

examples of this kind. There is not an Institution in North America in which these accompaniments are connected with any Normal School, although every writer on the subject has spoken of the great advantages that would result from such accompaniments. These subjects have been carefully considered, and have been reduced to practise, and we shall be able to carry them into effect by the small addition of £500 to which he had referred. He had seen it remarked in a paper of this city published this morning, that the Normal School has not accomplished the object aimed at. That remark has been made in the absence of information, in the absence of evidence, and in contradiction of existing fact. The Dr. here referred for a refutation of the rash and unfounded statement, to the appendix of the last annual report. He referred also to the great demand made for teachers from the Normal School. He alluded to the improvements in text books and other things, and said that he could not have accomplished so much except for the valuable assistance received from those associated with him in the Council of Public Instruction. He did not therefore take the credit to himself, but wished to divide it with those who by a gracious providence had been associated with him. He said allusion had been made to the religious question. That question he would not shrink from. He had avowed from the beginning that he thought every system of education worthless which did not recognize the christian religion as the basis of all dignity and honor. [Great applause.] He would be the last to support an institution of this kind did it not include a provision for religious instruction, and he would appeal to the past as a proof that the young people have felt themselves as much improved in their religious feelings as in their intellectual qualifications. For this they are indebted to the clergymen of the several persuasions with which they are connected. The principle adopted is to ascertain the particular denomination to which each pupil belongs, and return to each clergyman the names of all those who have entered belonging to his denomination, and over whom he is expected to superintend. The clergyman attends every Friday afternoon to communicate religious instruction to those under his respective charge, and those students are also required to attend at least once every Sabbath the church to which they belong, and strict inquiries are made in regard to that as well as to every other exercise. A doubt had been expressed by some, that clergymen would not attend to that duty; but experience has shown that that doubt is without foundation. That duty had been readily and voluntarily attended to, and he would state that the religious improvement of the young people has been, he believed, equal to their intellectual improvement, so that they had gone forth to their work with stronger religious feelings, as well as higher literary and scientific qualifications. While, therefore, there is not a tinge of sectarianism in our system, we do recognise religious instruction as an essential element in our Normal School instruction. We have no sectarianism mingled with it, however. There is no religious instruction given unless by the ministers of the several persuasions, and it is, therefore, to the sects we are to look for the religious education of our teachers, as well as for the salvation of our country, and to repudiate instruction by the different religious denominations is an avowal of infidelity. He had, therefore, no reserve on this point in regard to the Normal School. The same principle lies at the foundation of the whole religion of the country. The clergy of the country are the proper instructors of the youth of their respective persuasions, and, he thought, all would agree with him that it is the duty of each of these persuasions to provide for the religious instruction of its youth. That is the basis, the

general principle, and the philosophy of our system of elementary education in this country; and so far from its being anything like an infidel system, we do avow Christianity as the basis of our system, and God forbid that any other principle should obtain in this country. He would only add, that during his connexion with this institution, he felt himself under the greatest obligation to those connected with him in the Council of Public Instruction. His most earnest desire was that the institution, the opening of which they were now celebrating, may send forth to various parts of the country a class of teachers to which he would be proud to look. The Dr. then complimented the Chief Justice very highly, and expressed the hope that he would be long spared to bless the country with his talents. The happy results they had reached would not (he said) have been attained, however, without the assistance of able masters, especially of the amiable and talented head-master of the Normal School. [Applause.] For any superior ability that the teachers may possess, or for any skill they may manifest in their various schools, they are indebted, not to him (Dr. R.), not to any of the members of the Council of Public Instruction, but to the Masters of the Normal School. The selection had been fortunate, and he thought that the arrangements made for the time to come will make the system even more efficient than hitherto. The Dr. alluded to the jealousy which existed as to the system of centralization, and said that in no State of the Union had the Superintendent of Education so little power as he personally had. As regards the location of the buildings, it was evident that they must be somewhere, and the same objection might be taken to any place that was taken to their being located in Toronto. The Dr. in conclusion, alluded to the claim which the Normal School had upon the Corporation for side-walks and a proper approach to the school. He was surprised to see that some gentleman had stood up in the Council and said that the Normal School should make their own side-walks. He trusted the City fathers would not be guided by such miserable philosophy. It would be easy, he said, to meet this expense by making the charge 2s 6d a week instead of 7d, then the school would be self-supporting; but he had no doubt the authorities would do their part of the work. The rev. gentleman sat down amidst great applause.

The Rev. Mr. Jennings pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. WADE'S DURHAM CALF,

[Which obtained the First Prize at the Provincial Show in Toronto, September, 1852.]

The show of Short Horn Cattle at our late Exhibition was not only numerous but possessed a number of specimens of first rate excellence. A lot of Heifers bred and owned by Hon. Adam Fergusson were very superior, and Mr. Howitt and others, had Stock that would not have disgraced any of the great Exhibitions of the mother country. Several sales were made at very encouraging prices.

Amongst the most conspicuous on the ground we noticed the herd of Mr. Ralph Wade, jr., of Coloung; one of his calves, a heifer 6 months old, (a portrait of which we attach to this notice) realized, we understand, the sum of \$300, having been bought by Mr. Becar, of New York.—