

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 15th April, 1856.

The Chief Superintendent, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, has granted the undermentioned students of the Normal School during the Fifteenth Session, 1855-56, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada.

[The Certificates are numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department by divisions, in the following order:]

Omitted last Session.

351. SECOND CLASS—MALE—John Kellock.

FIRST CLASS.

1st Division A.

Males.

352. Alexander Black.
353. James Carlyle.

Males.

354. David Fotheringham.
355. John Hunter.

2nd Division B.

356. Robert Alexander.

3rd Division C.

357. Stephen Dadson.
358. Lewis Corydon Moore.

359. Abraham Pratt.

1st Division A.

Females.

360. Mary Foster.
361. Fanny Gordon.

Females.

362. Margaret Irvine.
363. Mary Lester.

2nd Division B.

364. Charlotte Madeline Church-
ill.
365. Mary Turner Hoig.

366. Catherine Magan.
367. Nancy Strickland.

3rd Division C.

368. Jane Bettie.
369. Mary Ann Gill.
370. Mary Houlding.
371. Sarah Ann Pickersgill.
372. Lucinda Pyper.

373. Adeline Shenick.
374. Margaret Strickland.
375. Catherine Walker.
376. Isabella Walker.

SECOND CLASS.

1st Division A.

Males.

377. Justin Badgero.
378. William Dodds.

Males.

379. Thomas Gooch.
380. Thomas Green.

2nd Division B.

381. John Brown.
382. Robert Brown.
383. John Cameron.
384. George Husband.
385. John Mitchell.

386. William Ruthven.
387. Benjamin Shirreff.
388. Charles Shortt.
389. George Smith.
390. Hugh Thompson.

3rd Division C.

391. David Brown.
392. Dugald Livingstone.
393. Alexander McGregor.

394. Duncan McIntyre.
395. William Milliken.
396. Samuel Moyer.

1st Division A.

Females.

397. Anna Button.
398. Eliza Anne Crawford.
399. Susan Hamilton.
400. Amy Caroline Jones.

Females.

401. Catherine McNeice.
402. Anne Maria Paul.
403. Anne Wharin.

2nd Division B.

404. Martha Andrews.
405. Elizabeth Buchanan.
406. Mary Avis Dew.
407. Catherine Kennedy.
408. Hannah Clarinda Kerr.
409. Jane McLean.

410. Mary Maria Marlatt.
411. Margaret Murchison.
412. Fanny Rutledge.
413. Catherine Ryan.
414. Mary Anne Sinclair.
415. Agnes Sweetin.

3rd Division C.

416. Rachel Harley.
417. Margaret Hunter.
418. Margaret Jack.
419. Mary Kerr.
420. Mary McLellan.
421. Mary Ann Minshall.
422. Catharine Mulhern.
423. Esther Rich.
424. Hannah Robertson.
425. Annie Webster.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

(From the Rev. Dr. Baird's Report.)

The American Education Society, and its branches, aided last year 610 young men who are preparing for the ministry, and the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church aided 864, in all 974, belonging, with few exceptions, to the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches alone. The Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Lutherans, the Reformed Dutch, the Cumberland Presbyterians, and other Evangelical Churches, also take great and increasing interest in the subject of properly educating their young men for the sacred ministry. We should not go too far if we were to say that it is probable that nearly, if not quite, 2,000 pious young men in the United States are at this moment receiving assistance from some society or association, in their efforts to prepare themselves, so far as human training can go to preach the gospel; and this at an expense of 250,000 dollars at least. It is not necessary for me to say that great numbers of young men receive no such assistance, because they do not need it.

It may be proper to say here, that in addition to what is given to educate young men for the ministry, large sums of money are raised every year to found, or better endow, grammar schools (or academies, as they are often called with us), colleges and theological seminaries, and this by nearly every Protestant branch of the church. There are no less than 6 theological seminaries, 20 colleges, and 60 academies, in possession of and under the direct control of one branch (the Old School) of the Presbyterian Church. The Methodists have 24 colleges. The Baptists have 10 theological schools and faculties, and 25 colleges. And all the other denominations have each one or more colleges. These colleges are not sectarian, but decidedly religious. The Bible is read and studied—sometimes the catechism, but not generally. They are open to young men of every creed, and it is a rare thing to hear of *proselytism* in favour of any particular church, though *proselytism* in favour of the gospel and all its blessings is earnestly pursued. I may name a college, that of New Jersey, at Princeton, which was founded by Presbyterians, and has ever been in their hands, at which, (distinguished men of all communions have been educated, and among them several bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, one of whom the late Bishop Hobart, of New York), was for some time an officer in it.

Before I pass from this topic, I wish to say, that there is no subject in which greater interest is taken in the United States, than that of education. Not only is much doing for both primary and superior education, but also for intermediate schools. Beside those just referred to an immense number of female academies have risen up, and many for boys. And lately, a movement has commenced in relation to establishing what are called "*People's Colleges*." These are large schools, in which young men and young women—sons and daughters of farmers, mechanics, tradespeople, and others, who have received a common education in the primary schools, may, in the course of a year or two, or two or three winters, be far better instructed in the ordinary branches of education, and be taught the principles of the science which their future avocations may demand. Geography, history, grammar, some branches of mathematics and natural philosophy, the elements of chemistry, the constitution of the United States, the art of writing and speaking with propriety, &c.,—these are the subjects of study; sometimes, one or two modern languages, but seldom Greek or Latin. This is a very recent movement. There are, in the state of New York, at least ten such colleges, some of them attended by 500, 600, and even 800 students. One of them had last year 1,200 students, young people of both sexes, who lived in separate boarding houses, occupied different parts of the same lecture-room and listened to the same instructions. Under a strong moral and religious influence, these young people are taught to have confidence in themselves, and to respect each other. And it must be confessed, that the experiment thus far works well. They are not children, but young men and women, influenced by the strongest desires to receive a better education than can be found in the ordinary schools. They have but a few months, or one or two years at most to spare, and that with the most rigid economy; and they expect to return to the labours of an industrial life. They are generally the children of religious people, and many of them are themselves pious persons. There are few things in America more interesting than this movement. It reminds one somewhat of the scholastic institutions of the middle ages.