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FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA.

We have much pleasure in inserting in this number of the *Journal* the annual statement of the progress of our free public library system in Upper Canada. The statement is in a tabular form, and shows the number and classification of all the library books which have been dispatched to the public schools by the Educational Department from November, 1853, to the end of December, 1861. It also includes an account of the number of prize books sent out to the public schools from January, 1857, to December, 1861, as well as a statement of the mechanics' institutes, &c., which have been supplied with library books during the same periods.

One or two other tables have been added. That relating to prison libraries, &c., will no doubt be regarded with especial interest by those who look upon such agencies as a silent yet important means of influence for good with a class of the community who are often regarded as the outcasts and pariahs of society, incapable of being reclaimed, or unworthy of an effort to do so.

The extracts and documents relating to Prisons and Reformatories in the Province, which we publish in connection with these tables, will be found to present many interesting facts illustrative of the comparative success of the ameliorating influence now brought to bear upon the inmates of the various prisons and reformatories in the Province. Such an influence may prove a potent means, when others fail, of recalling many an erring one to the paths of religion and virtue.

The contemplation of the facts embodied in the tables relating to the extension of libraries in our public schools, will excite lively gratitude in the minds of the lovers of the educational advancement of the country, as it has already elicited the admiration of numerous strangers who visit this country from time to time, especially the American educationists who have made this part of our Canadian school system a subject of enquiry.*

Very much remains yet to be done in this branch of the system of public instruction; but it is worthy of remark, that not a month has elapsed during the eight years since its establishment without more or less books having been sent out, as may be seen in the table on the following page. From this table it will be seen that the total number of library books sent out up to the end of 1861, was 193,217; the number of prize books sent out from January, 1857, to December, 1861, was 67,128; and the number of volumes of books sent out to mechanics' institutes, &c., was 7,815; making a grand total (after deducting 616 volumes returned for exchange) of 267,544 volumes. The value of these books, together with the value of the maps, apparatus, and other articles sent out from the Map and Apparatus Depository, we give in the following table, which will prove highly interesting to the friends of public schools in Upper Canada.

TABLE shewing the value of articles sent out from the Educational Depository during the years 1851 to 1861 inclusive:

YEAR.	Value of articles on which the 100 per cent has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices, without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1851.....	...	...	1,414 25	1,414 25
1852.....	...	...	2,981 13	2,981 13
1853.....	...	...	4,233 14	4,233 14
1854.....	51,376 23	...	5,514 18	56,890 41
1855.....	9,947 15	4,655 53	4,389 40	18,992 08
1856.....	7,275 82	9,320 87	5,726 76	22,323 45
1857.....	16,200 92	18,118 28	6,451 20	40,770 40
1858.....	3,982 99	11,810 28	6,972 05	22,765 32
1859.....	5,805 64	11,905 02	6,679 30	24,389 96
1860.....	5,289 56	16,832 17	5,416 64	27,538 37
1861.....	4,084 22	15,781 74	4,160 70	24,026 66
Total ...	\$103,962 53	\$88,423 89	\$53,938 75	\$246,325 17

* See *Journal of Education* for May, 1860, page 65, and also pages 21-24 of the *Journal* for February, 1861.

The following is a full and interesting Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Upper Canada Educational Department, from 1853 to 1861 inclusive:

Number of Volumes sent out during the Months of	Total Vols. Liby Books	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena, &c.	Physical Sciences.	Geology, &c.	Nat'l Philo-sophy and Manufact's.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages, &c.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches, Practical L.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand total Library and Prize Books	
November, 1853.....	981	188	62	16	29	15	5	45	6	9	48	90	54	128	284	4	.....	981
December ".....	20981	3990	1540	271	877	511	229	695	126	183	759	2604	1037	2791	4894	204	.....	20981
January, 1854.....	3129	624	279	46	143	34	30	132	29	48	151	308	291	435	545	34	.....	3129
February, ".....	7874	1290	627	125	275	237	85	307	93	65	343	830	528	738	2232	74	.....	7874
March ".....	2161	362	164	25	62	50	27	72	22	24	103	220	182	225	556	67	.....	2161
April ".....	1149	174	101	13	34	28	13	44	10	8	42	115	96	110	348	13	.....	1149
May ".....	4948	797	472	58	112	93	45	211	40	32	156	527	291	597	1468	46	.....	4948
June ".....	5236	996	476	79	276	95	46	406	41	23	176	505	294	478	1286	56	.....	5236
July ".....	9305	1601	937	159	406	208	81	725	81	38	420	812	528	919	2320	70	.....	9305
August ".....	7142	1028	574	92	199	136	61	531	70	24	411	555	447	677	2303	44	.....	7142
September ".....	9872	1269	596	127	230	133	68	847	79	16	368	698	541	710	3751	42	.....	9872
October ".....	9727	1484	883	183	256	219	110	966	112	28	647	685	698	872	2549	65	.....	9727
November ".....	4232	619	273	74	110	92	47	304	33	8	308	422	322	404	1214	47	.....	4232
December ".....	2386	389	145	51	69	23	25	245	19	7	105	184	162	228	715	20	.....	2386
January, 1855.....	4570	805	392	64	110	214	48	231	50	8	186	603	357	468	935	94	.....	4570
February ".....	1667	174	100	17	65	32	9	100	21	3	62	159	134	185	596	20	.....	1667
March ".....	639	83	43	12	16	10	6	28	2	.....	32	74	40	44	225	15	.....	639
April ".....	2594	398	160	29	41	48	15	178	18	2	48	370	248	359	651	29	.....	2594
May ".....	4100	724	331	50	69	48	39	309	34	22	291	399	338	485	908	53	.....	4100
June ".....	5446	1047	405	71	95	99	35	388	45	14	355	681	607	446	1157	101	.....	5446
July ".....	1704	428	98	8	24	61	6	104	22	7	105	141	153	171	346	30	.....	1704
August ".....	1941	503	156	37	35	59	11	91	5	6	108	298	165	171	277	14	.....	1941
September ".....	1619	402	36	4	10	16	6	100	.....	2	91	208	127	182	314	31	.....	1619
October ".....	2595	612	211	9	46	58	14	214	4	11	128	258	418	391	203	23	.....	2595
November ".....	1218	194	116	12	32	27	9	56	3	1	40	206	153	139	206	19	.....	1218
December ".....	571	100	5	5	15	6	2	9	3	.....	6	59	87	40	231	3	.....	571
January, 1856.....	245	36	36	3	24	9	72	11	3	8	22	4	5	2	10	.....	245	
February ".....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
March ".....	1359	261	41	4	10	27	9	74	16	2	52	264	89	135	338	37	.....	1359
April ".....	571	137	20	2	21	8	5	14	1	1	30	62	41	81	140	8	.....	571
May ".....	454	105	10	.....	5	4	1	3	.....	.....	18	41	41	32	173	.....	454	
June ".....	794	150	49	14	38	6	5	19	2	2	35	74	61	207	108	26	.....	794
July ".....	1796	236	129	12	83	13	12	69	6	2	46	184	154	313	515	22	.....	1796
August ".....	351	77	5	.....	5	21	3	16	.....	.....	2	1	55	30	108	4	.....	351
September ".....	272	19	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....	11	227	2	.....	272
October ".....	1030	225	57	30	46	37	3	89	2	1	40	54	53	109	284	21	.....	1030
November ".....	2544	382	104	32	50	35	7	132	5	3	76	266	167	378	848	69	.....	2544
December ".....	4933	870	197	24	135	112	23	164	12	14	111	495	365	544	1094	69	.....	4933
January, 1857.....	4435	691	258	46	51	171	35	283	37	9	130	464	304	566	1359	31	.....	4435
February ".....	5572	1049	410	73	110	182	35	398	30	16	274	546	347	723	1326	53	.....	5572
March ".....	8619	1386	439	96	146	215	69	553	39	19	323	622	634	1023	2957	68	.....	8619
April ".....	1261	177	87	22	48	38	10	103	7	6	99	100	99	162	295	9	.....	1261
May ".....	2283	302	108	25	67	34	9	56	4	4	115	62	203	195	1073	26	.....	2283
June ".....	2595	566	172	18	62	57	20	128	1	8	127	242	257	319	594	26	.....	2595
July ".....	2000	405	149	23	41	61	18	111	16	1	107	115	158	248	639	20	.....	2000
August ".....	1200	261	75	11	49	35	4	45	1	46	90	106	119	342	16	1200
September ".....	448	125	32	2	9	8	5	23	2	10	49	19	40	123	1	448
October ".....	357	18	9	4	16	5	.....	3	.....	.....	7	28	21	47	194	4	.....	357
November ".....	172	78	9	.....	9	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	9	12	42	.....	.....	172
December ".....	691	237	15	1	24	20	.....	22	.....	.....	1	16	69	40	62	375	.....	691
January, 1858.....	74	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
February ".....	840	119	44	6	1	16	1	26	11	.....	29	37	99	74	358	21	.....	840
March ".....	1102	257	63	13	25	28	14	28	.....	.....	34	91	110	104	330	5	.....	1102
April ".....	776	166	61	7	10	8	4	40	8	.....	24	46	83	79	234	6	.....	776
May ".....	173	40	9	6	5	3	6	19	.....	.....	7	15	18	12	33	.....	.....	173
June ".....	414	80	19	.....	1	7	4	1	.....	.....	16	118	28	49	90	3	.....	414
July ".....	475	88	35	9	23	4	1	19	.....	.....	17	26	53	41	168	.....	.....	475
August ".....	1240	269	124	26	28	6	4	36	.....	.....	119	197	83	347	1	.....	.....	1240
September ".....	506	118	6	.....	.....	4	12	9	2	.....	14	67	77	52	145	.....	.....	506
October ".....	69	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	6	82	2	.....	69
November ".....	1551	358	126	16	54	12	13	74	4	.....	17	155	393	158	393	33	.....	1551
December ".....	367	40	16	3	5	6	2	31	1	2	26	81	18	78	95	11	.....	367
January, 1859.....	868	224	78	11	17	9	17	32	7	2	42	104	100	106	91	28	.....	868
February ".....	3381	520	128	53	59	70	48	157	42	6	69	463	225	411	935	60	.....	3381
March ".....	277	82	20	2	10	7	1	12	3	2	3	13	20	16	136	.....	.....	277
April ".....	274	49	14	3	1	4	.....	7	.....	.....	25	14	42	26	81	1	.....	274
May ".....	1497	303	61	17	39	35	17	84	8	4	40	255	108	210	20	30	.....	1497
June ".....	128	18	15	2	11	5	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	10	8	42	.....	.....	128
July ".....	652	123	43	16	20	9	11	20	7	1	21	60	27	55	225	14	.....	652
August ".....	546	113	24	1	3	9	8	24	.....	.....	7	73	32	88	161	3	.....	546
September ".....	614	108	24	9	25	20	7	33	5	1	29	48	70	80	149	6	.....	614
October ".....	359	72	16	12	15	.....	4	14	.....	.....	3	20	33	48	113	9	.....	359
November ".....	456	79	23	9	8	16	2	35	6	4	47	71	22	44	107	10	.....	456
December ".....	309	29	5	1	1	8	.....	16	3	2	9	39	25	35	131	2	.....	309
January, 1860.....	1075	196	54	20	9	29	12	40	9	6	27	149	106	129	280	10	.....	1075
February ".....	477	63	11	17	4	10	8	30	2	.....	9	19	26	67	182	1	.....	477
March ".....	359	64	23	.....	1	11	7	28	4	.....	13	37	26	45	95	5	.....	359
April ".....	932	203	50	18	28	26	8	53	4	.....	16	79	75	90	269	22	.....	932
May ".....	337	44	14	4	11	17	5	24	7	.....	14	37	30	40	85	5	.....	337
June ".....	1240	198	48	14	18	15	8	62	4	.....	115	99	128	495	23	.....	.....	1240
July ".....	1004	169	61	19	30	19	9	62	5	6	73	92	86	139	214	20	.....	1004
August ".....	155	28	9	.....	10	17	3	14	4	.....	3	5	8	13	40	3	.....	155
September ".....	393	68	10	8	8	.....	7	23	2	.....	48	132	40	73	108	5	.....	393
October ".....	753	129	52	15	30	12	7	22	7	.....	19	61	90	158	10	.....	.....	753

