HE BLOOD.
FAT'S
LIFE PILLS
ND
BITTERS
ability which these pre-eminent
r their invariable efficacy in all
ases to cure, has rendered the
t only unnecessary, but unwor-
own by their fruits; their good
they thrive not by the faith of

CASES
d CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
DDER and KIDNEYS.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
e these diseases prevail, they will
s, farmers, and others, who once
r afterwards be without them.
SEROUS Looseness, BILES,
& COUGHS, CHOLIC,
ith great success in this disease.
S, DROPSIES,
o person with this distressing di-
medicines immediately.
tis, ERYSIPELAS, FLATU-
E. For this scourge of the wes-
will be found a safe, speedy, and
ines leave the system subject to a
y these medicines is permanent.—
ED, AND BE CURED.
MPLEXION,
EBILITY,
AVEL, HEADACHES, of every
INFLAMMATORY RHEUMA-
JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPE-
PLAINTS,
DISEASES.—
ely all the effects of Mercury infi-
werful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
OUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS
s, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS,
ART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,
inal proprietor of these medicines
standing by the use of these Life
ck, limbs, joints and organs.
M. These afflicted with this
relief by the Life Medicines.
to the HEAD, SCURVY,
GS,
NG'S EVIL, in its
every description.
inds, are effectually expelled by
ds well to administer them when-
ed. Relief will be certain.
ND PHŒNIX BITTERS
HE BLOOD,
disease from the system.
the LIFE PILLS and
S beyond the reach of compe-
very patient.
dicines are now put up in white
ther with a pamphlet, called
" containing the directions, &c,
oadway from Wall street to our
risiting the city can very easily
d Samaritans are copyrighted,
them with white wrappers con-
uine. Be careful, and do not
pers; but if you do, be satisfied
us, or dont touch them.
red and sold by
M B. MOFFAT,
Anthony street, New York.
J. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
1848. 1

EL FOR SALE.
aving nearly completed
ats on the HURON
desirous of giving up
, gives notice that he
of the entire premises
As a Hotel, the pro-
ble investment, being
, equaled by none in
or extent of business
Stabling, sheds, Hay-
all on an extensive
is large, substantial,
rell furnished, and will
furniture and appurte-
ce. One-third of the
be required down, and
iven for the remainder.
gs leave to intimate to
s and the public gene-
improvements and addi-
made have rendered the
ble of yielding very
ation, and of giving
and in returning his
ast favors, wishes to
hat while he remains
nor expense shall be
g to the comfort and
ose who may be dis-
is house.
JAMES GENTLES.
rienced and attentive
attendance.
, 1849. v2-n9-3m
Rebellion Losses.
General's Office,
d, 12th March, 1849.
is hereby given, that
Rebellion Losses in
ave not applied to, and
their Claims from the
the Bank of Montreal,
ts as heretofore notified
the first day of June
to apply for payment
ersonally or by duly
to the Parent Bank in
S. M. VIGER,
H. M. R. G.
2—12
TICE.
bted to BREWSTER
hrough the agency of
equested to settle their
y either with him or
Frazer, Goderich, and
J. K. GOODING.
t., 1848. 32tf
on Signal,
BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
MACQUEN,
PROPRIETOR.
SQUARE, GODERICH.
Printing, executed with
SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
paid strictly in advance,
NCE with the expiration
nued until arrears are
isher thinks it his advan-
e country becoming re-
scribers, shall receive a
sed to the Editor must be
not be taken out of the
ADVERTISING.
t insertion, ... £0 2 6
sertion, ... 0 0 7½
st insertion, ... 0 3 4
insertion, ... 0 0 10
ertion, per line, 0 0 4
sertion, 0 0 1
nt made to those who

HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. | GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1849. | NUMBER XVIII.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33—

E. C. WATSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
GODERICH.

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v—5n

I. LEWIS,
LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v—5n

MR. FRASER,
CORONER,
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.
Goderich, March 28, 1839. 2v—n8tf

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2—n8

A. NAYSMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v—n10tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849, v2—n10

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale. CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on
"A READY PAY SYSTEM."
And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.
THOMAS M. DALY.
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848. 44tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.
By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed. (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*
Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2—n4tf

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.
10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.
BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. } 8tf4
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848.

DISSOLUTION
OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeepers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. K. GOODING,
J. LANCASTER.

