

a clerkship in several first-class mercantile houses, and was associated with a very considerable number of salesmen, accountants, and clerks generally. Nearly thirty years have passed since my city clerkship began, and the retrospect has developed the following results:

All mercantile houses by whom I was employed have since failed—one, after an eminently creditable career of fifteen years, was carried into hopeless bankruptcy by outside speculation, and another, after thirty-five years of unbounded success and credit, was a few months since in inextricable difficulties—the result of a single dash of the pen—and has forever closed its mercantile existence. Of all the clerks with whom I have been associated, not one has achieved permanent success equal to the value of a well-stocked one hundred acre farm, while from the most brilliant of their number the penitentiary, the hospital, the drunkard's grave, have claimed their victims. Some embarked in business with lofty anticipations of success, but soon passed away in disaster, and the career of not a few would fill thrillingly illustrated chapters in the unwritten history of city merchants' clerks, and prove beyond a question that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face;
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Some sanguine youth may ask where the successful men originate? I answer, they are one in one hundred of those who embark in business, and in several hundred of those who seek clerkships, with anticipations of fortune in prospect.

Personally, by a rare combination of favorable circumstances, those "wonder flowers," that bloom but once in a lifetime, I am meeting what is called success. The way to it was paved by years of incessant labor, of sixteen to eighteen hours per day, and such days and nights of toil as no farmer's boy that I have met with ever dream of in rural labors, and which, if applied to the cultivation of a hundred acre farm, would have developed hidden treasures not dreamed of by the reluctant plowman.

But as years pass and develop, along with the vanities of life, the gray hairs which are stealing upon me, my thoughts often revert to the home scenes of my childhood in the country, and I feel tempted to shake off this artificial life, and seek for my declining years that repose and quiet which I imagine might be found in rural life, among an intelligent and open hearted population devoted to agriculture, and secure my family those health-giving influences, both mental and physical, which cheerful country-life must apply to genial minds.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—Secretary's Office, Toronto, 8th January, 1859.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: George Herrick, Esq., M.D., Ira Lewis, Esq., M.A., Larratt W. Smith, Esq., D.C.L., Samuel Smith Macdonell, Esq., LL.D., The Rev. Henry Bate Jessop, M.A., John Helliwell, Esq., M.A., William George Draper, Esq., M.A., Thomas A. McLean, Esq., M.A., John Boyd, Esq., M.A., Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., Daniel McMichael, Esq., D.C.L., John Edgworth Thompson, Esq., B.A., Edward C. Jones, Esq., B.A., John D. Armour, Esq., B.A., John J. Kingmill, Esq., B.A., and on Feb. 5th the Hon. Wm. Cayley, to be additional Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

—CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. B. ROBINSON ON CAUSES OF JUVENILE CRIME.—In his recent charge to the Grand Jury, the Chief Justice thus refers to the Common Schools*: "Some of my brother judges in this place have, I perceive, felt themselves called on to remark the increase of crime in the younger part of the population, and also the great extent to which the crime of drunkenness had increased. With regard to the young, and their being led astray without any proper means to reclaim them being taken—there is, I think, no country in the world in which one would expect to find less room for such remarks. For here unusual attention has been paid by the Legislature to the diffusion of knowledge by Common Schools. No parents can have a proper excuse for the non-education of their children. I am satisfied that no proper excuse can be given for children of the poor not being sent to the schools ready to receive them in towns and cities. But it is really of little purpose; for such schools only give them the means of education to a certain period of life. After having attained 12 or 14 years of age, no doubt, the greater number of children were taken from school to assist their parents. From that moment they become exposed to the temptations awaiting them in a city like this. A great many

of them might have sense enough not to listen to any attempts made to draw them to places where idleness and all kinds of vice are going on; but I fear that a great number of them, not having sufficient strength of mind, would be led away by habits of drunkenness. In every little village in the country grog-shops are to be found, under various names. And from their number it is evident they are not at all necessary for the refreshment of travellers. And should you enter one of them, especially after dark, it would be quite evident that their frequenters were not travellers, but parties living in the neighborhood."

—THE GRAND JURY, RECORDER'S COURT, PRESENTMENT ON EDUCATION.—The Grand Jury cannot but notice the large amount of assessment annually for education in this city, being nearly one-sixth of the revenue. They consider that the benefits derived are not commensurate with the cost. The Grand Jury do not complain of the sum raised, but they believe that the persons who now avail themselves of the free schools would have educated their children if no such taxes had been levied, and that the Legislature contemplated levying this compulsory tax to benefit the children of worthless parents and others unable to pay for the education of their children, and thereby remove from our streets those children who are at present running at large, and only educated in crime. The Grand Jury would suggest that the inhabitants or the Council would memorialize the Legislature to pass a law that, while a compulsory tax is levied for education, there be a compulsory system of education for cities.

—BARRIE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1858.—As intimated in the *Journal of Education* for September, the enterprising Head Master of this Grammar School held the first annual examination of candidates for the Prize Scholarship last December. The subjects of examination were Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar. The papers on these subjects, which have been kindly sent us, appear to have been drawn up with great fairness and skill. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

CANDIDATES.	MARKS.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.
John Magee (successful)	779	Bradford....	S. D. Mishaw.
J. W. Barry	504	do	do
G. Campbell	462	do	do
James Thompson	436	Barrie	D. Bell.
W. H. Oxenham	347	do	do
P. E. Bishop	339	do	do
W. McKay	298	Gwillimbury	— Forsythe.
G. R. Atkinson	220	Oro	Thos Atkinson.

The total number of marks allotted to the questions was 1,200.

The plan adopted by the Rev. Mr. Checkley, Head Master, is an admirable one, and well worthy of imitation of those who would wish to excite a deeper interest in the success of our County Grammar Schools.

At the close of the yearly examination, the pupils and ex-pupils presented Mr. Checkley with a silver tea service, consisting of two salvers, coffee pot, tea pot, sugar bowl, and cream ewer. It was selected for the pupils by F. H. Heward, Esq., of Toronto, at the cost of one hundred dollars, and certainly does credit to that gentleman's taste.

—PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION, BRADFORD.—At the winter examination of the scholars of Bradford Common School, held at the Free Church, Rev. Mr. McKee, Messrs. James Drury, and D. J. George, awarded prizes in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (mental and practical), English Grammar, Geography, History, Geometry, and Recitations. The answering in every department was highly satisfactory. At the conclusion, Mr. George moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting views with much satisfaction and pleasure that the successful competitor for the scholarship, generously offered by Mr. Checkley of Barrie to the most proficient pupil in the Common Schools of this county, is a pupil of the Bradford School, and it cannot but express its high admiration of the zeal and attainments of S. D. Mishaw, the teacher thereof, through whose praiseworthy efforts this pleasing result has been obtained."

The proceedings were brought to a close by the presentation of a beautiful copy of the Holy Scriptures and an elegant Prayer-book to Mr. Mishaw, by several of the pupils, with a suitable address.

—DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF UNION GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Guelph Board of School Trustees having given a good deal of attention to this subject, we insert the following schedule of duties

* See Sir George Grey's speech, on page 17.