II. Papers relating to the Prevention of Crime.

1. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT AND SUB-REPORTS RELATING TO PRISONS & ASYLUMS IN CANADA.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of your Board, was pleased to authorize the expenditure of \$100 in books and pictures during the year; and I accordingly procured from the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada a select library of 176 volumes, 82 scripture object lessons, 9 maps, and a phantasmagoria magic lantern, with a complete set of astronomical diagrams, and a number of other interesting slides, as views, natural history, objects, &c. These have afforded an immense amount of amusement and instructive reading matter to the patients. Our library has latterly been augmented by a valuable donation of 63 volumes, from the humane and talented Superintendent of the Asylum at Toronto.

Among our Republican neighbours, if the Republic can still be said to exist, the public purse is seldom called into requisition to establish libraries, or furnish amusements for the denizens of public charities. Munificent private donations supply such wants; and extensive libraries, with independent library buildings, built and furnished in this manner, exist in connection with many of the American Asylums. How long will the wealthy citizens of my native Canada remain in the background? In our young country, the millionaire thinks the government should do every thing, and provide every thing.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

An accident which might have been attended with lamentable consequences happened in the course of the year. This was a fire which broke out in the wood-drying house belonging to the Agricultural Implement shop.

This accident was, however, attended with a consolatory moral display; the good conduct namely of the prisoners, who not only took no advantage of the occasion to give trouble to their officers and keepers, but, being trusted to assist in extinguishing the fire, worked with a degree of spirit and praiseworthy energy to subdue the destructive element, which was at length mastered by them and by the firemen of the city, who had come to assist.

The Inspectors acknowledged the services of the prisoners, in an order of the day, and made a point of recording the facts in their Report, as a proof of what can be done with convicts, justly punished, it is true, by society, but regarded by too many as therefore incorrigible beings, any attempts to reform whom would be utterly futile.

A little experience of life, and a short study of penal institutions, convince the mind that all within the walls of a prison is not evil, neither is all without its limits good.

Repentance is a new birth of innocence, of which all men are capable.

The Inspectors are convinced that the penitentiary accomplishes two great objects of all penal institutions, namely: to punish and to deter. The third object to be had in view in establishing and managing such institutions: namely, reformation, is of much more difficult attainment.

The ministrations of the two Chaplains have been defined by more exact rules, and a system inaugurated for the fuller religious instruction of the convicts. As subsidiary to their religious training, and to increase the means of extending it, by a process at once easy and speedy in its operation, the Inspectors have also provided more efficient instruction in reading and writing, for those of the prisoners who have not these qualifications. Even this amount of knowledge, well applied, may greatly aid the Chaplains in the fulfilment of the noble object of their mission.

On this single basis of religion only can any system of Prison Reform be founded, and it is to the consolidation of that, that the Inspectors have mainly addressed themselves.

As to discipline, properly so called, it appears to be as perfect in the Provincial Penitentiary as it is possible to be made in a great Institution of this kind.

The productiveness of the labour of the prisoners should never be made in a penal Institution a question of primary interest. In order to make it so, we should, of necessity, sacrifice many things of infinitely greater importance to society.

During the year 1860, not fewer than 100 prisoners were constantly employed in various branches of labour, connected with the building of a Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, a superb edifice, now nearly completed, the exclusive work of convicts.

The Library.—There is a general library in circulation among convicts of all origins and creeds, containing about seven hundred volumes. These are all highly interesting and useful works, and it is

to be regretted that many of them are so worn as to be nearly useless.

The usual practice here is to distribute these books once a month, taking from each convict the book he had before and giving him another. In this way, each convict would read a volume on the average of about four hundred pages per month, twelve volumes, or four thousand eight hundred pages in a year. Taking all the convicts capable of reading, seven hundred volumes, or two hundred and eighty thousand pages per month, or eight thousand four hundred volumes, equivalent to eleven hundred and twenty thousand pages per year. There is no record, as there ought to be, of the monthly distribution of books, a fact which leaves the above statement open to question, but it is believed not to deviate materially from the facts. Such an amount of reading, under any circumstances, could not fail of having highly useful results.

But here it has been most beneficial in making hours and days tolerable, if not pleasant, which otherwise would have passed painfully; in communicating a large amount of useful information and moral instruction; in quickening the taste for reading, and generally, in the improvement of the mental faculties.

Each convict woman has been supplied with books from the library, and the returns shew, as will be noticed further on, that they had improved the opportunity of reading good books to a very large extent.

The Religious Library.—If a man were a mere physical being, he would only need supplies for his animal wants; if he were a creature of mere intellect, all he would require would be knowledge, or mere secular instruction; but as man is a moral and spiritual being, having a religious nature, "for his soul to be without instruction is not good." That man has a spiritual nature is evident from the fact that intellect manifests itself no more distinctly in the power of thought, than the soul does in the power of conscience. It has been the misfortune of these prisoners that their moral and religious feelings were not cultivated when they were young. They were not taught or impressed with religious truth; they had no home-training in religion—in fact their souls were left in their infant state without proper food and treatment, and did not, in fair proportion to the body and intellect, "grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength." The object here is to supply this want, to remedy this defect, and when necessary, to cultivate the mind with this end in view. To exalt the affections, to repress the passions, to strengthen conscience, to call out into life, from the grave of sin, the spiritual nature of man. Therefore they are taught prayers that they may offer them up, night and morning, privately in their cells, to God. Therefore they are encouraged to read their Bibles daily, to meditate thereon day and night; therefore are they thrice a week trained in religious worship; and, therefore, more especially are religious books supplied, "that their souls might not perish through lack of knowledge."

This year the Inspectors made a liberal appropriation of money for books, which has been applied for that purpose, partly in procuring Bibles, but chiefly in procuring other religious works.

Not a month passes in which several religious tracts and a religious book, are not given to every Protestant convict. Though there are not so many books as are required, still, during the greater portion of the year, if not the whole, the amount of reading has been equivalent to one volume, or about four hundred pages per month, among an average of five hundred persons. This is a large amount. Five hundred volumes of four hundred pages a month, is six thousand volumes, or twenty-four hundred thousand pages a year; or an average, for each convict, of fifteen pages per day, of religious reading. But besides this, many convicts have read the Bible several times through; others once; and others only portions of the Bible. Some have learned by heart whole chapters, others whole books of the Bible. Some can repeat many of the psalms. Some have learned by heart the whole Litany, most of the morning prayers, and scores of them have learned the whole catechism.

Some, that cannot read, have learned by heart the Creed, the Lord's prayer, and the commandments, by hearing them read in the Sunday service. And there is one who cannot read a word, and yet, when he came here, he knew every word of the catechism; it had been taught him orally by his mother. The mother's influence follows many an erring son into these walls, and is among the most potent instruments in reclaiming him from sin and crime.

The Society for promoting Christian knowledge in England, made the liberal grant, last May, of books to the amount of eighty dollars, to the Chaplain. These books have been of great use, especially to convicts adhering to the Church of England. During the year books to the value of one hundred dollars have been procured, free of cost, to the Institution. It is by this means, and this means only, that a fair proportion of religious reading has been supplied to the Protestant convicts. The Christian Knowledge Society merits great praise for its liberality, and the aged and venerable

Bishop of Toronto, for the interest he manifested in recommending the Chaplain's Memorial for that grant of books.

The School.—During the past year a great amount of good has undoubtedly been done to the convicts, through the instrumentality of the education afforded them. All who have no education can now attend school, and have the advantage within their reach, of learning to read, write, and cipher.

There is, however, still one class of men in the institution to whom the teacher can have, as yet, but very little access under present regulations, although admirably adapted to meet the wants of all the others. This class consists of those convicts who are, generally speaking, engaged on contract labour, and whose sentences are either a long number of years or for life. These men have no opportunity of getting to the day school, and, at present, it is deemed prudent not to let them out of their cells at night to attend the evening school.

As stated in my report for '59, the classes are frequently changed during the year, and so soon as it is found that some have learned to read sufficiently well, they are furnished with a book from the library and kept in the dining-hall the remaining portion of the hour allowed them to take their meals, where they have an opportunity for making some improvement, and their places in the classes filled up by others who cannot read. Sometimes a large class of thirty or forty is dismissed, and another formed to take its place; in this way, although all those destitute of instruction in the institution cannot, at the same time, be permitted to attend school, still every man may be reached in his turn, and with the following exceptions, which it is not in the power of man to teach here, I believe none who are allowed any time for improvement will ever leave without at least being able to read.

The exceptions to which I allude are the following:—First, those persons who are so old that vision is impaired to such an extent as to render letters imperceptible. Secondly, when the amount of intellect is so small as to be scarcely a remove from that of an idiot; and finally, when the person is so deaf that he cannot hear or understand the teacher but by actually shouting.

Admitting it an impossibility to teach such as I have just mentioned (and there are many such here), and also taking into account the difficulty of access to some of the men engaged on contract labour, it would almost seem incredible, and speaks highly for the convicts themselves, that, during the year now at a close, 76, who knew not their letters when sent to this Penitentiary, and some of whom are well advanced in years, have learned to read English; 17 French Canadians have learned to read French, 15 more are spelling that language well, and are now almost able to read. Two Italians, who did not know the letters of the alphabet when sent here, have learned to read their own language out of books lent them of my private property. Three have learned to read German; 46 have learned to write; 32 have learned to cipher; 400 have improved in reading; and I might add that nearly all have improved more or less in general knowledge, from reading the books distributed among them from the library.

There are many instances of the convicts sending to their friends, sometimes for books and sometimes for money to purchase them; others again who brought money with them when coming to the Penitentiary, instead of letting it remain in the office until going out, and keeping it for other purposes, have drawn it and purchased books through me, which is permitted by the Warden.

This evidently shows a disposition to improve mentally; and who can doubt, when a step is taken towards the improvement of the mind, that an effectual one may be taken towards the moral improvement as well.