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.
J. LANCASTER.
Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith, and as the school is in a populous locality and well attended, the Teacher may calculate on a fair remuneration. None but such as are duly qualified, and possessed of a good moral character, and sober steady habits need apply.
By order of the Trustees.
ROBERT BELL, Chairman.
Goderich, April 19, 1849. v2—n11

Poetry.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."

BY ELIZA COOK.

We have faith in old proverbs full surely,
For Wisdom has traced what they tell,
And Truth may be drawn up as purely,
From them as it may from "a well."
Let us question the thinkers and doers,
And hear what they honestly say,
And you'll find they believe, like bold wooers,
In "Where there's a will there's a way."

The hills have been high for Man's mounting,
The woods have been dense for his axe,
The stars have been thick for his counting,
The sands have been wide for his tracks,
The sea have been deep for his diving,
The poles have been broad for his sway,
But bravely he's proved in his striving,
That "Where there's a will there's a way."

Have you poverty's pinching to cope with?
Does suffering weigh down your might?
Only call up a spirit to hope with,
And dawn may come out of the night.
Oh! much may be done by defying
The ghosts of Despair and Dismay,
And much may be gained by relying
On "Where there's a will there's a way."

Should you see afar off that worth winning,
Set out on the journey with trust:
And ne'er heed if your path at beginning
Should be among brambles and dust.
Though it is but by footsteps you do it,
And hardships may hinder and stay,
Keep a heart, and be sure you'll get through it,
For "Where there's a will there's a way."

O did you not hear in your nursery,
The tale that the gossips tell,
Of two young girls that came to drink
At a certain fairy well?

The words of the younger were as sweet
As the smile of her ruby lip:
But the tongue of the eldest seemed to move
As if venom were on its tip.

At the well a beggar accosted them,
(A sprite in mean disguise,)
The eldest spake with a scornful brow,
The youngest with tearful eyes.

Cried the fairy, "Whenever you speak, sweet girl,
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;
But whenever *you* utter a word, proud maid,
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl."

And have you met these sisters oft,
In the haunts of the old and young;
The first with her pure unsullied lip,
The last with her serpent tongue?

The first is GOOD NATURE—diadems bright
O'er the darkest theme she throws:
And the last is SLANDER—leaving the blight
Of the snake wherever she goes.

IMPROVEMENT OF IDIOTS.

(Continued.)

The method adopted at the Bicetre which has produced such pleasing results, is fully detailed in Mr. Sumner's letter to Mr. Howe, before referred to; this also we gladly give in full, in the hope that it may awaken attention and eventually lead to the adoption of similar educational measures in our own country.

"Let us take a young idiot, in whom scarce any of the senses appear developed; who is abandoned to the lowest passions, and who is unable to walk or to execute voluntary movements. He is brought to Bicetre, and placed at once in the class of those boys who are executing the moving power. Here with about 20 others, who have already learned to act somewhat in unison, he is made, at first by holding and guiding his arms and feet, and afterwards by the excitement of imitation, to follow the movements of his companions. These, at the order of the teacher, go through with various steps and movements of the head, arms and feet which at the same time that they give wholesome exercise to the animal part of the system, develope the first personal sentiment, that of rest and immobility. After this, the class is made, at the word of command, to designate various parts of the body. On the 20th of January, the number of this class was 18; some of whom had been several months under treatment; others of whom had been but just attached to it. The teacher, 1st, indicated, with his hand, a part of the body,—as head, arm, hand, face, hair, eyes, and named it aloud; the children repeated the movement and touched the part, 2nd. The teacher designated, with the voice, a part which the idiot touched. 3rd. He designated a part by gesture, and the pupils named it aloud. There are many, of course, who are slow to do this, but the love of imitation, and the care of teachers, produce, in time, the necessary regularity of movement; the organ of speech has yet however, to be developed in others.

"A complete series of gymnastic exercises, adapted to the various necessities which the physiological examination has established for each case, is now followed up; the result of which is, to create an equilibrium between the muscular and the over-excited nervous system, to fatigue the idiot sufficiently to procure him a sound and refreshing sleep, and to develope his general intelligence. At the same time, the hygeienic treatment, adapted to his peculiar case, is applied. He is exposed to the light of the sun, to fresh air—is made to go through frequent ablutions, and is warmly clad. In most cases a tonic diet is adopted and he is placed at table where the monitors, by dint of industry and example, teach him to eat as do those around him.

