed what he has long sought to be, —Solicitor General. He says he is proud to find that natives of the soil are now in the majority in the House. I have nothing to say against the natives of the soil; far from it. But, much as I respect them, and deeply grateful as I am to them for the signal favor which I have received at the hands of many of them, and the esteem and good will which I believe they generally entertain for me, as a public man, I can see no reason at all why they should, at any time, be exalted before others. They have no intellectual superiority to entitle them generally to any such preference; and, least of all, is there any such superiority to be found here amongst the natives in the majority. * * * Before the establishment of Responsible Government, nearly all in power or place trafficked therewith to an extent never known in any other part of the British dominions; and yet some of those guilty and shameless traffickers now presume to taunt me with supporting the Government only because I wish to retain office. But I can tell the hon. member who has most loudly taxed me with being influenced by such considerations, that, limited as my means are, I have as profound a contempt for office as he, or any of his family. I too can go back to my constitutents, whenever it may be necessary to do so, certain of being re-elected; but I will never barter my political opinins, either for a seat in the Assembly, or to secure an official appointment.—The hon. member for the First District of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) has alluded to the stoppage of the supplies, in the year 1850, and remarked that the revenue of that year went to increase that of the next. By this assertion, the hon. member has only proved the obtuseness of his intellect. The salaries for 1859 were paid in 1851., and, at the same time, instead of £3500, the sum of £5000 was appropriated to the road-service. Besides, Sir Donald Campbell so construed an Imperial Statute, as to derive authority from it to appropriate the amount of revenue arising under it, independently of the Assembly, and actually paid £2000 out of it in 1850; so thus the premises of the hon. member being shown to be false, his conclusion, unsupported, must fall to the ground.—It shows how very short of argument the hon. member (Mr. Beer) must be, when he represents the public entertainment given to Commodore Shubrick and his brother officers, of the United States Navy, as a partizan dinner, and a misapplication of public money. The truth is, the invitations to the entertainment were as general as they well could be, and issued irrespective of all party feeling. The hon. member felt sore, no doubt, at having, on that occasion been overlooked; and considered himself as an injured man, because his right to a card of invitation, as a member of the Assembly, was not recognized. So far, indeed, were the Government from being open to censure or condemnation, on account of that entertainment, and the mode in which it was given, that they were actually etitled to the best thanks of the people for giving it as they did; for, given at the public expense, it was a compliment, on the part of the people of Prince Edward Island, to those of the United States, and, as such, well calculated to produce—as there is reason to believe it has done—a feeling of good will, on the part of the latter, towards the former—a feeling which may produce commercial results highly beneficial to this Colony. His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle has, in a Despatch to His Excellency, expressed his approbation of the Government's having given the entertainment as they did; and it doubtless met with his approval because he perceived how likely it was to produce such feelings, on the part of the citizens of the United States, as might tend to the great improvement of the trade of this Colony. Few and trifling, indeed, must be the materials for accusation against the Government, when, after looking back through a period of two or three years, their enemies can find nothing of greater magnitude for which to accuse them, than their having given an entertainment to an American Commodore, with his officers, and the Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia. I will say no more, except that the proposed amendment of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, is a complete go-by, and that I believe he has stated, in it, what, in his conscience, he does not himself believe.

(To be continued.)

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Four days later from Europe.

It is positively stated that the Cunard Steamships are ordered into service to convey troops to Constantinople. Ten thousand British troops were rapidly being collected to form the first division.

RUSSIA.—An Imperial ukase orders all reserves and soldiers on furlough immediately to join the Russian army.

In France preparations for war go on unceasingly, night and day.

The Czar's rejection of the note of the Four Powers has been officially received in Paris.

MARKETS.—*Flour*. The improved feeling exhibited on the departure of the last mail has not been sustained, and a further reduction of 1s. on Flour has been experienced, Flour and Wheat have declined 3s. per barrel, and 1s. per 70 lbs from the highest point. Indian Corn has receded from 2s. to 3s. A limited business doing.

Cotton was active, with an upward tendency.

Consols 91½ to 91⅝

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestion of the Russian Consul at Belgrave, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29th.—It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavour to avoid a general conflagration, if he only preserves his honour and rights. The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant. It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, in which he will endeavour to prove that he has not been the aggressor.