It is a source of great pleasure to be able to report to the inspectors that, although I am alone and unarmed in the school-room with so many who, in the aggregate, may be considered the ignorant and depraved outcasts of the country, they observe the strictest order and decorum, and apply themselves to study with a zeal truly worthy of better members of society; and that they not only appreciate the privilege of getting to school for the purpose of improving both mentally and morally, but their desire for instruction seems to increase in proportion to the amount of knowledge they acquire. Indeed, during the last 21 years, in which I have been actively engaged in the art of teaching, and 9 of which have been spent in that avocation in the Provincial Penitentiary, where almost every amount of talent have come under my notice and direction, I recollect but few instances of persons making greater progress in reading, writing, and ciphering within the same limited space of time, than some of these attending the above classes.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

The Reformatory at Penetanguishene will long feel the effects of its auspicious beginning. The Reports of the two Chaplains contain several consoling facts, which, as good fruit already produced, give reason to hope for happy results hereafter.

Two facts related by the Warden are creditable both to the Institution and to the prisoners, and ought not to be omitted in this report.

One of the prisoners, employed for a short time without the enclosure, found a pocket-book on the road, containing papers and acceptances to the amount of \$525, of which \$25 were in bank bills. Without the least hesitation or delay, he carried the whole to the Institution and placed it in the hands of the Warden to be restored to the owner. Another, who had recently left the Reformatory, having obtained employment in a family found a sum of money which he immediately restored to his mistress to whom it belonged. The good lady lost no time in mentioning the circumstance to the Warden of the Reformatory, as an encouragement to persevere in his good work.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

At my arrival I found seven young prisoners placed under my guidance, but the number has since increased to nineteen, the majority of whom knew neither how to read nor write; but, as a result of last year's instructions, all—with the exception of those who have arrived during the last three months—can read with tolerable facility. Their penmanship is neat, and they can work the rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound, with comparative accuracy. The more advanced have made considerable progress in the study of English Grammar and Geography. This progress is owing, I think, to the eagerness which, with one or two exceptions, they exhibit to acquire useful knowledge.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Religious Instruction.—My daily public instruction in religion consists in reading a few verses from one of the Psalms or Lessons for the day, with generally a few short observations. Then, after prayers, all the boys who can read come up in classes with their Bibles, and each reads a verse, not as a common reading lesson, but as a daily remembrance of God's Word. I again take the opportunity of occasionally introducing a few brief observations, naturally arising from the passage read. Before I dismiss them from evening school, I read a few verses of the Bible, as in the morning, and conclude with the usual prayers. On Sundays, I have a morning service and sermon, and also evening prayers. I have also divine service on the evenings of Thursday.

Library.—The boys have the use of a small library of books; some entertaining, others combining instruction and amusement. These I give out once a week, and each boy is responsible for the care of his book till returned to me. They think much of these books, and it is very desirable that they should have a suitable place for reading them, and a place for their safe-keeping when not in use.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE AUX NOIX.

The Catholic Chaplain does not cease to deplore in his Report the effects of the bad early education of the unfortunate inmates of these institutions, but still cherishes a hope that he will be able to remedy, in a great measure, this fundamental evil.

As it belongs to the functions of the Inspectors to indicate the causes of crimes and misery, when they obtain clear views of them, this is no unfit occasion to remark on the terrible effects of the mendicity carried on in cities by young children. The poor, whether they be young or old, are no doubt privileged to ask for bread; but, it is the duty of the charitable part of society who care for the salvation of souls, to provide that young children shall not, by the practice of mendicity, contract habits of idleness and vagrancy, which, becoming inveterate, may lead them to vice and crime.

But it is not in the prison where the seeds of virtue are to be implanted in the first instance; no, the fitting, the natural place, is at the domestic hearth. Here it is that the most powerful, the most permanent and indelible principles are engendered, it is here, indeed, that the home-education, which is to shape our future life is first implanted, that makes or mars our fortunes. Chateaubriand asks: "Whence is it, that of all the recollections in existence, we prefer those which are connected with our cradle?"

The answer is easy, plain and satisfactory: the young mind is most impressionable, is easily fashioned to good or evil. It is well remarked by Jean-Jacques Rousseau: "Un jeune homme élevé dans une heureuse simplicité est porté par les premiers mouvements de la nature, vers les passions tendres et affectueuses; au contraire, les jeunes gens corrompus de bonne heure, sont inhumains et cruels: leur imagination pleine d'un seul objet se refuse à tout le reste."

These facts are so palpable that they allow of no dispute, and it is the more to be lamented that fathers and mothers are not sufficiently alive to the irrevocable, the holy obligations imposed upon all by an ever-watchful and overruling Providence.

In moments of adversity and, more so still, in those of prosperity, we are disposed to forget our duties, and only view things as they are presented at the moment; we forget that better times may be

at hand, or that cruel adversity may ere long forever blight our present favourable prospects.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The number of youths committed to my pastoral care is thirty-five. I regret to say the most of these unfortunate boys have been brought up in a very careless manner, imbibing, at an early age, the most pernicious habits. In some cases these have been acquired at home, and, as it were, directly from depraved parents, but in the greater number have resulted from evil associations and vagrancy.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In secular instruction, the prisoners, with one or two exceptions, have made great progress; and it is pleasing to reflect that, in this respect, their incarceration here may, in their after life, prove to have been a great blessing. Few at their admission possess more than a very meagre amount of elementary knowledge; and to the credit of most it may be said that their painstaking efforts in intellectual improvement are deserving of the highest praise.

2. CRIME AND JUVENILE VAGRANCY IN TORONTO.

[From an important Charge delivered to the Grand Jury, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty, on the 12th inst., "On Crime and Juvenile Vagrancy in the City of Toronto," we make the following extracts]:

GENERAL COMMITMENTS TO JAIL.

As you may consider it a portion of your duty, as grand jurors, to visit and report on the state of the jail and prisoners there confined, I have thought it well to invite your attention to a few facts and figures collected from a brief examination of the annual reports for the last few years, as prepared by the governor, Mr. Allen, with his usual care and precision. The returns for seven years, from 1855 to 1861 inclusive, are before me. The total commitments for each year are as follows:

1855	1,416	1859	2,085
1856	1,967	1860	2,056
1857	1,906	1861	1,815
1858	1,941		

Our city population has not varied very materially the last few years, so that these figures may give us some idea of the state of our criminal statistics. The chief item in all these records is "Drunk and disorderly," as in last year that item was 1,314 out of the whole number of commitments. I have been very much struck by the rapid increase of female prisoners. In the first three of the years above mentioned, the number of females was always less than half that of the males. In 1858 the difference began to diminish. In 1859 the numbers were 965 women and 1,120 men. In 1860, the sexes were about equal—a difference of two only. Last year they stood: Females, 866; males, 949. The items of "Drunk and disorderly," in 1860, amounting to 1,487, shewed 836 females and 651 men; and the last year (1861) the same wretched item was 1,314,—shewing 719 females and 595 men.

LARGE INCREASE IN FEMALE COMMITMENTS.

We thus find an enormous increase during the last few years in female commitments, and also that the women form a considerable majority of the multitude annually committed as "Drunk and disorderly." I am not about suggesting any probable cause for this increase, but the fact itself affords grave matter for reflection, inquiry, and exertion among social reformers. It may be well occasionally to present facts like these for public consideration. They point forcibly to the rotten spots in our social state, and must arouse the attention of all who feel an interest in the reformation of their fellow-beings, or in purifying the moral atmosphere of the community.

COMMITMENTS OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

But a fact if possible more painful stands out from these records of shame and guilt. We find a large number of children under 15 years of age annually committed to the common jail. Take the last four years, and we find the number thus:

1858	71	1860	153
1859	90	1861	73

Fathers and mothers who read these figures, may realize the probable aggregate of domestic profligacy or misfortune which has produced this amount of almost infant crime, and may appreciate the danger of vicious influences on these hapless children thus swept into the net of a common jail, just at the period of life when the young mind is as wax to the moulder's hand,—ready to receive all impressions, for evil or for good. In this city of 45,000 inhabitants, swarming with clergy and school-teachers of all denominations;

studded with churches and noble school-houses open to all the world;—we find this large number of mere children amenable to jail discipline as well as to jail contaminations. From the age of 15 to 20, we find the commitments amounting to 257 in 1861,—a formidable number of mere youths,—156 lads, and 101 girls, all in the early spring of life, at the age when the character is most surely formed for permanent vice or virtue.

FAILURE OF THE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM TO PREVENT JUVENILE VAGRANCY.*

Few residents of Toronto can have much difficulty in ascertaining the class from which, from all human probability, their jail is recruited. † That we provide munificently for the education of all our youth, "without money and without price;" that we have amongst us a most admirably organized body of teachers, offering a very superior education to every one who will accept it; that the property of the city pays many thousands of pounds per annum to maintain this system;—is notorious to all. The grave question remains, whether this admirable system and heavy expenditure answer the end for which they were apparently designed.

NUMBER NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL IN TORONTO.

I find it stated by one of the oldest and most experienced of our school trustees—Mr. Henning—in a speech reported in the newspapers, that, by the late census, the school population of Toronto, of school age from 5 to 16 years, was 11,595. Of this number attending school, public or private, for some portion of the year, there were 8,818, leaving 2,777 of school age not attending any school. He adds, "That of this last number may probably be deducted 1,000 as employed at trades or work of some kind, and still there are 1,777 unaccounted for." And again: "How many of these children are engaged in vagrant or criminal pursuits? How many of them are growing up in idleness and ignorance, and thus on the road of sure guilt and crime?" Mr. Allen's jail report may be read in connexion with this. It exhibits out of this year's committals 640 prisoners unable to read or write. Making all reasonable allowances from Mr. Henning's estimate, it is beyond question that a vast number of children are growing up amongst us, infesting our streets, polluting the ears of passers-by, male and female, old and young, with blasphemy and filth,—rapidly qualifying themselves for appearance at police courts, and repeated imprisonments in jail or reformatory.

REFORMATORY OR OTHER SCHOOLS REQUIRED.

Two points are especially worthy of notice. First,—The proved impossibility of inducing this large body of vagrant children to avail themselves of the free education so generously pressed on their acceptance by the public; and, secondly,—The strong necessity that exists of providing some house of correction or separate place of confinement, where the seventy or eighty hapless children committed during a single year can find shelter, and probably reformation, under the gentle hand of judicious managers, instead of the necessarily rough discipline and contaminating associates of the common jail. In every town where poverty and intemperance prevail to any extent, it is always found next to impossible to get hold of that class of children most peremptorily requiring the softening influences of education. They undervalue the blessing offered to them, and continue their life of mischievous idleness. In Toronto, especially, the benefits of free education seem to be little appreciated. I find in the report of our school trustees a startling proof of this. The last year in which the rate-bill system prevailed, before the final adoption of the free system, was 1850. The population was then stated at 25,766. The average daily attendance at the common schools was 1,259. In the three next years the population is set down as increasing about 15,000; but the daily attendance was only increased by 106 in 1851, fell off again 1852, and rose 36 more in 1853. In 1858, the population is put down at the highest point yet reached, and the daily attendance was 1,937,—all these figures appearing in proportion to the increased population, as indicating a less attendance at the free schools than under the rate-bill system. In 1860, the latest year for which I have seen a return, the daily attendance had risen to 2,260. The large number attending the Roman Catholic separate

* The present common school law invests the Board of School Trustees in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, with the power "to determine the number, sites, kind and description of schools to be established and maintained in the city, town, or village." This comprehensive provision includes permission to establish schools specially for boys, girls, and coloured children, as well as high schools, denominational schools, &c. It has, however, never been acted upon in Toronto, so as to embrace the comprehensive system of schools for the city which was intended.

† EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN THE TORONTO JAIL.—From a recent report of the Governor of the Jail, we learn that of the 949 males and 865 females confined therein from time to time during the year 1861, 296 males and 344 females could neither read nor write; 149 males and 246 females could read only; 452 males and 236 females could read and write imperfectly; 52 males could read and write well; but no females. Five of the males were reported as schoolmasters. There were 600 males and 736 females (or 1,346 in all) of intemperate habits.

schools since their establishment, about the year 1856, must not be overlooked in considering this portion of the subject.

IMPORTANCE OF AWAKENING PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE MATTER.

Every one connected with the administration of criminal justice must earnestly desire to see public attention fully awakened to this vitally important question. Every well-disposed inhabitant of the city of Toronto must naturally feel a deep anxiety that our noble annual provision for free education in our schools, should be made to act with some practical benefit on the great mass of vagrant children that frequent our streets—a present reproach—a future punishment to the society that leaves them unchecked and uncared for. It has often been remarked, that the chief difficulty in grappling with this our great social evil, rests on the fact that every person who ventures to point out a defect, or suggest a change, is at once denounced as an enemy of the cause of Free Schools and general education. No apprehensions of this kind should deter men who take any interest in the well being of those around them, from doing their duty, in dealing with facts so painfully brought under their daily notice. Every year's experience increases the number of those who fear, that the heavy sum paid by the ratepayers of Toronto for free schools, is applied chiefly to the teaching of those whose parents are perfectly well able to educate their children without aid from the public purse—and that the class chiefly requiring help—the seventeen or eighteen hundred who attend no school whatever, remain quite untouched and unaffected by our munificently endowed system of education.

NECESSITY FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I need not do more than notice the strong necessity that exists for a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, committed for short periods of imprisonment. Improved jail accommodations may of course mitigate one present evil, the contact with hardened offenders, but a totally different system from that of mere confinement as a punishment is required in dealing with young criminals. Of the success of Reformatory prisons in general, we have most cheering evidence. A noble institution of Mettrai, in France, for the reformation of young criminals, has attained a world wide reputation. Recent enquiries prove that "of 1,646 young criminals subjected to its discipline and restored to liberty, only 85 had relapsed into crime, or as the French Minister of Police shews, 5.43 per cent. of the whole." In 1860, 11,808 English and Welsh boys were committed to jail. In 1860 the number had fallen to 6,765. In the same year 2,308 English and Welsh girls were committed, in 1860 there were 1,269, and high authority states that this decrease has commenced with the commencement of Reformatory action in the population. In Ireland an act substantially like the English Act (17 and 18 Vic. ch. 86) has also been introduced with excellent effect. Comparing 1858 with 1859, the juvenile commitments have fallen, as to boys, 30½ per cent., and as to girls, 9½ per cent., and in 1860, from 1859, 13 and 11 per cent. respectively. These figures are most cheering, and are calculated to encourage the efforts of those who believe that if men desire to reform and purify society, they must begin with the young.

EXCELLENCE OF VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS.

Several excellent Institutions have been established amongst us to endeavour to mitigate the acknowledged evils. Boys' Homes,* Girls' Homes, and Houses of Providence strive with small means and no legal powers to contend with the increasing array of vagrant or desolate children. Too much praise cannot be given to the philanthropic exertions of those who work for and in such Institutions.

It is neither my intention nor my desire to advocate in this place any particular scheme for meeting such a case, nor to urge the diversion of funds now used for one purpose to some other. I wish merely to invite your attention to the existence of evils—the mag-

* **BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.**—From a recent report from this interesting charity we learn that since the opening of the institution one hundred and three boys have been admitted; during the first year sixty-three, and in the second forty, the greater number of them very young and very small, almost incapable of doing any kind of work. But this ought not to be regretted while the funds of the institution can meet the increased expenses; for admittance at an early age may prevent an unfortunate acquaintance with crime and want, and produce earlier fruit, from the good seed sown. Nine boys have had temporary lodging and food supplied them until provided with situations; two out of this number were boys sent from the Bloomsbury School, they had been employed by farmers during the harvest; after the occupation ceased they were left to shift for themselves; being found in the streets in a state of destitution, they were brought to the "Home" from which place they have been provided with situations. Of the 40 boys admitted into the Home during the year, 9 are total orphans, 20 have lost one parent; 6 put in by fathers on account of drunken mothers; 5 by mothers on account of drunken fathers; 8 have been admitted in the last month. Situations have been obtained for 15 boys. Nine have been taken out by their parents. Two coloured boys have absconded.

nitude and danger of which it is as useless to ignore, as it is pernicious to leave unnoticed and unreformed.*

3. DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, TORONTO.

From the recent report of the Committee of this institution, we gather the following interesting items:

"The number of pupils resident in the school was at present twenty-one, an increase of nine over the number at the last annual meeting. The number of day pupils remained the same, namely, six. The number of applicants had increased in Feb., 1861, to 86 at the present time. Nothing but the want of adequate funds stood in the way of these causes being provided for, and but very slight encouragement would, there could be no doubt, very largely increase the number of applicants. Within the past few months the Superintendent (Dr. Morris) had succeeded in commencing the instructions of the blind, and had now three girls and one boy under tuition. The progress they had made was a satisfactory proof of the capability of the teacher engaged in the instruction. The committee had sent Dr. Morris to Quebec to urge the government for additional aid, and the mission had so far been satisfactory as to secure the doubling of the annual grant, and would have obtained the use of the Parliament buildings had they not been subsequently required for military purposes. It was much to be regretted that this disappointment had occurred, for every day showed more forcibly the desirableness of buildings larger and better suited to the purpose than those now occupied by the school. The committee alluded to the fact that eight or nine years ago the Legislature voted \$80,000 for the express purpose of erecting an Asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind in Upper Canada. This showed that Parliament was not only willing but desirous that something effectual should be done for these unfortunate classes. During the past year the superintendent, accompanied by the head-master and some of the pupils, visited and held meetings in several towns and villages. Much interest had been excited by the efforts of the Society, and a considerable sum of money had been paid over to the Treasurer. At Whitby the sum of \$37 35 had been realised; at Oshawa \$21 40; at Berwick \$7 73; at Brampton, \$36 94; at Rockwood \$13 67; at Guelph \$90 71; at Georgetown \$32 41; at Norval \$21 03; at Lindsay \$13 86; at Peterboro \$34 97; at Stewarttown \$23 78; at Bowmanville \$15 83; at Port Hope \$24 18; at Cobourg \$11 50.—Total, \$388 06. In addition to these sums various amounts had been since collected and sent in from other places previously visited by the deputation, in all \$324 82. Another very considerable sum had also been paid in, collected by the pupils of various Grammar, Union, or Common Schools. Thus, the pupils of the Union school, Port Hope, sent \$40; Norval school \$12 25; Berwick common school \$20 10; young ladies of Bowmanville Grammar School, \$13 60; Richmond-hill Grammar School, \$8; Hamilton Central School, \$97; Rockwood School, \$25 40; Grimsby Grammar School, \$10—Total, \$311 99. The following County Councils continued to evince their good-will towards the school by still voting money for the support of poor children within their respective bounds:—York and Peel, Simcoe, Norfolk, Wellington, Peterboro' and Victoria. The committee having incurred liabilities beyond their power to meet at present, trusted the clergy of all denominations would bring the matter before their congregations; and, in conclusion, desired to express their heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all Good, not only for the general success and prosperity of the school, but especially for its exemption from the visitation of sickness, when almost every house in the vicinity suffered severely, particularly from the recent malignant and wide-spread epidemic of scarlet fever. From the Superintendent's report it appeared that there was a great want of accommodation in the present building. The impossibility of separating the girls and boys was a serious evil, and caused much trouble and anxiety. Notwithstanding the want of drainage in the yards, no serious illness to the Institution had been experienced. The conduct of the pupils had been very good. The progress of the Deaf and Dumb was satisfactory, and would have been much greater were there a resident male teacher. The education of the Blind, four of whom were now under the tuition of Miss Cody, was satisfactory. There was a scarcity of apparatus, however, but still their progress was solid. The Blind were learning music, but not yet geography. Soon a map of the Holy Land would be prepared for them.

* *Presentment of the Grand Jury on this part of the Charge*:—"The attention of the Grand Jurors has been directed in a particular manner to that portion of his lordship's charge which points out the intimate connexion between a defective school law and the progress of crime; and more especially to the fact that the school law is not adapted to meet the wants of the poorer class of the population for which gratuitous education ought to be provided. Between the two alternatives, on the one hand of erecting an expensive supplementary machinery of reformatories; and on the other, altering the defective school law so as to make it do the work for which it was designed, namely, educating the classes requiring gratuitous educational aid, the jurors recommend the latter, especially in so far as it can be done with reference to cities, towns, and incorporated villages."

4. YOUTH AND CRIME IN MONTREAL.

The recent disclosures concerning the organized company of young burglars have startled the whole community, and will, it is hoped, awaken parents, guardians, and employers, to a sense of their responsibility for the training of the young. Yesterday the subject was again referred to in some of the churches. Rev. Dr. Taylor in a discourse on the first Psalm,—in which he depicted the characters of the righteous and the wicked therein alluded to,—said the manifestations of maturity in wickedness among persons so young had made a deep impression upon his own mind,—the more so, that some of the criminals had been attendants (irregular it is true) in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. He therefore besought ministers, teachers and parents, to make strenuous efforts to induce children to "flee youthful lusts." He affectionately counselled the young to be careful in the choice of companions—of the books they read—and of the places they frequented. Early companionships often have a fearful influence for evil, by enticing them into the broad road that leadeth to ruin. Too often the books read make stealthy inroads into habits and character, which avowed evil associates could not have accomplished. And there are places of resort in this city which should be sedulously avoided, as leading to the chambers of death,—drinking saloons and dance-houses,—the resorts only of those whom Satan seeks to lead captive at his will.

Parents cannot be too deeply impressed with the necessity of preventing their children from being out of their homes at untimely hours. Laxity in this particular appears to have had much to do with the cases which have brought so much distress into families.

Last night it appeared as if there were fewer young men on the streets, especially at some corners which have hitherto been places of resort on Sabbath-days.—*Montreal Witness.*

5. COST OF CONVICTS IN ENGLAND.

The expenditure at the convict prisons of England in the years 1860-61, amounted to £276,398. The average daily number of convicts being 7,665, this was rather more than £36 per prisoner. The value of the labor of the convicts was £105,364, reducing the cost to £22 6s. per prisoner. The aggregate value of the labor is kept down by the small amount earned by men in the stage of separate confinement, and by women, boys, and invalids. The expenditure, on the other hand, is raised by three items of charge to which ordinary persons are not subject—salaries and wages of officers employed in the manufacturing and labor department, clothing and other expenses on liberation, and gratuity to convicts, under which last head a large sum is paid in this country to Gibraltar and Bermuda convicts, brought to Millbank and Chatham before liberation; the outlay under these three heads constitutes about a seventh of the cost of the convict prisons. A man sentenced to four years' penal servitude, if exemplary during the whole period, would gain in $\frac{3}{4}$ years (the last nine months remitted,) £9 16s. 6d., but it is to be earned by downright hard work, and the amount would be at the disposal of Government for promoting the welfare of the prisoner on his discharge; it is usually paid in instalments.

