nist, do.; The Tasmanian, do.; Bents News, do,; The Trumpeter, do.; The Trumpeter General, do.; Launceston Advertiser, do.; do., do.; Austral Asiatic Review. do.

Swan River. Government Gazette, weekly; Perth do., do.; Guardian, do.

South Australia. Gazette, weekly.

Cape of Good Hope. South African Advertiser, twice a week; Government Gazette, weekly; The Monderator, do.; Graham's Town Journal, do.; Zuid African, do.

St. Helena. Gazette, weekly.

Mauritius. La Cernean, weekly, Gazette, Le Cycle.

Sierra Leone. Gazette, weekly.

Gibraltar.—Chronicle, daily; Gazette do.

Malta.—Gazette, weekly; the Mediterranean, do; the Harlequin, do.

Corfu.—Gazette in Greek and Italian.

U.—CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

This excellent Institution, known also by the name of its benevolent founder—as the "Brenton Juvenile Asylum"—was founded by Captain Brenton R.N. in 1830—for the wise and good purpose of preventing crime, by taking children off the streets and from the haunts of misery and crime before they become tainted by the moral pestilence of our goals, or branded with the stamp of convicted felons. Depending solely on individual assistance, and under the patronage of the Queen and Duchess of Kent, the founders and managers of this truly Christian Society have already effected much good; the extent of their operations being alone circumscribed by their means. The children are received into two asylums while in England; that for the boys is situate at Hackney Wick, (3 miles N. of London); the girls asylum is at Chiswick on the banks of the Thames. The plan of these Asylums and the mode in which the children are provided for in the Colonies will be best seen by the following transcript from the books of the Society.

"At 'The Brenton Juvenile Asylum,' Hackney-Wick, boys, under an able and vigilant superintendent, receive the advantages of religious and moral instruction, combined with a system of agricultural labour and manual employment, calculated to form habits of general usefulness and industry.

"The establishment of the society for the reception of girls, at Chiswick, called, by permission, the 'Royal Victoria Asylum,' is under the separate management of a committee of ladies. The girls remain in the asylum until good and respectable habits have been so far acquired, that hope may be reasonably entertained of their becoming generally useful.

"After this preparatory discipline, the children, unless removed by their friends, or discharged in consequence of a refusal, on their part or that of their parents or guardians, to emigrate, are apprenticed, as farm or domestic servants, to respectable individuals in our colonies.

"Committees of ladies, in the respective colonies, take care of the girls upon their arrival, and keep a watchful authority over them during their time of apprenticeship.

"Committees of influential gentlemen at Cape Town, King George's Sound, Perth, Albany, Graham's Town, Toronto in Upper Canada, and Huntingdon in Lower Canada, have already enabled the society to provide for a considerable number of destitute children, who would otherwise probably have perished from want or disease, or have been driven by misery to crime. These local committees have the power of cancelling any indenture in case of ill usage.

"The plan of training and education pursued in the asylums of this society differs essentially from that in common use. Under a plan of dicipline applied to the heart and affections, rendering corporal punishment almost unnecessary, children are sufficiently susceptible of training to render them valuable apprentices, with the prospect of becoming useful and respectable members of society: the system, though turning principally on farm, out-door, and in-door labour, combines also that of the artisan.

"Character and conduct meet with due appreciation, and book learning is considered more in the light of relaxation than in that of labour: yet it will be found that the pupils make certain and rapid progress in necessary acquirements.

"The objects of this charity are: orphans; children exposed to crime from the vice or poverty of the parents; children of parents who are in a state of great destitution, but whom a noble feeling prevents from applying to the parish; and children who are actually inmates of the workhouse: and it should be understood that it is for such objects only that the charity is designed. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages which must follow from removing that host of young and wretched beings with which the streets of the metropolis are frequented, and rescuing these poor children from certain wretchedness and temptation to crime, while they are still at an age when it is practicable, by a judicious and well-considered system of religious and moral discipline, to reform these habits, and to render them happy in themselves, and contributors to the general welfare."

The following are the regulations under which the society is supported and managed:—

A donation of 5*l.* or upwards constitutes the donor a member for life.

A subscription of 5*s.* or more, yearly, an annual member, and by increasing the subscription to 5*l.* within the year, the subscriber becomes a life member.

All members have a right to vote upon every question propounded, and every election held, at any general meeting of the society.

A legacy of 10*l.* and upwards bequeathed to the society constitutes the first named acting executor a member for life.

Every annual subscription is considered as made on the 1st of June, or on the 1st of December next preceding the first payment.

All contributors receive, upon demand at the time of payment, tickets to the amount of their respective donations or subscriptions.