

2nd. That it be enacted, that the students upon matriculation shall either be designated as of the particular denominations to which they belong; or without any such designations, in accordance with the direction of their respective parents or guardians.

3rd. And be it enacted, that candidates for any degree, who, at the time of such application, may be students of any such affiliated College, shall be required, before admission to such degree, to produce testimonials from their respective Colleges.

4th. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent for the constituted authorities of any Church or religious denomination from time to time to appoint a clergyman or minister to the office of superintendent of religious instruction, to be called the Professor of Divinity of such denomination, or by such other title as any such denomination may select; who, upon such appointment, shall have the spiritual charge and care of all students designated upon matriculation, as belonging to such denomination other than the students of such affiliated College as hereinbefore provided.

5th. And be it enacted, that each Professor of Divinity so appointed shall have power, with the concurrence of the authority making such appointment to prescribe regulations for the religious instruction of the students under his care, and for securing their regular attendance upon Divine worship; such regulations before coming into force to be laid before the Caput of the University, and certified by them as not interfering with the general discipline of the University, but in case the Caput shall find that the said regulations do interfere with such discipline, in such case they shall have power to send back the same to such Professor of Divinity for reconsideration and amendment in that respect.

6th. And be it enacted, that the President shall cause a list of the names of all the students under the spiritual charge of each Professor to be furnished to such Professor after each matriculation.

7th. And be it enacted, that each Professor of Divinity shall, at the termination of each collegiate session, report to the Caput on the general conduct of the students under his spiritual charge, and on the manner in which the regulations regarding such students have been observed.

Educated vs. Uneducated Criminals.—A recent correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, in discussing the general question of Free Schools, adduces the following striking statistics relating to the comparative education of criminals. He observes:—The following interesting statistics, showing the moral power of instruction, are extracted from the journal of the Statistical Society, published in London, and though they are somewhat startling, their accuracy may be relied on,—for whenever the correctness of the returns admitted a doubt, they were referred back to the prisons, for the signature of the Chaplain. Taking all the counties of England and Wales, from 1836 to 1847, a period of 11 years, more than half those counties fail to furnish a single accusation against any person educated beyond reading and writing:—

The annual average of accusations in all the counties was,	25,412
Do. of persons educated beyond reading and writing,	106
Proportion of accusations to the male population,—	
Total, 1 in	370
Of males educated beyond reading and writing, 1 in	76.227
Proportion of accusations to the female population,—	
Total, 1 in	1,680
Of females educated beyond reading and writing, 1 in	2,834,133
In the year 1845,—	
Twenty-two counties, comprising a population of	11,183,718
Furnished, convicts educated beyond reading and writing	45
Thirty counties, comprising a population of	4,728,039
Furnished, convicts educated beyond reading and writing,	0

The returns for 1846 give the same results, and in 15 English counties no person educated beyond reading and writing was convicted in either 1845 or 1846. It would be difficult to believe, upon less reliable testimony, that in the County of Middlesex, including London, there should have been no more than 3 educated persons convicted of crime in 1845, and only 1 in 1846; and these offences were slight, for one of the three convicted in 1845 was discharged, and another was fined only one shilling for assault. During 1845 and 1846, the number of charges against boys under 15 years of age was 3,189, and not one of these appears to have been educated beyond reading and writing. Now if we take into consideration the expenses entailed on the community in the prosecution and safe keeping of these criminals, together with the amount of property stolen or destroyed, the sum would be enormous. One instance will show this: Mr. Serjeant Adams stated at the Middlesex Sessions of 1847, that during 1846 there were,

Convicted in his Court—boys,	520
Property stolen worth	£540
Cost of maintaining the prisoners,	1,300

Total approximate loss to the community, £1,840

besides the hundreds of cases not known. Increasing, as these Provinces are, in population and wealth—in anticipation of possible agitations, political and social, let us lay the foundations of order deep in the affections of a free, instructed and virtuous people—reason, justice, policy and Christian philanthropy alike urge us to promote, by every means, the moral and religious education of the masses.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Items.—The House of Assembly has by a resolution recently suspended £1,100, or the half of the annual grant to King's College.—Mr. Amasa Smith, a native of Fredericton, has been recently appointed Assistant Professor of Logic and Rhetoric, at the National Law School in the State of New York.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Items.—Large numbers of the working classes now attend the lectures in Trinity College University, Dublin, a circumstance altogether novel. The non-resident Assistants of Dulwich College have succeeded against the resident Master and Fellows of the College in the election of the new Warden. Fortune favoured their nominee, Mr. Richard William Allen, in the casting of lots. There is now a prospect that a considerable extension of the education advantages of the College may be effected. Lord Melgund is preparing a bill to be introduced into parliament for providing a system of national education for Scotland. Professors of stenography have been appointed in the Universities of Berlin, and of Christiania, in Norway.

UNITED STATES.

The President and Fellows of Harvard University have addressed a memorial to the Massachusetts legislature protesting against the new organization of the college. The memorial strongly questions the legal or constitutional right of the legislature to make the changes contemplated. As an evidence of the prosperity of the institution, the memorial states that, "Within the last forty years large and expensive buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the college, and four for the accommodation of the divinity, law, scientific, and medical schools. The college library has accumulated from fifteen to fifty-seven thousand volumes, not including the law library of fourteen thousand. The philosophical apparatus has greatly increased: the Rumford cabinet has been procured, and large additions have been made to the mineralogical cabinet. The whole number of professors is twenty-five, nineteen of whom reside in Cambridge, and give constant instruction. The institution is three times as large as it was half a century ago, containing nearly three times the number of students, more than three times the number of instructors, and giving an appropriate education in the most important professions, as well as conducting the preparatory studies of the more youthful class of pupils. Mention is also made of the astronomical observatory as a valuable adjunct to the university.

Education in New England—From the Earl of Carlisle's Lecture at Leeds.—The public institutions of Boston are admirably conducted. The public or common schools there, as, I believe, in New England generally, are supported by a general rate, to which all contribute, and all may profit by. I am not naturally now disposed to discuss the question how far this system would bear being transplanted and engrafted on our policy; it would be uncandid if I did not state that the universality of the instruction, and the excellence of what fell under my own observation, presented to my mind some mortifying points of contrast to what we have hitherto effected at home. . . . I have already mentioned with just praise the universal diffusion and excellent quality of popular education as established in New York, and, I may add, the prosperous State of Ohio.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Items.—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English "Anglo-Saxon" poet, and author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, has recently been in the principal cities of Canada, while on his American tour. He seems to have received very little attention. M. Guizot is on the point of publishing a series of biographical sketches of men who figured in the English revolution of 1640. The life of Ludlow appears in the first of the series. The Lord Mayor has announced a series of receptions at the Mansion House, of "the literati and scientific men of this country and the continent;" also of the foreign commissioners, and "those contributors who may receive marks of distinction." At the meeting of the Acade-