6. BOYS AND BILLIARD TABLES.

An attentive correspondent, observing in the *Quebec Chronicle* an extract relating to the morality of Rochester with respect to billiard tables, sends us the law, as established in Lower Canada, which he thinks is not generally known:—

"The Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, 1861, cap. 8, sec. 2 and 3, provide that any person keeping a billiard table shall give a bond, with two securities in the sum of \$200, that no apprentice, school-boy or servant shall be suffered to play at the same, nor shall any person play a game for money."

The law in Upper Canada is not so guarded, inasmuch as the regulations governing billiard tables are left with the municipalities.—*Chatham Planet.*

7. PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

There are both advantages and disadvantages resulting from the aggregation of large masses of human beings in populous cities. Among the latter is the circumstance that large cities are in general to a lamentable extent training schools for criminals. It is not our present purpose to enquire into the causes of this, or to ask why, as regards a given proportion of the population, the temptations to engage in a life of crime should be more powerful, and the counter-acting restraints more feeble, in cities than in rural districts. The causes might be easily set forth, but we wish to refer just now to questions of much more practical importance, viz., what remedy, if any, can be provided? What can be done to save from a career of crime and misery the hundreds of young boys and girls, who, in a

city like Toronto, destitute of proper parental care, are acquiring rapidly, almost by the force of circumstances, the character of confirmed criminals? How shall society be protected against the disastrous consequences of having in its midst a constantly growing "dangerous" class, imperilling the general security of life and property, and putting the community to enormous expense for the punishment and safe keeping of convicted offenders? It is a sound adage, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. In this case it would be both better for society, and better for the class who would be saved from becoming criminals. All are ready to admit this. The only difficulty is to determine what are the best preventative measures to be adopted. One of these measures is the establishment of Boys' and Girls' Homes, such as the excellent institutions of this kind which we have in Toronto. But this, though undoubtedly a step in the right direction, meets the evil only to a partial extent. The voluntary benevolence and voluntary effort of a few of our citizens who have means and time and inclination to labour for the public weal in this department of exertion, will produce good results, so far as they go, but results far from reaching the whole requirements of the case. The amount of benevolent exertion, which is directed into this channel of labour, is far from being sufficient to provide shelter and education for all the young outcasts whom it is desired to save from a life of criminality and a death of shame. But, even were its amount much greater than it is, mere voluntary benevolence, unsupported by the authority of the law, is comparatively powerless. Its ability to do good by the reclamation of juvenile delinquents is, in the very nature of the case, limited. Is it possible then, without any relaxation of these benevolent efforts, to supplement them with some still more effectual remedy? The experience of some cities in the United States points to an answer in the affirmative. In Boston, for some years past, the Truant Law, with "Truant officers appointed to carry it into execution," we are told, has been very efficacious in preventing juvenile vagrancy from developing into adult vice and crime. It is found that the ranks of criminals are recruiting mainly from the class of neglected children, who, not attending the common schools, run unrestrained about the streets, and become apt proficient in the school of vice. Growing up without intellect and moral education, they are rapidly educated by mingling with vicious associates, in the art of preying upon society, and soon graduate into fitness for becoming inmates of the gaol and the penitentiary. Some of these may be persuaded, by the Manager of the Boys' and Girls' Homes, with the consent of their parents, if they have any, to enter those institutions, but the accommodation for them is limited, and, even were it ample, many of these children will prefer the wild freedom of the streets to a life of restraint. In Boston, it is the duty of the "Truant Officers" to visit every school in the city to learn who are the truants, and then to visit their parents or guardians, urging or compelling them to keep the children regularly at school. If mere persuasion will not avail, the child is brought before a judge, who has the power of temporarily committing it to a place of detention. The system, we learn, has been attended with the best results, in diminishing the amount of juvenile crime. In Brooklyn, also, for the last four years there have been "Truant Officers" in connexion with the Police establishment of that city, and the result has been very satisfactory. In New York the same system has been introduced within the past year, and its good effects are already seen in the diminution of crime among the young. Might we not with advantage take a leaf from our neighbours' book in this matter? If we do not copy their exact system, we may derive from it confidence to try in some way or other the virtues of legal compulsion, and legal provision for the reclaiming of juvenile outcasts, as supplementary to the efforts of voluntary benevolence, which, from the circumstances of the case, can only be partially successful. The question has occasionally been before the House of Assembly, but as yet no practical scheme has been put in operation, having for its object the taking of these neglected children off the streets, and placing them under wholesome influences, which will give them a chance of growing up good and useful members of society. The Legislature could not more profitably devote a portion of its time, than in maturing and providing for the effectual carrying out of some such scheme.—*Globe.*

8. COLONIZATION BY CHILDREN.

In the United States, we believe, there is a society called the Children's Friend, or some similar name, whose object it is to pick up the younger outcasts from the streets of the great cities, and to send them to the agricultural districts, where they are apprenticed to farmers or other persons requiring such help as they can afford. It is evident that no more benevolent process could be set in operation. Throughout the more newly-settled parts of the continent there was a large demand for labor of all kinds, and if young hands can be found to do the lighter work, it releases stronger muscle for

heavier labor. There is, moreover, hardly any position where the child taken from the streets is so thoroughly removed from the temptations of old associations, and placed under such control, as he is when at service in an isolated farm-house. There is, of course, the occasional risk of ill treatment, if the little laborer falls into brutal hands; but generally industrious men and women are not brutal, and the chances of a child meeting with those who are so is infinitely less in a life of honest industry than in a hap-hazard career of idleness and crime. The employer's interest, in a country where it is so hard to find labor, is to attach the laborer to him, and whatever chance may be left, in spite of these considerations of starvation and blows may be lessened by some system of inspection. The great facts, however, stand out, that there are idle and very mischievous hands in large numbers, and attached to very hungry and uncomfortable bodies; that simultaneously there exist many employers with wholesome work to give, ready to feed, lodge and pay those who do it; but that these two classes so necessary to each other are too wide apart to be mutually serviceable. This is as true of the British possessions as of the United States, though our large cities are chiefly on the other side of the Atlantic; but undoubtedly there are thousands of children in the British Isles, who, if they remain there, will become paupers or worse, but who might be at once provided with homes in Canada, if they could only be brought into contact with men who would gladly receive them. We are not of those who cry out for Government to do everything. We have, indeed, a great distrust of Government—of any Government—for any useful purpose besides its own business of governing, which we believe has an infinitely narrower scope than is generally understood; but we think that if the matter could be fairly brought under the notice of some of those British philanthropists, who exert themselves for the promotion of Ragged Schools and similar institutions, they would find in it a channel by which to obtain relief from some of the greatest embarrassments of their laudable enterprise.

III. Papers on Youthful Education & its Effects.

1. EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN NEAR HOME.

So much has been said and written upon the education of the young, as to make it evident to my mind that there can be no higher nor more solemn charge, than to preside over the development of immortal powers. And yet, notwithstanding the sacredness of the trust, and the sad effects resulting from its betrayal or neglect, it is amazing with how little consideration parents send their sons and daughters to distant schools, simply perhaps because recommended by strangers as the most popular and flourishing, and as being supported by the rich and influential. How many parents have taken their children from institutions which were worthy of trust and patronage, and where their young minds and hearts were slowly yet safely opening and expanding under the best and purest of influences, and have conveyed them to genteel and fashionable boarding schools, that they might be sacrificed at the shrine of fashion; or that they might obtain a few vain and useless accomplishments, at the expense of artlessness and simplicity, of true mental improvement and moral rectitude. No wonder, therefore, that we hear the giddy young maid in her early teens, soliloquizing in this manner: "If I go to some large city and receive a 'degree' in some distinguished seminary, I may not gain more knowledge, but I shall gain what is of more importance, distinction in the eyes of my associates, and my manners will become more refined by mingling with the higher circles of society."

Oh! ye mothers of a Christian land, one would think that you must shudder at these outbursts of girlish folly and vanity, and place the buckler of motherly sway between your darlings and the allurements of that vain world for which they are longing. But alas! instead of this, the fond mother too often hails these intimations as the beginnings of an aspiring ambition, and, persuading herself that she ought to sacrifice every selfish consideration for the well-being of her children, sends them away from home into untried scenes, to be nourished in the bosom of mercenary strangers. In the meantime the instructors who have been setting the germs of knowledge in the youthful mind, are repaid with neglect and unthankfulness, and deprived of the reward of their tender cares. They have implanted the seeds that others may gather the fruits, or perchance, by pernicious precepts, wither the fresh hopes of youth. When, from a love of novelty, an appetite for eminence and superiority, haughty pride, or a weak indulgence to the uneasiness or perverseness of youth, parents withdraw their patronage from institutions whose claims to confidence and support have been fully confirmed, they perhaps strike a death-blow at the very root of a noble enterprise, and palsy the powers of an ardent and generous mind:—

"A pebble on the streamlet scant
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew-drop on the tiny plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

The farmer, when he prepares the rugged soil for the admission of the tender plant, and watches its progress from day to day, is even then rewarded by a foretaste of the natural fruitage. But tell him that he is only to enjoy the early blossoms of the grain and fruit; that another will garner up the golden harvest, and sit in the shade of the vine his hand has trained and cultivated; will not his arm lose its vigor, and the hopes of his energetic mind become prostrated, and the honest God-like principle of exertion be wholly destroyed? Think you, then, that they who work and toil in the weedy, stubborn soil of the intellectual field need less encouragement to give them faith and vigor in the tiresome task? What indeed is physical toil, compared with the intense mental exertions put forth by the conscientious, faithful teacher?

Think of these things, then, parents and guardians of youth, and cheerfully give your aid, sympathies and counsel to the deserving instructors of your children.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

2. THE RESULTS OF WORLDLY TRAINING.

"But before the second year of this gay life expired, Gertrude was a severe sufferer from violent cold, and was for some time confined to her room, though she persisted in regarding so much care as both unnecessary and irksome. Her fond mother supplied her with all the gossip and news she could collect, and always took care that some lively novel lay at hand to cheer her spirits if she happened to be left alone; and Blanch, though kind and attentive, felt it no particular cause for regret that she had the field of display entirely to herself for a time.

"It is surprising how much the health of the physical system is supposed capable of enduring amidst variations of temperature, excitement and fatigue, in the pursuit of pleasure; while in the same individuals, it is threatened with utter prostration before a shower on the way to public worship, the risk of infection among the sick poor, or the head-aching tendencies of profitable study. In Gertrude's case, however, too much had been presumed in the calculation of bodily strength, and she did not shake off the effects of indisposition, but was removed to the drawing-room, and allowed to receive visitors long before it was deemed prudent to permit her to leave home.

"A visit to a fashionable watering-place was then supposed to have effected complete restoration, and again, therefore, Gertrude, more beautiful than before, was seen mingling in the gay world, and eagerly seizing on every amusement that came within her reach. Her parents flattered themselves that she was well, though not strong; but wiser heads were shaken with admonitory warnings, when, as too often happened, her sweet voice could not sustain its usual part in the song, nor her light figure flit as untiringly through the mazes of the dance. Often, concealing under a smile the vexation and disappointment she felt, she was compelled to retire from scenes of exciting pleasure to the quiet of her own room. Then an epidemic disease prevailed in the neighborhood, and, predisposed by weakness of body and irritability of mind, poor Gertrude was among its earliest victims.