War is considered positive in England. Several of the Cunard Steamers are taken up by the Government to carry troops to Constontinople; 6000 men go from England; others will take up different stations in the Mediterranean. About 10,000 will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt a brigade of Guards will form part of the expedition.

The combined fleets were at Bricos Bay on the 27th Jan.

LATEST AT LIVERPOOL.—The Paris *Patrie* confirms the statement that Omar Pasha's movements have cut off all communication between the Russian armies.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffir.

The news from the Danube states that Omar Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is as Krajooa, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omar crossed in person at Oltenitz, and at the last accounts was only two days' distance from Bucharest, were the Russian force is weak. The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army, on its march from Crajooa against Kalafat.—*New Bruns.*

WAR INEVITABLE.

Negotiations broken off with Russia!—Great preparations for war in France and England!—Further decline in Breadstuffs!

The Steam ship *Baltic* arrived at New York on Sunday night last, with dates to the 8th instant, being four days later than our former advices.

Subjoined are the principal items of intelligence: The short extract from the House of Lords' proceedings indicates that England's rulers are alive to the coming emergency:

In the House of Lords on the 6th instant, the Marquis of Clanricarde brought forward his motion "to call the attention of the House to the state of the country with relation to the question of peace or war."

The Earl of Ellenborough had been always of opinion that this question with Russia could be solved in no way but by war, and he hoped that Ministers would not be deluded by any circumstance, into relaxing their preparations for that contingency. He considered that Britain is at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which she has ever engaged. He acquitted the country of the guilt of that war, but he could not acquit Ministers if they failed to prepare for a great and arduous struggle. In particular, were they prepared to present a fleet of sufficient force in the Baltic immediately on the breaking up of the ice?

The Marquis of Clanricarde agreed with Lord Ellenborough in believing that the war would be a momentous one, but he could not quite say that the Ministers were wholly irresponsible for this coming war. Although they had acted with ability, he believed that frequently they had not said the right thing at the right time.

Earl Fitzwilliam entirely agreed that the present state of affairs could not continue long. Whether the country was fully aware of the tremendous character of the conflict in which it is about to engage, he would not stop to discuss, but he would say, *there never was a war in which the people would more heartily support the Government*.

The *London Post* says:—"It is of great importance at the present moment to understand with perfect distinctness the position of the German Powers. We believe we may state, without fear of contradiction, that they have signified their readiness to act against Russia in the event of her crossing the Danube; but unless she takes that step, they profess their intention of observing strict neutrality, with the understanding, that in the event of future negotiation, they are willing to throw their influence into the diplomatic scale in favour of the bases of the Protocols signed at Vienna on the 5th and 12th of January.

Unless Russia cross the Danube, the German Powers will therefore observe neturality, and leave to England and France the work of forcing Russia to relinquish the 'material gurantee' of which she has become so unjustly the holder."

BERLIN, TUESDAY.—The check experienced by Count Orloff in his mission is fully confirmed. At the same time, it must not be thought that Prussia and Austria are disposed to make common cause with the Western Powers. They had joined them for the purpose of avoiding, by every possible means, an European war; but if a collision took place between Russia and the maratime powers, Prussia and Austria have resolved not to take part in the struggle.

Instructions have been sent to the English and French Ministers to withdraw from St. Petersburgh,

It is positively stated that the Cunard Steam ships are ordered into service, to convey troops to Constantinople. Ten thousand British troops were rapidly being collected to form the first division.

FLOUR.—The improved feeling exhibited on the departure of the last mail has not been sustained, and a further reduction of 1s. on Flour has been experienced. Flour and Wheat have declined 3s. per barrel, and 1s. per 70 lbs. from the highest point. Indian Corn has receded from 2s. to 3s. A limited business doing.

It is stated that orders have been received at the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, to mount 1,100 pieces of ordnance of various calibre, with the greatest despatch, and that the workmen are to work overtime to meet the requirements of the Service.

76th foot—Ensign Walter Montford Westropp, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fuller, who retires. George Edward Corrance, gent., Ensign by purchase, vice Westropp.

