

has been left to sleep alone in his glory.

As I remember them all together, Warwick Castle, Kenilworth and Stratford-on-Avon, the contrast between the haughty and aspiring towers of the two former and the humble self-contented roofs of the last is complete. Stratford is so flat that round Shakspeare's home the sky domed almost down to the very horizon, and the whole sweep of heaven and earth poured in upon him their mystic influences. But not far away, and whither his adventurous feet must often have carried him, were the lordly battlements, the pomp, pageantry and display of the highest crest of England's splendid aristocracy, the most sovereign men that had ruled in the world since the days of the Roman Senate. It was, then, evidently arranged and pre-ordained that Shakspeare should be the Cosmos of his historic people, the millennial plant of a thousand infinitely-reaching roots, suddenly flowering up from the very deepest heart of the English land. From top to bottom it was given to him to see and feel and measure it all, so that the same soul which acted in life like a man, despaired in his sonnets like a woman and commanded in his plays like a king.

And perhaps Shakspeare was not the only supernatural flower of the "Heart of England." To me it is an exquisite instance of the neglected but absolute Poetry of History that only twenty miles or so farther away from Stratford than Warwick, is Great Brington, in whose church our own Washington's great-great-grandfather was buried in the same year in which Shakspeare himself was laid to rest. This Mr Washington was interred next to the Earl of Spenser, to whom the poet Spenser was so nearly related. The Washingtons were neighbors and frequent visitors at Althorp, the celebrated seat of the Spenser family, which has cherished equally a love for books and literature, and for the planting of forests and groves.—SPENSER, SHAKSPEARE and WASHINGTON, therefore, the most divine trio of the composite English race, the most completely representative of its reverence, its manliness, its patriotism, its tenderness, its imagination, its refinement and its passion for nature, were not far apart ancestrally in geographical association, and the most chivalrous and ideal two of

them, Washington and Spenser, were linked together by actual ancestral intimacy. Of these last, who shall say whether from the same deep mother-sources in the abysmal past did not spring the sublime poetic dreams of the one and the sublime poetic life of the other? "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

MELUSINA F. PEIRCE.

HERALD --
SUNDAY, DEC
2, 1877.

GIRLS IN THE LATIN SCHOOL.

Miss May's resolution in favor of "furnishing classical education to girls in connection with the Latin School, and in such rooms as the Committee on High Schools may deem best suited to the purpose," and also her very able speech in presenting it, must commend themselves for their economical features to the judgment of every taxpayer, and for their rational ones to that of every parent who does not hold, with Mr. Samuel Eliot, that "the moral atmosphere of no boys' school is pure enough for girls." It is a little surprising, by the way, that no protest has appeared from Boston parents against this sweeping proposition of Mr. Eliot's. If boys are such corrupting influences in schools, how are they in families, or in the dancing schools, Sunday schools, parties and picnics which they so habitually attend with girls? And, if they are not fit and safe associates for girls in school and college, at what period does Mr. Eliot suppose them to become sufficiently regenerated to marry these same girls?

It was the opponents of co-education who themselves broached the moral considerations connected with the question. It was their heavy gun, and with it they expected to carry the day. But when it was turned against themselves, and facts were brought forward showing that in this well regulated city of Boston the state of things developed by separate education is as bad as the worst that can be predicted of co-education could