"Now, to her deep dismay, the fond mother, so able and willing to contribute to the triumphs and pleasures of her children in life and health, was useless beside the sick-bed, when positive danger had awakened the fears of conscience. She sought to soothe the restless mind of the young sufferer, by assurances of her good and amiable qualities, the innocence of her life, and the certainty that she had never deserved the displeasure of the Almighty. But Gertrude knew better than that. As the world seemed fading away, and no foundation remained to uphold her sinking steps, all was dark, and she turned impatiently from the false hopes that ignorance offered for her consolation. She wanted something, but she knew not what to ask for.

"The progress of the disease was rapid, and between the attacks of delirium, rejecting every suggestion that pitying love could invent to cheat her into the hope of recovery, or calm the terrors of death, she begged to see Agnes Latimer. 'Send for her,' she said, impatiently, 'she knows about a Friend in heaven.'

"And it was not long before Agnes stood there, gazing on the restless form and wandering looks of her lovely cousin; but she never knew if she were recognized. She spoke of Jesus, she whispered the sweet message of his love to sinners, and prayed her own prayer to the Friend in heaven; but Gertrude spoke no more, and that night, while her attendant watchers, exhausted by sorrow and fatigue, had yielded to overpowering sleep, the spirit of Gertrude Fielding passed silently away; and when they roused themselves to note the hour, and looked upon their charge, behold, death had set his seal on her faded brow. The one event that happens to

all, had happened in the spring-time of life to the beautiful one, on whose tomb no more suitable inscription could have been engraved, than, 'A lover of pleasure more than a lover of God.'

"What the mother felt, who had prepared her child for any lot rather than that which befel her, it is not possible for another to know; but the disappointment of every hope with which she had cherished her through life must have been her bitter portion. In such an hour, how deeply is that parent to be pitied who has lavished her love and care on the external form and temporal interests of her child, when in the mysterious dispensation of an early death, she had nothing left of the loved one but a corpse! Oh, how different the feelings of faith and hope, which follow the departing spirit, when God and Christ, heaven and home, are so associated with its earthly history, as to afford just right to appropriate the apostolic consolation concerning 'them that sleep in Jesus!'"

"It was, however, quite possible for Mrs. Fielding, after time had subdued the keenness of her grief, to talk sentimentally of her 'transplanted flower,' and of 'escape from the vicissitudes of life;' but the solemn lesson that ought to have been impressed on the domestic circle, the warning to young men and maidens, to remember the uncertain tenure of that frail thing called health, and the certainty of a like summons at some unknown time to each and all, was avoided as a too painful theme. In a few months the younger members of the family moved and lived as before, and Mrs. Fielding thought it her duty to recal the thoughts that often wandered to her daughter's grave, in anxious remembrance that her other children must be brought forward, and made to attract and please as their sister had done before them.

"Alas! whither was her flower transplanted? To what purpose was escape from the changes and chances of this mortal life, unless the soul had sought pardon and peace through the blood of the Lamb, and the Eternal Spirit had ripened the bud of grace to adorn the paradise of God?"—*From the Mother's Mission.*

3. THE VIRTUE OF CHARITY.

Thomas Guthrie, D.D., in a series of articles on "The Religion of Life," writes thus beautifully of this beautiful attribute of human nature:—

While there is no class more tender-hearted than physicians, as I have observed that people who live amid their comforts, and are seldom brought into relationship with suffering, are apt to grow selfish. In such circumstances our nature, like a single tree that stands out in the open field, grows dwarfed and gnarled. Indeed, just as without the character of God had not been fully developed, nor shone forth full-orbed—merciful and gracious, as well as great and holy, it is difficult to see how, without the presence of suffering, helplessness and poverty, our nature could have been brought out in some of its most attractive aspects. Sympathy with suffering, as well as our sense of what is right and wrong, separates us by an immeasurable distance from the lower animals. It presents one of the truest and noblest characteristics of humanity. The pampered dog never turns a piteous eye on some lean and hungry and houseless fellow: but, growling at his approach, and rushing open-mouthed to the assault, drives him from the door. It is fellow-feeling, not mere feeling, that raises a man above a beast. It is that which allies us to the angels, who take a lively interest in mundane affairs, and, watching the struggle between good and evil, fill heaven with joy as often as the battle goes for Christ, and a sinner is saved. And those gentle sympathies and kindly feelings which the abodes of poverty awaken, are means whereby the Spirit of God softens us—moulding the plastic heart into the likeness of that blessed Saviour who is "touched with a feeling of our infirmities," and of that blessed God who is "very pitiful and of great mercy."

The hammer and iron are both hardened by the same stroke. So is the heart that, denying pity, does a cruel thing, and the heart that denied suffers it. But acts of kindness improve the *morale* both of him who gives and of him who gets. Indeed, it is both a sad and a lightsome thing to visit the dwellings of the poor. It clears our sky of vapors. We return more contented and happy—much stouter to endure the petty troubles of our own lot, seeing how comfortable our circumstances are compared with those of others, and how many would be glad to exchange condition and cup with us.

Next to peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, there is no higher happiness on earth than lies in making others happy, nor is man ever so gracious and God-like as when shedding brightness and blessings around him. There is no flower in gay parterre so beautiful as the roses that grow on an orphan's cheek—no sunshine like the smile of a happy face—no sound of woman's voice, or lute or harp of sweetest strings, so full of music as the singing of a widow's heart—no jewel on queenly brows so brilliant as the tear in eyes we have lighted with gratitude and joy. Yes—it is more

blessed to give than to receive; and these beautiful lines apply as well to charity as to mercy:—

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed.
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

4. MEN BORN TO FAME.

One would scarcely have expected to find the birth-place of the builder of the Menai Bridge and other great national works, in so obscure a corner of the kingdom, (Eskdale.) Possibly it may already have struck the reader with surprise, that not only nearly all engineers are self-taught in their professions, but they are brought up mostly in remote country places, far from the active life of great towns and cities. But genius is of no locality, and springs alike from the farm-house, the peasant's hut, or the herd's shieling. Strange indeed it is that the men who have built our bridges, docks, light-houses, canals, and railways should nearly all have been countrybred boys; Edwards and Brindley, the sons of small farmers; Smeaton brought up in his father's country home at Austrope; Rennie, the son of a farmer and freeholder; and Stephenson brought up in a village, an engine-tender's son. But Telford, even more than any of these, was a purely country-bred boy, and was born and brought up in a valley so secluded that it could not even boast of a cluster of houses of the dimensions of a village. Telford's father was a herd on the sheep-farm of Glendinning.—*Lives of the Engineers.* By Samuel Smiles.

5. WHAT SEVENTY BOYS BECAME.

Many people begin the education of their children with an exhibition of toys, marvellous tales, silly romances, and wind up with the circus and theatre. The degrading influence and sorrowful consequences of this mode of education will be best illustrated by stating a few facts that have passed under my own observation. So far as my memory goes, about thirty boys, educated in this way—i. e., in contempt of all useful knowledge and occupation, spent their days in reading novels, the lives and confessions of pirates and murderers, &c., and their nights in the streets, dram-shops, gambling saloons, circus and theatre—at the age of forty-five, one had been hung for murder, one for robbing the mail, and three as pirates; five died in the penitentiary, and seven lived and died as useless vagabonds about the streets; three were useful mechanics, and the fate of the remainder is unknown.

Of about forty educated with me by a really moral and scientific teacher, under the old foggy Puritanic system of restraint, as it is now called by Young America, at the age of fifty-five one was a member of Congress, one judge of the Supreme Court, two judges of the Circuit Court, three physicians, five lawyers, fourteen were dead, and of the remainder farmers and mechanics, and so far as known not one of them ever was called before the bar of his country on a criminal charge, and they all had comfortable homes, except two or three, and every one was passably respectable.—*Dr. Edward Lawton.*

6. THE TOOLS GREAT MEN WORK WITH.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed, it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors, "I mix them with my brains, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvellous things—such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hours—by means of a pen-knife,—a tool in everybody's hand, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color. An eminent foreign *savant* once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratory, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the doctor took him into a study, and, pointing to an old tea-tray on the table, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance and a blow-pipe, said: "That is all the laboratory I have!" Stothard learnt the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvass. Berwick first practised drawing on the cottage-walls of his native village, which he covered with sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields by night in a blanket and made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by

means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a cross handkerchief. Watt made the first model of the condensing steam-engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plow-handle.—*Smiles' Self-Help.*

7. INVENTION OF THE SPINNING JENNY.

The following beautiful anecdote is related of Hargraves, the inventor of the Spinning Jenny:—

The invention had long engaged his attention, when one day he was observed to drop suddenly upon his knees, and roll upon the stone floor at full length. He lay with his face toward the floor, and made lines and circles with the end of a burnt stick. Then he sat upon a chair, and placed his head between his hands, and his elbows on his knees, and gazed intently on the floor: then he sprang to his feet, and replied to some feeble question of his wife—who had not risen since the day she gave birth to a little stranger—by a loud assurance that he had it; and taking her in his sturdy arms in the blankets, the baby in her arms, he held her out and held her over the black drawings on the floor. Those he explained, and she joined a small, hopeful, happy laugh, with his high-toned assurance that she should never again toil at the spinning-wheel, that he would never again "play" and have his loom standing for want of weft. She asked some questions, which he answered, after seating her in the armchair, by laying her spinning-wheel on its back, the horizontal spindle vertically, while he made the wheel revolve, and drew a roving of cotton from the spindle into an attenuated thread. "Our fortune is made," he said, speaking of his drawings on the floor. "What will you call it?" asked his wife, "Call it? What an we call it after thyself, Jenny? They called thee 'Spinning Jenny' afore I had thee, because thou beat every lass in Stanehill Moor at the wheel. What if we call it 'Spinning Jenny.'"

IV. Biographical Sketches.

No. 7.—ANDREW STEVEN, ESQ.

Andrew Steven, Esq., President of the Gore Bank, Hamilton, died at his residence on the 12th December. The deceased was born in Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, in March, 1798, and was consequently in his 64th year. In the year 1819 he came to Canada and was engaged for three years as a clerk in the office of Boulton and Proudfoot, Toronto. In 1822 he removed to Dundas, where he remained for about nine years engaged as a merchant, and subsequently as agent of the Bank of Upper Canada. He then removed to this city and continued the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada until the formation of the Gore Bank in 1835, of which institution he was appointed Cashier. Mr. Steven held this office until the death of the former President, Colin C. Ferrie, Esq., in 1856, when he was elected President, an office he continued to hold until the hour of his death.

During the period embraced in the above brief sketch Mr. Steven witnessed the rise and progress of Hamilton from an insignificant village to that of a prosperous and enterprising city, and his position as a banker rendered him familiar with the early struggles of many who have since achieved success in commercial pursuits. He delighted to revert to the early history of this part of the country, and few were more able than he to give a graphic and entertaining account of the progress of Hamilton and its citizens. For the past twenty-seven years, his life has been devoted to the interests of the Gore Bank, an institution formed under his hand and guided through many troublous and critical times by his able management. Indeed it may be said that his faithful and too scrupulous adherence to the duties of his office hastened his dissolution, for he was a man of vigorous constitution, apparently hale and hearty, and if he indulged in necessary relaxation his life might possibly have been spared for some years.

