

he was one of the wealthiest merchants in the city, and everybody esteemed the honest merchant, Thomas Shore.

Reader, always be honest, and remember the divine injunction—"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

### BOY VOLUNTEERS.

The Educational Committee of the House of Assembly, in their Report, last session, recommended that suitable means be devised to afford instruction in military drill to the boys attending schools in this province. The following extract from an English publication will give our young readers an idea of the progress of the Volunteer Movement in Great Britain:—

*From "A Birth-day Gift for Boys and Girls. London: Parton & Co. 1861."*

It is most gratifying to observe that the Boys as well as the men, are beginning to take up the Volunteer movement, and that Westminster and Eton, and Harrow and Hanwell, are mustering their forces. Every boy begins now to be a "Spartan," and to emulate the noble deeds of the heroic ages; and from what I saw at the first named place, the other day, I should say that Spartans will be as plentiful as blackberries by the time the blackberries come in, and heroes will be counted, as hot-nails are, by the hundred.

I will tell you why I think so. I went to Hanwell to see the Volunteer Company of Students, and a very efficient set of fellows they are. There are sixty or seventy of them, with their Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Subaltern officers, under the drill of a very efficient sergeant of the line, and it was with pleasure I beheld them go through their "manœuvres" which they did in a manner highly creditable to themselves. They went through their "extension movements," and "chessings," "facings," "marchings," "double marchings," "marching in line," "wheeling," and the like, and might have competed even with the best drilled company in the kingdom.

Prince Charles Louis, son of the unfortunate Louis 16th was convinced of the use that might be made of a regiment of boy-volunteers. He raised one when he was only eight years old, and it was named after him, and called the Regiment du Dauphin. It was composed of boys between the ages of ten and fourteen, who went through all evolutions of a regular regiment, and it is said that some of these boys so distinguished themselves as to be considered the best shots in the kingdom. It is good for "Hanwell" to have been one of the first to set the example of school and college volunteers; and it is to be hoped the Hanwellian plan will be followed by most other schools in the kingdom. Why should not "military

drill" form part of the education of every boy? Boys have done great things in their way. It was during the struggle for independence between the heroic Swiss and the tyrannical Austrians, that "Theodore Strautten" a youth of seventeen, with an energy which has never been surpassed, raised a regiment of sharp-shooters three hundred strong, composed entirely of boys between the ages of twelve and seventeen. These boy-volunteers were well skilled, trained, and appointed, and took their position by the side of the other noble defenders of their country in 1759, when the Austrian power determined to reduce them to slavery.

The Austrian army, upwards of fifty thousand strong, was advancing through the passes of the Alps, spreading ruin and devastation on every side. Villages and towns were blazing, thousands were dying of famine, and wives, mothers, and children were exposed to all the fury of the vile and ruthless soldiery. The Swiss had formed themselves into organised bands of volunteers, relying almost entirely on the use of the rifle wherewith to repel their cruel and powerful foe. It was on the 29th September that no less than five detachments of the Austrian forces poured like streams of poison through the ravines, rocks, and defiles of the Alps, with a view to the utter extermination of the Swiss nation. But they were bravely met. The sharp-shooters attacked them from the tops of the hills, the clefts of the rocks, the coverts of the heather, and every place of vantage, and the Austrian blood dyed deeply every mountain stream. On one particular occasion a brave battalion of the Swiss were driven upon an open plateau, and speedily surrounded by the Austrian forces, and a terrific slaughter commenced. The Swiss fought, as usually they did, with the utmost bravery; but they were out-numbered by seven to one of their foes, who kept pressing upon them from every point. Their ruin would have been certain, but at the critical moment young Theodore brought up unexpectedly his "Boy-Volunteers." From a hundred points at once they opened a deadly fire. The Austrians fell by scores; they were for a moment paralyzed—then they wavered—then they were seized by a panic—the Swiss turned upon them—the boy-volunteers redoubled their fire—and then it was that the Austrians fled in confusion. They were followed by a rush from all sides, and were "knocked over" by thousands headlong from rock to rock, their dead bodies blocking up the mountain torrents, which seemed to run blood. This "boy-movement" is no fable in the history of the struggles of the Swiss for their independence; and should ever this country be attacked by the foe, let us hope that every one, whether man or boy, will turn out to do their country service. "Children in arms" there will always be,

no doubt, but without them we shall have men and boys with "arms in their hands" ever ready to repel the invader; and the school volunteer movement will do a great deal in the service—for in a few years boys will be turned into men, and men, let us hope, into heroes—should there ever be an occasion for a display of their prowess, which I trust there never will be: for, after all, there is nothing like peace and quietness, brotherly love, and neighbourly affection.

### YES AND NO.

Speak out! Don't practise prevarication or circumlocution, young friends! It may be true of language, as judged by the dictionary, and as charged upon it by a famous satirical writer, that it was seemingly invented to hide thought, instead of expressing it. To this purpose the "ifs" and "ands," the "perhapses," &c., are very frequently put. But we warn you the more earnestly against their prevaricating use, if you are desirous of maintaining your self-respect and personal integrity. No, no. Never prevaricate! If a question is asked you, answer promptly, or decline answering altogether. And the latter course it is your privilege to take, if an improper question is put to you, from idle curiosity, or some worse motive. There is nothing more attractive in young people than frankness of bearing—frankness of look as well as of speech—an open countenance and a truthful tongue—an eye that never winks beneath the burden of a falsehood—a lip that refuses to let a lie pass over it.

There are no words in the English language more valuable than the little monosyllables "yes" and "no." There is no prevarication in them when properly uttered. But when they are drawled out into "ye-e-s" and "no-o-o," then they become words of prevarication. Out with them, in a clear ring of the voice, when you speak them! Only so will you do justice to your native sense of propriety. Only so can you be contented with yourself. Only so can you be truly happy! There is nothing so safe in the long run, and surely nothing more beautiful, than truth—truth frankly spoken. Speak out!

A PLEASING ANECDOTE.—Five or six years since, 16 young girls were sent from a workhouse school in England to Australia, where they were all soon comfortably settled, and turned out well. One of them had the good fortune to marry a man of considerable property; and on her returning to England a short time afterwards, one of her first acts was to call in her own carriage at the workhouse, for the purpose of expressing her gratitude to the schoolmistress for those kind offices which had enabled her to achieve so favourable a position in life.