At Malta, the engineers are removing the 32 pounders from the batteries commanding the entrance of the harbour, and replacing them with 68 pounders.

Two hundred and fifty packages of Medical Stores amounting to 50 tons, were shipped from England by one of the last Mediterranean Packets for the Fleet in the Black Sea. Most of this new supply appertains to articles genealy required after a naval action.

BERMUDA.

We have Bermuda dates to the 7th inst., inclusive, received per Steamer Ospray,

The Yellow Fever still lingers in the Islands. Four cases reported.

His Excellency Governor Elliot, has received the appointment as Governor in the fine Colony of Trinidad; this colony has a population of about 70,000. We understand Captain Elliot will very soon leave Bermuda for his new Government.

Col. Poole was to assume the administration.

Stoves and fireplaces are coming more and more into requisition every winter; the comforts and benefits experienced by such are sufficient to bring them into general use. From the nature of the porous stone of which the houses in Bermuda are built, it is almost impossible to coat them with any cement that will prevent the rain from showing itself inside of the walls which gives out a chilling dampness and renders the rooms exceedingly unhealthy. Doubtless one half of the consumptive cases in Bermuda are engendered in damp houses, but the inmates of dwellings who have their sleeping apartments wainscoted, are with few exceptions active and healthy people.—*Advertiser*.

INTEMPERANCE IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* says that the inhabitants of Australia are the most intemperate people in the world. The duties on the spirits imported for the past year will net five millions of dollars, which will give an average of nearly six gallons for every inhabitant. The tax upon miners by government for digging amounted for six months, ending June, 1853, to $2,000,000. This tax will be taken off.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 4, 1854.

MR. COLES stated in his speech from the Hustings on Wednesday last, that the public debt of the Colony had, during his administration, been reduced from nearly £30,000 to £3000. Mr. Whelan made the same assertion in the House of Assembly. Now, nothing can be more untrue, and nothing easier than demonstrating the untruth. If our readers will favor us with a few minutes' attention to the following statement of facts, they will be fully convinced that the late administration have accomplished no such result as their late leader and his quondam colleagues have so repeatedly boasted, and taken credit to themselves for accordingly.

Mr. Coles, on the 25th day of April, 1851, came into the House of Assembly, and in his place announced that he had been requested by the Lieut. Governor to assist him in forming an administration, and that such administration had been formed. On the 29th of the same month, Mr. Davies, chairman of the committee of the whole House on the subject of the Public Accounts, reported that on the 31st day of January, 1851, three months previous to the introduction of Responsible Government, the balance against the Colony was,

against the Colony was,	£16,651	16	4½
inclusive of Treasury Notes afloat, which we deduct,	11,500	0	0
leaving the sum of	£5151	16	4½

of real actual debt, for which there were *bona fide* creditors who required to be paid. There is a great difference between £5000 and £30,000, and not an inconsiderable one between £16,000 and £30,000. Now, bearing in mind that £5000 was the debt of 1850, as reported on the 31st January, 1851, let us examine the Journals of 1852, and see what was the public debt of 1851. Now, on page 142 of the Journals of the House of Assembly, we find that the public debt is reckoned at £17,938 17 4½; deduct from that £11,500 of Notes afloat, and the balance is £6438 17 4½; and we fairly admit that the reason why the balance of 1851 is greater than that of 1850 is satisfactorily accounted for;—but still, *the fact is, that the public debt of* 1851 *was greater than that of* 1850, the year previous to their taking office. Pass we now to the public debt of 1852. In page 68 of the Journals of 1853, the balance against the Colony is reduced to £8910 8 6, the £11,500 Treasury Notes included. Now this looks very pretty on paper. But on looking at the items of the account, we find the debit side is made up of three items, viz:—

Dr.			
To Warrants unpaid to the 31st Jan., 1853,	£12,100	16	0½
Debentures,	10,000	0	0
Treasury Notes,	11,500	0	0
	£33,600	16	0½
Cr.			
By Assets in the Treasurer's hands, 31st January, 1853,	£24,669	7	6½
Balance against the Colony,	8910	8	6
	£33,600	16	0½