Though a man who studiously eschewed all interference in public affairs, having scarcely ever been known even to cast his vote at a municipal or parliamentary election, he was a keen observer of current events, and his opinion of public men and policy was invariably characterised by sound judgment and an enlightened understanding. His extreme reluctance to be identified in any way with what is called public movements might be almost said to have been a fault, but his short-comings in this respect were amply atoned for in his faithful devotion to the duties of his office and his quiet and unostentatious charity, of which many instances could be quoted by the writer. As a man of business he was prompt and energetic. The peculiar relations of a confidential character which necessarily grew up between the manager of a bank and its custom-

ers were scrupulously respected by him, and none ever had occasion to regret following the sound advice which his matured experience enabled him to give.—*Correspondent of the Leader.*

No. 8.—COLONEL BOURCHIER.

Colonel Hugh Plunkett Bouchier, Town Major and Commandant at Kingston, died early on Friday morning at his residence on Point Frederick. From the severe shock which his system had received, his death was not altogether unexpected, although it has taken many by surprise, and has affected all who knew him with sorrow and regret. In the course of a long residence in a military capacity here, Colonel Bouchier has been intimately connected with the concerns of the city, he was brought into contact both officially and socially with the people of Kingston, and his urbanity of manner and careful consideration for others gained him many friends. Indeed, he spared no pains to gain the good will of every one. The deceased Colonel came to this city on receiving the appointment of Town Major in 1839, but he had been previously stationed in Kingston for a short time with the 93rd Regiment, in which he held a Captaincy. Colonel Bouchier's military career was begun in 1814, in which year he attached himself to the 23rd Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, maintaining his connection with that corps until 1837, when he joined the 93rd regiment, and during the two years that he remained with it was stationed at Halifax, Toronto, and Prescott. While in the Fusiliers he saw service on the Peninsula, and when in the 93rd took part in the suppression of the Canadian Rebellion; but during his occupation of the office of Town Major in Kingston his duties were pacific and in keeping with the times. He was made a Brevet Colonel in 1859, and held besides a Provincial colonelcy, by being appointed to the command of the Active Militia Force in Kingston. At his death he was 62 years of age, and he leaves a widow, a grown up son, and four daughters.—*Kingston Daily News, Jan. 25.*

No. 9.—MR. C. B. CLANCY.

Mr. Cornelius Bailey Clancy, proprietor of the *Norfolk Messenger*, died on Saturday the 14th Dec. Mr. Clancy was born in Mitchells-town, County of Cork, Ireland. He emigrated from Ireland in 1833, and came to Toronto. There he was apprenticed to the Printing trade, to George Gurnett, the late well-known Police Magistrate of Toronto, who, at that time conducted the *Courier* newspaper. Mr. Clancy first became a resident of Simcoe in 1848. He was then induced to take charge of the mechanical execution of the *Long Print Advocate*, which he managed until the establishment of the *Norfolk Messenger* soon after.

V. Papers on Natural History.

1. INHABITANTS OF THE OCEAN.

Take up a pinch of the soil over which lies 2,500 fathoms of seawater. submit it to a microscope, and behold! though it looks and feels like fine clay, it does not contain a particle of sand, earth, or gravel. Every atom under the lens tells of life and living things; the bed of the Atlantic is strewn with the bones and shells of the myriads of creatures inhabiting its waters—creatures so numerous that figures fail to convey an idea or the mind to embrace their vast profusion. The navigator traversing the blue sea sails for days in a fleet ship, through waters so thickly covered with small pulpy scannettes, or medusæ, that it looks to him like a boundless meadow in yellow leaf. The savant, following on his trail, places a single one of these sea blubbers under a lens, and in one of its nine stomachs finds 70,000 flinty shells of microscopic diatomaceæ, one of the many animalcule of the sea. Thus each creature in these thousand square leagues of medusæ was sucking from the sea millions of these diminutive creatures, and ejecting their shells, to fall, in a gentle yet perpetual shower, down to the bed of the ocean, and there in time form strata of silicious or chalky matter, for future geologists to ponder over. And remember that upon these medusæ prey legions of bigger creatures, and that into these helpless colonies sails the huge whale with cavernous mouth and gulps down as many of them at every feast as they do of the minute diatomaceæ.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

2. GREGARIOUS HABITS OF FISH.

The fact that fish herd together in great flocks or nations seems now to be well established. All the inhabitants of the great deeps, from the mighty whale down to the tiny minnow, live in what may be termed colonies. Thus we have the term "a school of whales," we have also the young salmon in shoals, each year's growth in sep-

arate companies, and every fish as local in its dwelling-place as men are; we know, too, that the herrings live also in nations which arrive at maturity in vast groups at different periods of the season. The same laws govern the crustaceæ. Persons who deal in shell-fish can easily tell the different localities from whence they derive their supplies. A Scotch lobster can be readily distinguished from a Norway one; and a "native" oyster differs considerably from a "scuttle-mouth." These are all points which ought, long ago, to have led to a better understanding of the natural and economic history of fish. This ignorance has well nigh ruined our most valuable fisheries. We have been trading for years in the belief that the supply was inexhaustible, and are but beginning to find out that it is even possible to exhaust the sea. The German Ocean has been so long the fishing-pond of Europe, that we can scarcely wonder, considering the wealth that has been drawn from its depths, that its supplies are beginning to fail us. There can be no doubt, however, that other sources of supply will be discovered; if so, we can only hope that some method will be observed in harrying the nest, in order that the supply may be made to go as far as possible.—*The London Review.*

3. NEW HUDSON'S BAY ANIMAL.

The captain of a whaler from the Shetland Isles has lately discovered an entirely new amphibious animal. It belongs to the mammifera, is shaped somewhat like the *tamanti*, *manatere*, and *dugong*, those singular tropical animals which form the link between the hippopotamus and the purely aquatic mammals; has paws like the bear, and, anomalously enough, eight of these, which spread out in the water, disclose webs between the fingers; a triple eyelid, like the crocodile, and a voice described as very plaintive; it spends its days on land, its nights in the water, and is thus invisible during the whole period of Arctic darkness. The captain has brought his prize to Shetland. It lives on seaweed and thrives heartily.

4. A WONDERFUL DOG.

At Aldershott camp there is a large spaniel belonging to a sergeant in the Royal Artillery, who has been taught by his master, in the tedious days of camp life, to perform tricks that are almost marvellous. The dog is perfect in his drill, marching slow, quick, and at the double, in obedience to the word of command. After he had been put through his paces, his master called him up and asked his opinion of the various regiments on the ground. Were the Plungers the best corps?—no signs of approval. Were the Forty-second foot?—silence on the part of the dog. After going over half dozen names, the master asked, exactly in the same tone as that in which he had put his previous questions, the dog's opinion of the Royal Artillery. He instantly burst out into joyous barking, jumping about and rolling. The sergeant then called for three cheers for the King of Prussia—no sounds; three cheers for the King of Naples—a low growl; three cheers for the Emperor of Austria—silence again; three cheers for the Queen of England—such a volley of resounding barks that echoed again.

5. THE SNOW BIRDS.

Where do the snow-birds come from and where do they go? That is a question put by a friend who has been observing the movements of these little winter wanderers of the feathered tribe. He says a dozen or so of greyish white, brown, dear little beauties will come tittering and chirping for a few moments about the yard or near the door of a friendly kitchen, and then away they go. The sky—before cloudless—darkens, and soon the flakes fall thick and fast.—Search for them, the yards—the woods—the swamps, but you fail to discover one of the little prophets. The falling mercury in the barometer indicates that a storm of some kind is near, but the presence of snow birds presages a snow storm always. This winter the snow birds have been particularly zealous in giving their timely warning of the snow storms which have followed one another so rapidly, and have thus kept the highways so nicely covered for the convenience and pleasure of man.

6. THE GREAT PYTHONESS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON.

At the Society's gardens the large python may be now seen incubating her eggs. The egg laying occurred four weeks ago. The plethoric condition of the serpent occasioned uneasiness. Some supposed that she had bolted a stray blanket; it was considered whether something might be done to relieve the great reptile, when she exuded, as well as the keeper can estimate, about one hundred eggs. These, enclosed in a white leather like substance, are about the size

of those of a goose, the majority of a dirty white appearance connected by a membrane. Among them are two small red eggs, and many are indented—probably by the great pressure of the serpent's body. It is remarkable that this prolific exusion of eggs, which might be supposed to have exhausted the animal and consequently excited hunger, has had apparently an opposite effect. At all events the reptile has not broken her fast for 23 weeks, her husband having meanwhile, indulged in occasional rabbits. Once only has the keeper seen her absent from her interesting incubatory operation; and then, before he could get round to the back of the cage to have a better view of the eggs, she was on them again. In fact, she much resembles an old hen with a brood, puffed up by maternal pride and conceit, and is in a highly excited condition. It will be interesting to watch the result. Immediately opposite the pythoness's cage is a lively member of the viper family, which was hatched in the gardens in 1860 from an egg; and we understand that a boa was born in Paris from an egg hatched by the female. Thus the Zoological Society may reasonably look forward to an increase of its interesting collection of reptiles.

VI. Miscellaneous.

"ROCK OF AGES."

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has translated into elegant Latin verse Toplady's beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages," which was so great a favourite of the late Prince Consort's. We give both the original and the translation:

(Original.)

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee!
Let the water and the blood
From thy riven side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure,
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.*

(Translation.)

Jesus, pro me perforatus,
Condar intra tuum latus!
Tu per lympham profluentem,
Tu per sanguinem tepentem,
In peccata mi redunda,
Tolle culpam, sordes munda.

Not the labour of my hands
Can fulfil thy law's demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears forever flow,
All for sin could not atone!
Thou must save, and thou alone.†

Nothing in my hand I bring:
Simply to thy Cross I cling;
Naked, come to thee for dress;
Helpless, look to thee for grace;
Foul, I to the fountain fly;
Wash me, Saviour, or I die!‡

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When my eyelids close in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See thee on thy judgment throne.
Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee!

Coram te nec justus forem,
Quamvis, totâ vi laborem,
Nec si fide nunquam cesso,
Fletu stillans indefesso:
Tibi soli tantum munus;
Salva me, Salvator unus.

Nil in manu mecum fero,
Sed me versus crucem gero;
Vestimenta nudus oro,
Opem debilis imploro;
Fontem Christi quæro' immundus,
Nisi laves, moribundus.

Dum hos artus vita regit;
Quando nox sepulchro tegit;
Mortuos cum stare jubes,
Sedens Juxta inter nubes;
Jesus, pro me perforatus,
Condar intra tuum latus!

2. COURAGE IN WOMEN.

There is a branch of general education which is thought not at all necessary for women; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons, courage may seem as unnecessary for women as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day—sensible women in other things—whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now it is a great mistake that hardness must go with courage; and the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigor which gives presence of mind, enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist and overcome that sickliness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little power of attack or defence, passing through

* This last line in some collections reads:

Save from sin and make me pure.