"The next step is to educate the senses, beginning with that of feeling; and beginning with this, inasmuch as it is the sense by which the idiot acquires most readily a knowledge of external objects, long before his eye is accustomed to fix their image, or his ear to listen to sounds. Smell and taste are next cultivated; the former by presenting to the pupil various odours, which at first make no impression whatever rose and assafœtida being received with equal favour. By degrees, and as the harmony of the functions is restored, and the intellectual activity developed, this sense is awakened, and lends again its aid to awaken others. The sense of taste is roused in the same manner, by placing in the mouth various substances, alternately, sapid and acid, bitter and sweet.

"The power of speech, so imperfect in all, is the most difficult to develope; but a method, improving upon that which Pereira practised, in 1760, and which has been since successfully followed up in Germany, has been adopted at Bicetre, and also in the private practice of Seguin, with great success. This is, however, the part of idiot education that proceeds the slowest, and which, more than any other, except, perhaps, the moral treatment, requires the greatest attention, patience, and intelligence on the part of the teacher.

"The sight is next cultivated; and here, as indeed in every part of this miracle of instruction, great difficulties were at first encountered. The eyes of the idiot are often perfectly formed, but he sees nothing—they fix no object. The organ he possesses—but it is passive and dormant. The senses of smell and taste have been developed by direct action upon them; that of touch, by putting the hand in contact with different bodies; the stagnant eye of the idiot cannot, however, be moved by the hand of another. The method employed is due to the ingenuity of Seguin. He placed the child in a chamber, which was suddenly darkened, so as to excite his attention,—after which, a small opening in a shutter let in a single ray of light, before which various objects, agreeable to the pupil, arranged upon slides, like those of a magic-lantern, were successively passed.—The light, and its direction, having once attracted his attention, was then, by a change of the opening in the shutter, moved up and down, to the right and left, followed, in most cases, by his heretofore motionless eyeballs. This is succeeded by exercises of gymnastics, which require the attention of the eye to avoid, not a dangerous bruise but a disagreeable thump; games of balls and battledores are also used to excite this sense. Another means employed, is to place yourself before the idiot, fix his eye by a firm look, varying this look according to various sentiments; pursuing, for hours even, his moving but unimpressioned orbit; chasing it constantly, until finally it stops fixes itself, and *begins to see.* After efforts of this kind, which require a patience and a superiority of will that few men possess, the first reward comes to the teacher himself, for his identity is recognised by other means than the tough, and he catches the first beam of intelligence that radiates from the heretofore benighted countenance.

"As a consequence of this developement of sight, certain *notions*—not ideas—are taught the child; these are those of form, colour, dimension, configuration, &c., &c. Form is taught by means of various objects, by solid blocks, such as cubes, hexaedrons, &c., and by sheets of pasteboard, cut in squares and other geometrical figures. The pupils soon distinguish and name the different varities of triangles—isosceles, scalene, equilateral, and right-angled, and distinguish the square from the parallellogram, lozenge, and trapezium. There are now, at Bicetre, some in whom the sense of feeling is more acute than that of seeing, and who can distinguish and name these different forms by touch, without being able to do so by the eye. For giving the notion of colour one among various means, which is the most simple, appears to me at the same time the most useful, inasmuch as it excites the reflective faculty. Two large sheets of pasteboard have drawn upon each of them a star,—on one, in simple lines, on the other, with its rays painted with prismatic colours. Small pieces of pasteboard, corresponding in colour and form to these rays, are given to the pupil, who is taught to observe the similarity between the rays which he holds and those of the coloured star, and then to cover the original rays of this star by the similar rays which are in his hands. After this, by the example of his teacher, and by the exercise of his reflective power, he compares, with his reflective rays, upon the uncoloured pasteboard the coloured star.

"To teach these distinctions of colour and form, the same patience and will are necessary as in all other parts of this most interesting system of instruction. During the autumn of 1843, I watched with interest, at Naples, the first essays made by the distinguished oculist, Dr. Guepin, to educate the sight of a young man from whose eyes he had, a short time before, removed cataracts, but who enjoyed all his faculties but that of sight. The labour in this case, to develope *one* faculty, was indeed great, although aided by all the other faculties.—Imagine what that labour must be, in the case of the idiot, where this mutual assistance is wanting."

