

into the texture of their being, that it becomes and continues to be inalienable attribute of their personality.

The same spirit is also carried into social life. In city and in country, the people are divided into religious cliques, or circles, whose members hold intimacies almost exclusively with each other. Catholics associate with Catholics, Protestants with Protestants, Greeks with Greeks, Jews with Jews. All the little but important civilities of common life run in these separate circles. Trade is almost equally exclusive. Not only the aged, whose principles and prejudices are apt to be confirmed, but the youth, also, are so settled in their habits, or governed in their choices, that they seldom transgress this established regulation of Hungarian intercourse. The consequence, is, that few friendships are formed, and few alliances take place, between the families of opposite religions. Intermarriages, in fact, have been legally discouraged, and sometimes positively forbidden, to young men and maidens of Catholic parentage. The government cannot see, at least with satisfaction, the formation of any social connections, which would serve to abate the zeal of its adherents. So watchful has it been to preserve the exclusiveness of its partisans, that, whenever any contraband marriage happened to occur, they have refused to give legal sanction to it, thereby throwing the question of inheritance, where there might be property at stake, into a troublesome and terrifying uncertainty; and the priests of the state church, always obedient to the religious prejudices of their Sovereign, because they were thus but giving succor to their own, have refused not only to perform the matrimonial service, but to have any further intercourse with the family and friends of the recreant party. The children of these mixed marriages are, by law, divided between the parents, the father having the charge of his sons, the mother of her daughters. Thus, this lamentable spirit of disunion, of separation, of hostility, begins its unholy business with the cradle. Mournfully indeed, in every way, is the social condition brought about by the religious intolerance of the Hungarians. The Magyars are the only people, who, consistently and perseveringly, have opposed the sway of this spirit within the limits of their country.—*From the Rev. Dr. Tefft's "Hungary and Kossuth." Third Edition, 1852.*

THE UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

In reply to a toast of "the Universities, Colleges, and Schools of Canada," at the recent anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society in this City, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University College of Toronto, "expressed his gratification on finding this toast on the list for the evening. And the reason of this gratification was, that he regarded it as an indication of the increasing interest, which was felt throughout the community, in the welfare of their educational institutions—as a recognition of the importance of education as an element of national prosperity. Justly and appropriately does this recognition proceed from the Sons of St. George, who, as their thoughts fondly revert to "that blessed plot" the land of their birth, and as they recall the numerous and varied characteristics of her ancient renown, cannot but be reminded of the glorious educational institutions which have so materially contributed to place England in the position which she occupies, as foremost among the nations of the earth. It is, indeed, a just and honorable pride, which Englishmen feel in their Universities, Colleges, and Schools: for from them has proceeded, from age to age, a long line of illustrious men, who have benefitted their country in every department of public service—from them has sprung a noble succession of eminent individuals, distinguished in every branch of human knowledge, whose success gives additional lustre to the bright pages of English glory, and whose names will ever be as household words, associated, as they are, with the highest achievements in Science and in Literature, and with the fullest development of intellectual power. But the toast refers not to the time-honored institutions of the mother country, whose brows are decked with the clustering garlands, wherewith successive generations have bound them, but to the infant establishments of this the youthful land of our adoption, which have yet to win their laurels, and earn for themselves distinction. On the general subject of a toast, which takes so wide a range, he felt it to be unnecessary to speak. All must be sensible of the powerful influence of education in elevating the taste and reforming the habits, and of the advantage, or rather the necessity, of its diffusion in a free state, whose prosperity depends so much on the right exercise of political privileges by those to whom they are entrusted. Such advantages, he was happy to say, are now universally admitted, and all classes unite in acknowledging the obligation of providing instruction for the mass of the people. He would consequently confine himself to a few observations on the principal benefits of the higher departments of education, which, although more limited in the range of immediate application, yet are essentially necessary for the prosperity of the community at large, which are even more valuable to the poor than to the rich, to the humble than to the elevated, for through them is opened the avenue which leads to competence, to influence, and to distinction. Dr. McCaul then adverted to the advantages

