

produce for the eleven months cannot have been less than 2,000,000 ounces, worth £10,000,000 sterling. The yield from the gold fields in New South Wales, brought down to Sydney, remains to be added, and the recent discovery of an extensive tract in South Australia will likewise have to be taken into account. In each of the three colonies there is enough, it is now believed, to reward all the population that can pour in for years. The New South Wales or Sydney mines have been in a great measure neglected, on account of the scarcity of hands, but they are believed to be almost interminable in extent, and in some parts nearly as rich as Mt. Alexander in Victoria. One large tract of 313,000 acres belongs to the Australian Agricultural Company, founded in London about twenty-eight years ago, and during the present week they have received advices that the whole of it seems to be richly impregnated with gold, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. It abounds likewise with quartz; and some pieces actually picked from the surface by the Government commissioner, and subsequently tested at Sydney, were found to yield 8 pounds 4 ounces per ton, or in sterling value £350 or £400.

THE CONTINENT.

From France we learn that the positive announcements, so long circulated, of an existing engagement between the Emperor and the Princess Vasa, have proved to be false, and the Princess has preferred Prince Albert of Saxony, to whom she is positively engaged.

And now for Colonial Chit-Chat. (*Major continues*):—

GAOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Public attention has recently been strongly directed to the disgraceful condition of the prisons in some of the leading cities and towns in Upper Canada. Measures, we are happy to say, are in progress to remedy the evil, so far as Hamilton and London gaols are concerned; and it is to be hoped that before long we may have it in our power to make a similar statement in reference to Toronto. In the prison of this city, want of room renders anything in the shape of classification almost impracticable, so that the comparatively uncorrupted youth is frequently caged with the ruffian grown hoary in crime.

A LITERARY GEM.

The *Conservative Expositor* vouches for the following, as a literal copy of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the School Trustees of School Section No. 14, in the Township of Nissouri, Oxford. It is worthy of preservation as a curiosity of literature:—

"Thou shalt not lie thou shalt not swear thou shalt not speak a smutty or blagard talk thou shalt not steal thy neighbour's dinner his ink or handle his books or anything that is his

no whispering no laughing no leaving Seats with liberty nor meddle with books Slates pens nor ink without liberty no quareling no lying no fitting no Swearing Stealing nor telling tales out of School no disputing no bad language no pushing each other in the mud nor in the ditch on the road home

any Children coming without proper books

their parents to be notified by a letter if not punctually attended to shall be liable to be dismissed from School.

HENRY B NICHOLS
JOHN BROOK."

HON. ROBERT BALDWIN.

The Hon. Robert Baldwin has written a letter to the Hon. Francis Hincks, which appears in one of the organs at Quebec. Alluding to a statement made by a contemporary, that "Mr. Hincks had participated in throwing Mr. Baldwin overboard, * * * because it answered his purpose to remain in office," Mr. Baldwin says:—"It would seem, therefore, not to be generally known, that at the time I felt it to be my duty to resign, in consequence of the division on the Chancery question, you offered to go out with me, and that it was upon my urging you not to do so, and pointing out the difference in our relative positions, with respect to that question, that you abstained from tendering your resignation at the same time; and that you not only exerted yourself to promote my return for North York, at the general election, but showed every desire consistent with your position, that I should be returned for Niagara, upon your electing to sit for Oxford." Mr. Baldwin adds, he had at first thought of making these facts known in Toronto, but finally concluded to send them to Mr. Hincks, in order that he might do with them what he deemed the "most desirable," which appears to be publication in an organ.

UPPER CANADA COMMON SCHOOLS.

The number of teachers employed in 1851 was 3,277, being 199 less than in 1850. The report says, "this shews there were fewer changes of teachers in 1851 than 1850—there being not three hundred more teachers employed than there were schools in operation." The number of first class certificates given to teachers during 1851 was 378; second class certificates, 1,272; third ditto, 1,547; total, 3,187: being 247 less than the number of teachers licensed by Local Superintendents in 1850. Efforts are made to prune the profession as much as possible of incompetent teachers. Very few teachers are employed who do not profess some religious persuasion. The number of 81 is given in the table, under the heading "other persuasions and those not reported;" and of that number it is believed 61 belong to some sect or other. The largest decrease is of Methodist and Baptist teachers; the smallest, of members of the Church of England; while there is an increase in the number of Quakers. The average rate of salaries of teachers presents a gratifying improvement. It was for male teachers, in 1850, without board, £52 4s.; in 1851, £55 12s.; for female teachers, in 1850, £31 10s.; in 1851, £33 10s.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

The *Montreal Pilot* states, it is informed on good authority, that the contract for the Grand Trunk Railroad from Montreal to Toronto, has been signed by Mr. Jackson and his associates, on the arrival in London of the Hon. Mr. Ross. The line from Toronto to Hamilton has been undertaken by another contractor, at £1,000 more per mile than the Grand Trunk Line. The prospects of the Trois Pistoles Railroad are good.