* * * * * *

"The number of pupils in the school has varied, for some time past, from 80 to 100. At 5 o'clock they rise, and pass half an hour in washing combing, and dressing; the monitors, pupils more advanced, aiding those whose instruction is but recently commenced. They then pass into the hall of classes, and range themselves in a double line—no easy task for the beginners—when they sing a simple morning prayer, repeated to them by the teacher. After this, they make their first breakfast of a simple slice of bread. The class for the education of the senses now begins, and fills up the time till 8½ A. M. In the 1st or highest division, several occupy themselves with face and landscape drawing; and others, less advanced, with geometrical drawing upon the black-board. The 3d division, divided into sections, is of those who are exercising the the sense, of smell, taste sight, and observing colour and form by the method I have before described. The sense of hearing is exercised, among other means, by the pupils' learning to distinguish and name, while blindfolded, the natural sounds as produced by the cords of a brass-viol.—Meanwhile, the youngest class of 18 or 20 is going through its elementary gymnastics of the moving power.

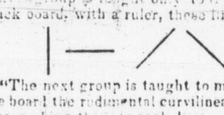
"From 8½ to 9 A. M., is taken up by the study of *numeration* and *arithmetic.* Here the whole school is divided into frequently changing groups, according to the various capacities developed. The lowest of all is ranged in line, and taught to count aloud up to 30; a series of sticks, balls, or other material objects, being given to them at the time. This helps to ameliorate their speech, and to stimulate to imitation those who have not that faculty. Another group is set to climb upon ladders, counting the number of rounds as they go up,—and thus the muscular system and knowledge of numeration are simultaneously developed. A higher group is of those who count up to 50 with counters, and who, by means of them, get an idea of unity, plurality, subtraction, addition, and equality. A higher group still has learned to count up to 100, and another group is learning, by means of moveable figures taken from a case, the combinations of numbers. Higher still are boys working upon their slates, or going through calculations upon the black board, with a facility and precision that any pupil of Warren Colbourn might envy.

"From 9 to 9¾. Breakfast, of soup and a plate of meat. The pupils are here seated at table, and eat with fork and spoon—the more adroit aiding those less so.

"9¾ to 10½. Recreation in open air, running, playing ball, driving hoop, or cultivating a small plot of ground, the hire of which for three months each one may gain by a number tickets of good conduct.

"10½ to 11½. Reading class, in which all take part, divided, however, into various groups, as before.

"11½ to 12. Writing class. Here the lowest group is taught only to trace on the black board, with a ruler, these lines:—



"The next group is taught to make upon the board the rudimental curvilinear, characters, making three in each line. After this they write on slates, and, when farther advanced, the monitor being ready to guide their hands, they write in ruled books. The highest class rules its own books, and writes alternately a page of large and fine hand.

"12 to 12½. Gymnastics.

"12½ to 1. Music.

"1 to 4½. Manual labour. In this all take part some as shoemakers, some as carpenters, or rather cabinet-makers, and some as tillers of the ground. One of the best exercises for the lady, *inasmuch as it compels the idiot to walk and balance himself unaided*, is that of wheeling the barrow, charged with a weight proportionate to his strength. The most stupid may be soon taught this. Others, more intelligent, wield spade and pickaxe most energetically and profitably; but nowhere does their awakened intelligence appear more satisfactorily than in the workshop of a cabinet-maker. When one of them has sawed through a plank, or nailed together two pieces of wood, or made a box, his smile of satisfaction,—the consequence of 'something attempted, something done,'—the real result of which he can estimate,—is beautiful to see. Nor is their work, by any means, to be despised. With one cabinet maker as teacher and monitor, they performed, last year, all the work necessary for their school room and dormitories, as well as for a good part of the great establishment of Bicetre. At shoemaking they show intelligence; but this is too sedentary an occupation for them. Some however, who have quitted the school, work at it; but the greater number of them become farmers and gardeners.

"After this manual labour they dine, and after dinner play till 6½ P. M.

"From 6½ to 7. Grammar class; the lowest group is taught to articulate syllables—the highest as much as in any grammar school.

"From 7 to 8½ is passed in reading to one another, or in conversations and explanations with the teacher, upon things which may excite the reflective power; two evenings in the week this hour is devoted to a concert and a dance.

"After this comes the evening prayer, sung by all; and then, fatigued, but happy, they retire to rest.

