

great extent incapacitated for successful work on account of their total want of training. Individual charity, he felt, could do little to remedy the evil, and hence he was led to the idea of having a college specially set apart for imparting the necessary instructions. The openings for woman's work he felt were sufficiently few in any case, and it was a pity if ignorance should narrow these still more.

If conducted at all on right principles, such an institution may become abundantly useful. It is very evident that a large number of women have to labor in some way or other for daily subsistence; and surely if it is a good thing for men to be properly prepared for life work, it is an equally good thing for the other sex. If marriage renders it by-and-by unnecessary for a good many of them to follow their chosen avocations, it is very easy to cease working; but to argue from this that anything like scientific education is unnecessary for any of the gentler sex is so absurd as not to call for a word in reply. The provision made for the education of women generally is deplorably deficient when compared with what is made for the ruder and stronger half of mankind, and therefore we rejoice when some one like Mr. Simmons stretches out a helping hand to many a poor struggling one in order to benefit her in the best way by helping her to help herself.—*Globe*.

3. FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In connection with the subject of Female Education in India, the London *Athenæum* remarks that in a monthly return of the number of native visitors to the Indian Museum of Calcutta, it appears that 1,290 are females and 10,853 males. At Calcutta a native gentleman has established a class, and given scholarships for the education of native women as midwives. Another class is to be established at Lucknow. A normal school for native ladies and girls has been already opened at Poona. At the Calcutta University two Hindoo ladies are going up for the matriculation examination.

4. DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.

At a recent opening of the fifth annual session of the Medical College for women in London, Dr. George Ross delivered the inaugural lecture. The following is an extract:—

"History abounds in narratives of women who have distinguished themselves in every vocation of life. They have attained the highest reach of knowledge, and have accomplished the most daring feats of valor. Is it a question of intellect? Let Hypatia, who was the most successful teacher in the school of Alexandria in its palmiest days, who was the greatest philosopher of her age, who was the most eloquent orator among many rivals, who was far more learned than the profoundest of her erudite contemporaries—let Hypatia give the answer. But not Hypatia only, for there have been many as able and learned as she. Was not Clotilda Tambroni even in this century, professor of Greek, at Bologna, and the ablest Hellemist in Italy? Dr. Johnson told them that Mrs. Elizabeth Carter was the best Greek scholar in England. Madame Dacier rivalled the most learned scholars of her time. Caroline Herschel assisted her brother William in his astronomical labors, made for him some of his laborious calculations, and enriched science with many valuable contributions. Had not Mrs. Summerville also acquired eminent distinction in the same abstruse and difficult study? The unfortunate and erring Madame de Chatelet translated the *Principia* into French, and was not less learned than she was elegant. Anna Maria Schuman spoke Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and the chief modern languages, was well versed in the Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, and Ethiopic, and had mastered all the sciences taught in her age. The learned Spanheim, Sossius and Salmasius were her correspondents. There had been no grand epoch of human conflict that had not given birth to its extraordinary women—to its Anne Askew, its Joan of Arc, its Agostinia, its Charlotte Corday, its Madame Roland, its Florence Nightingale. A Boadicea was the brightest name in our early history; an Elizabeth one of the most famous in our later annals; Semiramis was the mightiest sovereign of her line; and in the Hebrew records the greatest of all the judges, the one that was never censured by priest or prophet, was Deborah, the mother of Israel. These were the most brilliant stars; but there were a thousand more of scarcely inferior splendor. The names of Bewan and La Chapelle stood as high in professional estimation as those of any male professors of the obstetric art."

V. Biographical Sketches.

1. THE REV. JAMES GEORGE, D. D.,

Forten years pastor of St. Andrew's congregation, Stratford, died in that town on the 26th ult., in the seventieth year of his age. The reverend doctor was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and was

educated at the Universities of St. Andrew and Glasgow. He came to America in 1830, and after laboring among a congregation at Saratoga for a short time, removed to Upper Canada where he accepted a call from the congregation at Scarboro', to which he ministered for nearly twenty years. He afterwards occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy in Queen's College, Kingston; which he resigned about ten years ago to resume his pastoral labors at Stratford.

2. THE REV. THOMAS CHRISTIE.

The Rev. Thomas Christie, of Flamboro' was the oldest and one of the most respected clergymen of the Province of Ontario. He came as one of the first bands of missionaries sent out to Canada by the United Secession Church of Scotland, in 1832, and has long survived his early associate, the late Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, of London. He has been, so long as strength permitted, an unwearied missionary, and up to within a week or two of his death continued to preach with much acceptance to the congregation in Flamboro', over which he has presided for many years. Many long and toilsome journeys on foot he took in the prosecution of his self-denying labors, and now, at the ripe age of 86, he has closed his work, and passed away amid the regrets of very many, and the respect of all who knew him and could appreciate unbending adherence to what was believed to be right, whatever the consequence. When the history of the Canada Presbyterian Church comes to be written, the name of Thomas Christie will take an honorable place among its fathers and founders.—*Globe*.

3. JOHN ROAF, ESQ., Q. C.

One of the ablest and most eminent members of the Chancery Bar of this Province, has been called to his account at the early age of 43. He was born in Wigan, Lancashire, England, but came to this country with his parents at an early age. His father, Rev. John Roaf, for many years pastor of Zion Church in this city, was well known for his writings as well as his pulpit efforts in Canada. Mr. Roaf was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, where he graduated with honors in 1846. He was called to the bar in 1849, and practised his profession with great ability and success until the illness which terminated his life. He was very highly respected by a large circle of clients, who had the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity. The law reports of the last twenty years contain ample evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the principles and practice of Equity, and the success which generally attended his efforts. To many of our readers his death will be the loss of a sincere and highly esteemed friend, whose memory will long be held in kindly recollection. The Congregational Church has lost a devoted member, and his family, a beloved husband and parent.—*Globe*.

4. PATRICK KELLY, ESQ.

Deceased was one of our "oldest inhabitants," having been born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, in the year 1778. He came to Canada in 1836, and purchased during the same year, the property which for 34 years he has made his home upon, and where, on Thursday night or Friday morning of the past week, he breathed his last. His family consisted of nine children—five sons and four daughters. The wife of deceased died about fourteen years ago, at the ripe age of about 78 years. Mr. Kelly represented a band of pioneers in Kent, now nearly extinct. By long years of toil and economy, deceased accumulated a fine property, and out of his means he always had an open and generous hand for the poor. Among his neighbors and all who knew him his word was his bond, for he possessed to the fullest degree the characteristics of his countrymen—warm-hearted, generous, impulsive, confiding, and too often took every other person to be like himself. As a father, husband, friend, neighbor, or acquaintance, he was beloved by one and all universally, and as a man of sound, good sense and of strict probity, and thoroughly conscientious, he had few equals and no superiors we believe. His death, though occurring when he was full of years, was deeply lamented by one and all, and the concourse which followed his remains to the grave exhibited, more than mere words can do, the estimation in which he was generally held by our people.—*Chatham Planet*.

5. DEATH OF OLD CANADIAN PIONEERS.

MR. EZEKIEL JONES, another of those old pioneers, fast passing away, died in the township of Uxbridge, on the 13th inst., in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Jones came from Pennsylvania to Canada, in 1805, and in the following year settled in Uxbridge. In 1807 he married Miss Ruth Lundy, a sister of Isaac Lundy, late