The first thing that strikes the eye is the item of Debentures £10,000 on the debit side, side by side with the £11,500 Treasury Notes. Now let us, as before, strike out the £11,500 Treasury Notes,—it being only nominal debt, for which there is no creditor requiring to be paid, and the account will stand thus:

Dr.			
Warrants,	£12,100	16	0½
Debentures,	10,000	0	0
Balance,	2268	11	6
	£24,669	7	6½
Cr.			
Assets in Treasurer's hands,	£24,669	7	6½

How comes it, we ask, that in the year 1852, with a great increase of revenue, we are paying the sum of £500 interest on £10,000, when it would appear that the £10,000 had been paid, leaving a surplus of £2568 11 6? Now, on the 31st Jan., 1851, the interest on the public debt, £5151 16 4½, was only £309 1 4½. The conclusion is, that on the 31st January, 1853, we are actually paying £190 18 7½ per annum interest for debt more than we did on the 31st January, 1851,—and this at a time when we ought to be paying nothing, but, on the contrary, reducing the amount of warrants. Now for the debt of 1853,—it stands thus:—

Dr.			
Warrants due and unpaid 31st Jan., 1854,	£11,416	5	7
Treasury Notes,	11,500	0	0
Debentures,	10,000	0	0
	£32,916	5	7
Cr.			
Assets in Treasurer's hands, 31st Jan. 1854,	£29,887	14	1
Balance,	3028	11	6
	£32,916	5	7

Let us again deduct the £11,500 Treasury Notes, and the account stands thus:—

Dr.			
Warrants,	£11,416	5	7
Debentures,	10,000	0	0
Balance,	8471	8	6
	29,887	14	1
Cr.			
Assets in Treasurer's hands,	£29,887	14	1

And here is the anomaly still continued. We are paying £500 per annum interest, when there is a surplus of upwards of £8000 in the Treasury. The reply is, We can't pay the Debentures for some time to come.—To which we put in this rejoinder: If you could not pay the £10,000, you could and ought to have reduced the amount of Warrants due and unpaid, which are bearing interest all this while. It is said, also, that the Assets in the hands of the Treasurer are bearing an equivalent interest to the Warrants and Debentures. Now, we beg leave to doubt the correctness of this, for it presupposes that there is upwards of £22,000 of Bonds due and bearing interest. This we do not believe; no, nor that there are £10,000 of Bonds bearing interest; and it would be disgraceful to the late Government, and discreditable to the Merchants of Prince Edward Island, if such were the fact; for it is admitted on all hands that the country is in a prosperous state,—for which we have to thank a kind and beneficent Providence—not the Coles' administration.—But on this subject we shall have something to say hereafter. In the mean time, it is clear and evident, we think, that so long as we are paying interest for £10,000, we are in debt that sum. Many things may happen before the £10,000 Debentures are called for; and we may not—though we trust we shall—be as well able to respond to the call as we are now.

When Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan assert, that they have, during their administration, paid upwards of £20,000 of the public debt of the Colony, it is evident that they say that which is not correct, or, as Dean Swift's horses were accustomed to say, they speak the thing which is not.

NOMINATION DAY—CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Sheriff's Court, for the nomination of Candidates for the Election of two members to represent Charlottetown and Royalty, in the room of the Hon. Edward Palmer, and the Hon. Francis Longworth, was held on Wednesday last, at the old Court House in Charlottetown. The following gentlemen were put in nomination—Hon. Edward Palmer, Hon. Francis Longworth, Hon. George Coles, and Dennis Reddin, Esquire. A great deal of speechifying took place, such as is usual on a nomination day. A very large number of persons assembled around the hustings—many from the most distant parts of the Island but the principle part were persons residing within a few miles of Charlottetown. The Government having taken effective steps to prevent anything in the shape of a disturbance, the day past over in as quiet a manner as could possibly be expected. Wednesday next is the day for Polling Votes. There is every probability that Palmer and Longworth will be the successful Candidates.—*Isl.*

In addition to the above we have only to remark that the Hon. Mr. Longworth preferred a charge against the Hon Mr. Coles, that several lots in Georgetown had been privately granted to himself—Mr. Coles—and others of the party without having been first submitted to public auction at the upset prices pursuant to the resolution of the House of Assembly in 1852, see Journals of that year page 68, and confirmed in 1853 see House of Assembly and Journals page 101. The parties to whom Lots have been granted are—

