

and element of the character. It is here one appears what he is. Abroad he may be another person. Temporary feelings may govern him. He may wear the dignity of station, or ape the manners of fashion. At home he is himself. And how refreshing if we are permitted to lift the curtain which conceals the private life of one honored by the world, to find that he has all those lively traits of social character, those fresh, and simple, and kindly feelings which go out playfully of their own accord, in a thousand ways, and are the genial sunshine of home. If we revered the man be-

fore, we love him now, and raise our estimate of his true greatness. Would that all who are honored and useful abroad, were qualified to be happy and to make others happy at home. But the qualities essential to this do not come of themselves; they must be sought and cherished. Oh, to have light in one's dwelling—in one's early first home! so that in after years, whenever he wanders in a dark world, he may think of one bright spot the home of his childhood, and in hours of sadness feast upon his halcyon recollections, and dream of it as the sweetest image of heaven."

### Education in Upper Canada—1858.

There is no part of the British Empire that holds a more proud position, so far as elementary education is concerned, as that of Canada East.

The schools of this Province are in a healthy state; though there has been, it is true, a falling off in consequence of "hard times," in the school revenue, still the school attendance has slightly increased.

Number of schools 3,866—*increase* 135. Attendance of pupils 293,683—*increase* 21,046. Total receipts for school purposes during the year £311,122—*decrease* £12,482. Total amount paid to teachers £230,171. Legislative grant £33,250. Amount contributed by Municipalities £692,376, which is £34,376 in excess of the sum required by the law, and £5,672 more than raised in 1857.

The number of children between five and sixteen years of age, is set down at 360,578.

Of those who attended school during the year 1858, 160,633 were males, and 133,050 females; showing an increase of more than ten per cent. on each item.

Of the teachers, 856 were first class; 2,364 second, and 683 third class teachers.

Number of free schools 1936—in-

crease 229. There were 94 separate schools—*decrease* six. The separate schools cost double that of the public schools; and half a dollar per pupil more than non-sectarian schools. The supporters of separate schools pay less than two and a half times the amount paid from the public chest, while non-sectarian schools contributed nearly nine times the amount of the public grant.

These facts tell powerfully in favor of free schools, and the free school system.

In 1,708 schools the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer. In 2516 the scriptures only were read.

In addition to the above statistics, there were 75 grammar and senior County schools attended by 4,459 students.

Number admitted into the Normal school 162. The public libraries have been largely augmented during the year.

The above facts, considering the commercial pressure that bore so heavy on Canada, in common with a large portion of the world, testify in favor of the system, as well as to the efficiency of Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent; and the other officers connected with the administration of the school law.