

2. EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

Lord Shaftsbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favour, and only one against him.

This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility.—Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen. It cannot be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, and it must be the parent's fault.—It is owing to parental neglect or remissness.—Hence the real resources of twenty-eight per cent, of the crime in such a country as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents.

It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom; remarking only on these early seeds of disease, that, in nearly every case they are sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle, in the supply of spending money never earned by the spenders,—opening the doors of confectioneries and soda-fountains, or beer and tobacco and wine shops, or the circus, the negro minstrels, the restaurant and dance; then follow the Sunday excursion, the Sunday theft, the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead them to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin.

From "eight to sixteen!" In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty;—fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

3. NEVER FRIGHTEN CHILDREN.

A schoolmistress, for some trifling offence, most foolishly put a child into a dark cellar for an hour. The child was greatly frightened and cried bitterly. Upon returning to her parents in the evening, she burst into tears, and begged that she might not be put into a cellar. The parents thought this extremely odd, and assured her that there was no danger of their being guilty of so great an act of cruelty; but it was difficult to pacify her, and when put to bed she passed a restless night. On the following day she had a fever, during which she frequently exclaimed, "Do not put me in the cellar." The fourth day she was taken to Sir A. Cooper, in a high state of fever, with delirium, frequently muttering, "Pray don't put me in the cellar." When Sir Astley enquired the reason, he found the parents had learnt the punishment to which she had been subjected. He ordered what was likely to relieve her; but she died a week after the unfeeling conduct.

Another case from the same authority may here be cited. It is the case of a child ten years of age, who, wanting to write her exercise, and to scrape her slate pencil, went into the school in the dark to fetch her knife, when one of her schoolfellows burst from behind the door to frighten her. She was much terrified, and her head ached. On the following day she became deaf; and on the next, so much so as not to hear the loudest talking. Sir Astley saw her three months after this had happened, and she continued in the same deplorable state of deafness.

A boy, fifteen years of age, was admitted an inmate of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, having become imbecile from fright. When twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a light business; and some trifling article being one day missing, he was along with others locked up in a dark cellar. The children were much alarmed, and all were let out with the exception of this poor boy, who was detained until past midnight. He became from this time nervous and melancholy, and sunk into a state of insensibility from which he will never recover. The missing article was found on the following morning, exculpating the boy from the guilt with which he had been charged.—*Exchange paper.*

V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 35.—SIR SAMUEL CUNARD, BART.

Wilmor and Smith's European Times (Liverpool) of the 29th ultimo had the following in its second edition:—We announce with extreme regret the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, whose name in connection with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, established between Liverpool and America, has a world-wide reputation. He expired yesterday evening at his residence, Bush Hill House, Edmonton, Middlesex, in his seventy-eighth year. The hon. baronet was born in 1787, and married in

1815 the daughter of a gentleman named Duffus, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His eldest son, Edward, born in 1816, succeeds to the baronetcy, and, though his permanent residence is in New York, he was present when his father breathed his last. The British government, to mark their appreciation of the great services which Sir Samuel Cunard had rendered to the commerce of the world, and more immediately to that of England and America, conferred on him, in 1859, the dignity of a baronet—a dignity won by his triumphs in a field of enterprise in which the company he assisted to establish has distanced all competitors, and proved itself at once the most successful, and the best friend of civilization and progress, in the whole history of navigating the ocean by steam power. What Watts and Arkwright were to the spinning jenny, Sir Samuel Cunard was to the marine engine.

No. 36.—HON. MR. JUSTICE GALE.

We have to record to-day the death of another of the prominent citizens of Montreal. The Honorable Samuel Gale died on Saturday morning last. He was the son of a Mr. Gale, who, born in Hampshire, England, came to America in 1770 as Assistant-Paymaster to the Forces. He married there a Miss Wells, of Brattleboro, and soon after left the army, and took up his residence we believe in the Colony of New York. During the revolution he stood firmly by the old flag under which he had served, and was for some time imprisoned as a loyalist. After the revolution, he came to reside in Canada, upon an estate granted to his wife's father by the Crown as indemnification for the losses brought upon him as a loyalist in the revolution. He was subsequently Secretary to the Governor, whom he accompanied to England, and there assisted to defend him from attacks made upon his administration. While there he wrote an essay on Public Credit, addressed and submitted to Pitt. The following is the inscription on his tomb-stone at Farnham, in Shefford County: "Here rests Samuel Gale, Esq., formerly acting deputy paymaster general of H. Majesty's forces in the Southern Provinces, now the U. S. of America; subsequently Secretary to H. E., the Governor-in-chief of H. M. dominions in N. A.; author of Essays on Public Credit, and other works; born at Kimpton Hants, England, Oct. 14, 1748; died at Farnham, June 27, 1826."

The late Mr. Justice Gale was born at St. Augustine, East Florida, in 1783. He was educated at Quebec, while his father was Secretary, and came to study law at Montreal under the late Chief Justice Sewell in 1802, having the late Chief Justice Rolland and, we believe, Mr. Papineau as fellow students. Mr. Gale was admitted to the bar in 1808, and ere long secured a large practice. In 1815, he was appointed a magistrate in the Indian territories, and accompanied Lord Selkirk when he went to the North West. Later, when Lord Dalhousie was attacked for his Canadian administration, he went home as bearer of memorials from the English-speaking Lower Canadians in the townships and elsewhere, defending his Lordship's conduct. In 1829, he became chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and in 1834 was raised to the Bench to replace Mr. Justice Uniacke, who preferred to resign the seat on the Bench to which he had just been appointed rather than come back to Montreal during the cholera then raging here. Judge Gale retired from the Bench in 1849, forced into retirement by continued ill-health and the gradual coming on of the infirmities of old age. He had married in 1839 a Miss Hawley, of St. Armand West, by whom he leaves three daughters. Mrs. Gale herself died several years ago.

Born of parents who had both suffered for their loyal adherence to the British Crown during the American revolution, and educated in their views Mr. Gale was, as long as he meddled in politics, a staunch conservative and defender of British connection and British supremacy. He wrote a series of letters to the *Montreal Herald* (in those days the organ of the stoutest conservatism) over the signature of "Nerva" which produced a strong impression on the public mind at the time. And in espousing the cause of Lord Dalhousie and upholding the old constitution (under the title of Constitutionalists taken by the conservatives of that day) against the advocates of democracy or responsible government, he was but consistently pursuing the course on which he at first set out. While upon the Bench, he maintained in an elaborate and very able judgment the right of the Crown to establish Martial law here in 1837, refusing to theorize about what abstract rights man had or ought to have, declaring simply and firmly what the law, as he read it, established the prerogative of the Sovereign to be in a colony. Both as lawyer and judge he won the respect of his *confreres* alike by his ability and learning. Of late years his heart has been most deeply interested in the freedom of the slave. He was a man of high principle, and ever bore an unblemished moral character. Yet once in his early career at the bar he was forced by the then customs of society to go out in a duel. His antagonist was Sir James