conferred by Universities and Colleges, in supplying a sufficient number of persons, qualified for admission into the learned professions, or for the discharge of such public duties as might be confided to them—in rearing competent teachers of the higher branches of learning—in scattering throughout the country individuals of such information and habits, as might enable them to advance the interests of those around them, to raise the taste and elevate the tone of society in their neighborhood—in maintaining the cultivation of subjects of scientific and literary research, which but for their encouragement would languish and decay—in prosecuting such researches to the farthest point to which investigation can be pushed, and in rendering the results available—in furnishing a standard, whereby attainment may be measured—in assisting ability, when struggling with the difficulties of straightened circumstances, and securing equal chances of an honorable and useful career in life for the children of the humblest and the poorest as for the sons of those blessed with the advantages of rank or wealth. He hoped to see here, as he had seen elsewhere, advantage taken of the benefit of University education, not merely by those, whose object was to enter a profession or to devote themselves to the work of instruction, but also by those, who were influenced by the desire to attain such knowledge, as might be useful in whatever position they might be placed, and by those whose intention was to follow mercantile pursuits. Some within his own knowledge, who had obtained high academic distinctions, had passed from the College to the counting-house, and had maintained the same high reputation as men of business, which they had formerly held as scholars. In proof of this he referred to the encouragement of Science and Literature and Art in Manchester, and to the refined taste and extensive information, which characterized many whom he had known in that great manufacturing emporium. Instead of that all absorbing devotion to money-making, which some would expect to find there, instead of that engrossing application to business, which many might suppose necessary for conducting successfully her immense establishments, he found a just appreciation and active pursuit of the different branches of knowledge, theoretical as well as practical, a discriminating perception, and a liberal patronage, not merely of the useful but of the fine arts. And why may not similar results be expected here? What a wonderful improvement has taken place in Canada within a few years in the number and efficiency of her educational institutions! How great had been this improvement within his own memory in Toronto! Fifteen years ago, there were in this city but three or four Institutions sustained by public funds, and little facilities for instruction afforded by private means. Now Toronto not only retains the U. C. College, and District Grammar School, but has become the seat of two Universities, Collegiate and Academic Institutions have been founded, the Normal and Model Schools have been established, and Common Schools have been opened in every quarter of the town. To this, too, must be added private seminaries, and the ample means of domestic instruction, which are supplied by well qualified teachers of languages and of accomplishments.

"When he considered the advance of the country in this and in other important elements of greatness and of prosperity, he must say that he felt but little sympathy with those who indulged in mournful recollections of what they had left, or querulous complaints of their present position, instead of acknowledging the advantages which they enjoyed, or looking forward to the bright future which was before them. He could not agree with such disparaging comparisons as he had lately heard instituted between this and another of the colonies of Great Britain. Although Australia possesses auriferous regions unequalled in the richness and abundance of the precious metal, yet it must be remembered that history proves that such countries have not been ultimately the most wealthy or the most prosperous. Their fate seems to have been the realization of the classic fable of Midas, and whilst all around them blazed with gold, they have been not merely deprived of the comforts of life, but have been in danger of perishing from the very want of sustenance.—It would seem, indeed, as if the same hand which had torn the glittering treasure from the recesses of the mine, had, at the same time, unbarred the prison doors of some evil spirit, which were no sooner opened, than it sprang forth and set about the task of spreading desolation and ruin throughout the land. As it passes across the fields, the laborer drops his spade, the binder throws down his sheaf, the shepherd deserts his flock. As it sweeps past the factories and the mills, the operatives stop their work, the very wheels cease to revolve. As it rushes on through the towns and ports, servants quit their employments, sailors desert their ships, a miscellaneous throng crowd after the dazzling vision, which lures them from their ordinary occupations. Nor is this the worst that it accomplishes; for under the same malign influence, which dries up the stream of industry in its ordinary channels, and causes commerce to stagnate, education languishes, morality droops, and religion withers. Let us now consider what are the advantages, natural or acquired, which we enjoy here. A fertile soil, amply rewarding labor in the abundance and diversity of its produce; a salubrious climate, calculated to rear a hardy and vigorous race; water communication by noble rivers and vast lakes (or rather Mediterranean Seas), unequalled in the world; and millions of acres of