Hon. George Coles, Water Lots 31 and 32
Hon Edward Whelan, Lot
Andrew Mitchell "
Stephen Trenaman "
William Stumbles "
John Robins, Lot 8 held by other parties, under license from Sir C. A. Fitz Roy

We have heard an attempt to dispossess Mr. Gidley of Georgetown of two Royalty Lots, which he purchased and partly paid for, but we wait to hear the particulars confirmed before we give them to the public. If the facts are as they have been related to us the conduct of the Government was infamous. Perhaps the Editor of the Examiner will condescend to enlighten us upon the subject of the Grant to himself. We had always understood, that there were to be under the System of Responsible Government no private sales of Crown Lands, except indeed those made under the act for purchasing the Worrell property—all else was to be fair and above board.

No. 5.

ART OF READING.

(Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—In my last, I stated that the introduction of sensible familiar conversation into our schools would prove advantageous. This is evident when we contemplate that, of all the knowledge a child acquires *out* of the school, by far the greater amount is derived from family or household conversation. If a child be brought up in a respectable intelligent family, where the topics of conversation always run upon useful and instructive subjects, it is almost astonishing the amount of general intelligence he will in a few years accumulate. If we wish to develope and *draw out* the first dawnings of reason and reflection in children, we must often talk freely and familiarly with them, upon such subjects as are best calculated to exercise their intellectual powers. If we constantly dictate to them in such a manner as always to have the talk all upon our own side, thus precluding them both the opportunity and the honor of originating a new thought upon the matter under discussion, and of exercising or expressing their judgment upon it, we check rather than encourage the development of their intellectual faculties. We should allow them, as far as possible, a *mutual* interchange of thought. And in our inquiries to children we should not always be satisfied with a mere, *yes*, or *no*; but should frequently lead them into short colloquies upon those matters which we wish them thoroughly to understand. This will seldom fail to give them confidence, instruction, and pleasure. It will also train them to an aptitude of expression and a command of words, which they can by few other means acquire.

It is a common thing to hear persons of all ages complain,—that they are generally unable to convey their thoughts and sentiments speedily and intelligibly to others, in cases of expediency or emergency, from want of a ready command of suitable words and fluency of language to make themselves be clearly understood. This deficiency in most cases arises from want of proper training in youth. To give the young, as far as practicable, a copiousness and clearness of speech, should be as much a matter of school education as any other acquirement. Often in asking a pupil the meaning of a simple word, he will make the same complaint above referred to by saying, "I know the meaning of it, but I can't explain it." But converse with him familiarly about the word, and seek an *expedient* to make him properly reflect on its signification and use in certain sentences, and you will soon find that if he cannot explain it by a synomyne, he will give you a periphrastical definition of it. In this manner the pupil may—nay *will* imperceptibly steal into an ease and elegance of address, which cannot but prove of the highest service to him in all his after-life affairs. I think it was Lord Chesterfield that once said in writing to his son, that in making his debut into the world. "A young man's address was often his fortune."

It should be remembered that convesation is the primary medium of intellectual intercourse given to man. It is, therefore, the most natural, the most instructive, and the most agreeable mode of addressing the juvenile mind. Children, as well as grown up people, are fond of communicating their young thoughts to others, and it is an act of injustice to deny them this pleasure.

In conversing to children on the matter of their lessons, the teacher should talk freely and familiarly to them, and in language suited to their capacity; but always in such a manner as perfectly to preserve his own dignity and authority. He should also, as far as possible, anticipate difficulties, and task his utmost ingenuity to simplify them and enable the children to surmount them. For this purpose he must mark the first buddings of reason, and the workings of the juvenile mind,—must measure the capacity and sound the understanding.

In the *moral* training as well as in the intellectual, the conversational mode will prove the best. It will not, however, be amiss, on some occasions, to give an address somewhat approaching a *formal lecture*; but some peculiar and suiting incident should call forth such an address; and it should be delivered in the simplest, yet most strictly grammatical language. The Board of Education have done well to enjoin on