"Such is a day at the school of Bicetre. Every Thursday morning the teacher takes them out to walk in the country, and then inculcates elementary notions of botany, designating by their names, and impressing by meil, taste, and sight, the qualities of different flowers and useful vegetables which they see. At the same time he explains, by locality, the first elements of geography. On Saturday evening there is a distribution of tickets of good conduct three of which, I have before observed, pay the rent of a garden, and one of which may be off, for another, with the consent of the teacher, the punishment adjudged for certain slight acts of negligence. You will see at once the effect which this must have upon the generous sentiments of the pupils. The sentiment of possession is developed—the rights of property taught; but its duties and its true pleasures, are at the same time, impressed.

"These tickets of good conduct are given also to those who are designated, *by the pupils themselves*, as having been seen to run to the aid of one who had stumbled at play,—who had divided among his companions the *bon-bons* he may have received from a visitor or who had helped in any way, one weaker than himself. Thus they are constantly on the look out for good actions in one another; but they are most positively forbidden to repeat the negligences or unkind conduct which they may observe. The *surveillance* of the monitors is sufficient to detect these; and even were it not M. Vallee prefers that they should go unpunished, rather than that they should serve to cherish the grovelling sentiments of envy and malice which lark in the breast of the informer and the scandal-monger."
—Letter, p. 11.

(To be continued.)

TORONTO ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

The gentlemen who carried down the Address of the St. Andrew's Society to Lord Elgin, have returned to town, highly delighted with the ability and urbanity of His Excellency. They state that Lord Elgin appeared to feel deeply the confidence expressed in him by his countrymen. The following are the address and answer:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of Elgin, &c., &c., &c., Patron of the St. Andrew's Society.

May it Please Your Excellency.

We, the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, associated, as Your Excellency is aware for patriotic and benevolent purposes, would in ordinary circumstances have hesitated to advert to any topic calculated, however remotely, to excite political differences among us. The tact understanding to exclude such topics from our discussions we had borrowed as we thought, together with our Constitution, from the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, and, until a recent occasion, having reference to our Patron, as well as theirs, we considered the rule inviolate there, as well as here. Not only however, has our Patron been personallay assailed, in the most violent manner, but a portion of the Press endeavoured to represent that as built as in unison with the sentiments of all Societies of Scotchmen throughout the province. It would, therefore, be unpardonable in us to give the assent of silence to that misrepresentation.

The attempt to cast unmerited odium on the most honoured name in the history of our country, we regard with mingled feelings of indignation and shame. Nothing can, in our opinion, account for the extraordinary character of that attempt, unless it be the supposition that feelings of the most intemperate nature had for the moment paralysed, in a measure, the reason and patriotism of those engaged in it. That a Scottish Nobleman—a Bruce—should, for mere party purposes, be traduced by Scotchmen, appears to us so unworthy of our countrymen, that were the fact disputable, it would be incredible. If Your Excellency had acted inconsistently with the most strict interpretation of the principles and practice of the British Constitution, as it exists in this Province, that same Constitution would have furnished the appropriate means of correction, and rendered the censure of a private Society needless, as it would have been impotent. But when, in Your Excellency's conduct, we find the most admirable impartiality firmness, and adherence to the Constitution guaranteed to us by the Imperial Authority, it is to us wholly incomprehensible how all fairness and candour—all generous nationality—could have given place in the breasts of Scotchmen, to qualities of a totally opposite character. Since, however, that evil condition of mind has arisen, and has exerted itself, we deem it our duty, in justice to Your Excellency, as our Patron—to our own feelings as Scotchmen—and to the feelings of our countrymen in this province who agree with us—to declare, that we feel a national pride in the character which Your Excellency has sustained since your arrival among us. The great Bruce of our National history had fierce factions to contend with in his native country, as well as formidable enemies from abroad. Yet his lofty spirit did not falter in their presence, and we have a strong confidence that the present turbulence of Canada politics will soon subside, and that it will then appear manifest to all men that Your Excellency gave the most faithful example that ever was given in this Province of the strict, honest, and impartial working of our Constitution.

In these circumstances, we most respectfully tender to Your Excellency the assurance of our high admiration of the exalted character uniformly exhibited by Your Excellency in the Government of this Province whereof, the seal of the Society is fixed hereto.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, President.
ANGUS MORRISON, Secretary

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—If it be difficult, and I do not deny that it is so, for a true hearted Scotchman to brook injustice from Scotchmen with the indifference, and contempt which injustice merits, come from what quarter it may, judge of what my feelings must be when I listen to the eloquent tri-