† These two verses combined, in some collections, read as follows:

Could my tears forever flow,
Could my zeal no languor know,
These for sin could ne'er atone;
Thou must save and thou alone!
In my hand no price I bring;
Simply to thy Cross I cling!

danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Boleyn, a Mary, Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see that it is grand for delicately-bred, high-nurtured, helpless personages, to meet death with a silence and confidence like his own. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, disheveled creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself like.—*Thoughts on Women.*

3. THE QUEEN'S LETTER—THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

The following letter, dictated by her Majesty, and dated "Osborne, 19th of February," was addressed by Sir George Grey to the Lord Mayor of London. The letter says:—

"The Queen feels grateful from the bottom of her heart for the universal sympathy that has been expressed for her in her deep affliction; but it is still more soothing to her feelings to know that the noble character, the truly princely nature, of him whose loss has bowed her to the earth, with a sense of desolation and misery that every day, alas! serves only to increase, is appreciated by the country; that the benefits he has been instrumental in conferring upon the nation, the good he has wrought since he first came among us, and to effect which he may truly be said alone to have lived, are understood and acknowledged.

"The Queen is also much touched by the feeling which has led the promoters of the movement for erecting a national monument to the Prince to leave the nature of that monument to her decision. It is a subject on which there must necessarily be much difference of opinion. Many, influenced, doubtless, by the belief that there was nothing which the Prince himself had so deeply and constantly at heart as the promotion of whatever might tend to the advantage of the community at large, or of any portion of it, have thought that the most appropriate monument to his memory would be to connect his name to some great work that should have that end in view; and the Queen cannot but be gratified by this proof of a just appreciation of his character.

"But it would probably be difficult to procure anything like agreement as to the nature of the institution which should thus bear his honored name, and it would be inexpressibly painful to the Queen were any controversy to arise on such a subject.

"It would also be more in accordance with her own feelings, and, as she believes, with those of the country generally, that the proposed monument should be more directly personal to its object—should be, in fact, more what is commonly understood by the word. Even so it is probable that opinions may differ as to the character that would be most appropriate for such a monument. But the Queen is confident that the same good feeling which has led to the reference of the subject to her decision, will lead to a cordial acquiescence in it—to the cheerful abandonment of individual views, and to a unanimous working together to effect the object all have at heart.

"After giving the subject her best consideration, her Majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or some spot immediately contiguous to it; nor would any proposal that can be made be more gratifying to the Queen personally, for she can never forget that the Prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised, on the same spot, in remembrance of that Exhibition.

"There would also be this advantage in a monument of this nature—that several of the first artists of the day might take part in its execution; for there would be room at the base for various fine groups of statuary, each of which might be intrusted to a different artist.

"In the selection of the artists to be employed, in the choice of a design, and in the consideration of the details of execution, the Queen would wish to obtain the best advice; and she would therefore desire to call to her assistance a small committee, consisting of persons in whom she could feel satisfied that the country would repose entire confidence.

"I have written by her Majesty's command to those whose assistance she thus desires to obtain, and I will lose no time, as soon as I shall have received their answers, in communicating their names to your Lordship."

A second letter to the Lord Mayor has been published with her Majesty's permission. Her Majesty thinks that as a Sovereign, though not as a wife, she can be allowed to join with the nation in a monument to her late husband. The Queen attributes, under Providence, much of the happiness and prosperity of her reign to her beloved husband, who was her wise counsellor and unfailing guide and support. The letter adds, no one can know as the Queen does how his every thought was devoted to the country, how his only aim was to improve the condition of the people, and to promote

their best interests; and her Majesty asks to be allowed to consider how she may best take part with the movement of her people in doing honor to her beloved Prince.

4. THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

In the Debate on the Address, at the opening of the Imperial Parliament, Lord John Russell said:—

"I am bound to state that the opinions the Prince gave, the temper he displayed, and the impartiality with which he viewed subjects of State, were of great service to the Sovereign. I will say one thing more—and I think that those who have watched the position of the Sovereign during the last twenty years will agree with me—that there has been a great change in this respect, a most beneficial change from what prevailed in former reigns. It often happened, when the Sovereign proceeded in opposition to certain political principles entertained by a portion of his subjects, that favour was given to one party, while another was decidedly proscribed; and the consequence of such distinctions, the effect of that favour shown to one party—whether it were the Whig party at the beginning of the House of Hanover, or whether it was the opposite party in other reigns—was to make one portion of the subjects of the Sovereign feel a degree of bitterness and animosity which would not otherwise have existed. Now, I happen to know from the Prince himself the view he took of the duty of the Sovereign in such a case. He stated to me, not many months ago, that it was a common opinion that there was only one occasion on which a Sovereign of this country could exercise a decided power, and that was in the choice of the First Minister of the Crown. The Prince went on to say that in his opinion that was not an occasion on which the Sovereign could exercise a control or pronounce a decision; that when a Minister had retired from being unable to carry on the government, there was at all times some other party prepared to assume the responsibilities of office, and most likely to obtain the confidence of the country. But, he said, a transfer having been made, whether the Minister was of one party or the other, he thought that the Sovereign ought to communicate with him in the most confidential and unreserved manner with respect to the various measures to be brought forward, the fortunes of the country, and the events that might happen—that whether he belonged to one party or another, the utmost confidence should prevail between the Sovereign and the Minister who came forward in Parliament as the ostensible possessor of power. I do, my lords, attribute in great measure to that opinion, which the Sovereign held in common with the Prince, the fact that there has been no feeling of bitterness among any party in this country arising from political exclusion, and that all parties during these twenty years have united in rendering that homage to the Sovereign which the conduct of Her Majesty has so well deserved; and the country still reaps the benefit of the good counsel which the Prince Consort gave to the Crown."

VII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, and the BRITISH REVIEW.—The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the coming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hasty written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous volume of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement—of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really and intelligible and reliable history of current events, and, as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public. In calling the attention of our readers to Messrs. L. Scott & Co's. Reprints of these able publications, we cannot do better than give a description of the origin and design of their publications.

—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW was established in 1802. It is said to have originated among a number of convivial young spirits, who were accustomed to meet for the purpose of discussing all the great subjects of literature, science, philanthropy, and politics. Its success was immediate and very great. There was about it a freedom, boldness, and spirit; such a varied learning, elegant criticism, piquant satire, and acute reasoning, that it became the terror of parliaments—the censor of literature—the dictator of the press. Its first editor was the celebrated Canon of St. Paul's, after whom the great reviewer, Jeffrey, then a young Scottish lawyer, took the chair of honour. In politics, it supported the principles of the Whigs, as led by Charles James Fox; and in religion, its High Priests were Harry Brougham and Sydney Smith. The *Edinburgh* of to-day is more moderate

than it formerly was. It now advocates the Lord John Russell Whig policy. The same old fire is burning still, and every now and then breaks out. The Right Hon. Sir Cornwall Lewis, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, was till lately, its editor.

— THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW was established in 1809. Its existence was owing to the tremendous Whig influence of the "Edinburgh," and was edited with singular power by the noted reviewer, Gilford, a man whose pen was sharper than the serpen's tooth and yet who seems to have had a heart as warm as could have been expected in a great Censor. Lockhart, son-in-law to Sir Walter Scott, had control over this Review for some time, and he, with Southey Croker, and others, contributed to its pages. In religion, it wants neither "cant," nor "confession." It wants the Church to be a respectable establishment; a clergy that can dine out, and a people that will pay tithes.

— THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW as we have it, is a combination of four reviews. It was established in 1824, as the advocate of Radical Reform, in Church, State, and Legislation. "The Westminster" was owned at one time by Sir William Molesworth, a member of a late British Cabinet, and had for its chief contributor, Sir John Bowring, now British Ambassador at Canton. We are sorry to discover in its brilliant pages the traces of a spirit of philosophic scepticism, and an uneasiness under the present religious regime. We could wish the vast and ponderous learning; and the bright light of genius that are there scattered over the whole range of intellectual and material worlds, were bent into a ministry of righteousness and consecrated to the glory of the Cross. It will, however, and we are glad that it does so, receive articles in contradiction to its published sentiments, if they come commended by the authority of their indisputable ability; and we hope that the author of the papers on Mary, Queen of Scots, and John Knox, may often issue forth from his home in Derby, and favor us with the emanations of his genius.

— THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW had a religious origin. About the time that the "Free Church" party made their exodus from the venerable Kirk—the Established Church of Scotland—in the year 1843—a periodical was much required in which they, the seceders, could set forth their protests against patronage and moderation. The "North British" was established to meet this want, and Thomas Chalmers was one of its early contributors. Isaac Taylor was also a contributor, but he was expelled from its columns in consequence of its being discovered that he was not "sound in the faith."

— BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE owed its existence to the same causes that originated the Quarterly. It took its name from the publisher—a man long and highly esteemed in Scotland. Lockhart was its first editor, and Christopher North, that prince of good fellows, followed him. This Monthly still keeps up a fire against free Trade and free Church, and all conventicle-ship whatsoever. The "Ettrick Shepherd" and the great Irish poet and scholar, Magiun, wrote for it. Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of Europe, is at present a contributor to its pages; and those articles on "Cherbourg," and "The Commons at Cherbourg," came from the pen of Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand A-year."

The ability of these publications, combined with the low price at which they are furnished by Messrs. Scott and Co.—\$10 instead of \$31—their cost in Great Britain—should induce every thinking and reading person to subscribe for them. For the terms upon which they are furnished either together or separately, see the advertisement in another column.

— MALCOLM'S GENEALOGICAL TREE. This work is lithographed by Mr. John Ellis, 11 King street West, and is designed to illustrate English and Scotch history, by showing at one view the genealogy of the Royal Families of each country for a period of more than a thousand years. It commences with the first sole monarch of each country, and traces accurately the descendants of each, on two separate trees, showing the marriages which took place between the two families until James IV. of Scotland married the daughter of Henry VII. of England, after which the two trees unite. The Saxon Heptarchy is represented by stumps at the root of the tree, and the Roman Kings are traced on a separate tree, from Rolo, the first Duke of Normandy, until it unites with the Saxon tree by the marriage of Henry I. with Matilda, the Saxon Princess. The descent of Oliver Cromwell is traced from Alexander, the Lord High Steward of Scotland, great grandfather of Robert II. King of Scotland. The top of the tree shows the relation of a number of the Sovereigns of Europe to the Royal Family of England.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

— WOODSTOCK SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination of the common schools in the town, as usual, took place on 19th and 20th Dec. The examinations of the different schools were highly satisfactory to the Trustees and parents present, and alike creditable to our efficient corps of teachers. The minor school under the charge of Miss Logan, assisted by Miss Sutherland, was examined by the teachers. Daniel Pennman Esquire, was present and took great interest in the examination, and to his several questions the young pupils gave ready answers, shewing clearly that they fully understood the subject of their lessons. In the absence of the local superintendent, John Douglas, Esq., Trustee, distributed a number of book prizes for regular attendance and good conduct. After a satisfactory examination of the senior male school the visitors passed to the senior female class under the care of Miss Kennedy. Miss Kennedy received a proof of the affection and regard of her pupils in the shape of a splendid gilt bound copy of the Sacred Scriptures. In the male department under Mr. Dick—Mr. Silvester distributed some excellent books as prizes to those who were most regular in their attendance and of good conduct, accompanied by very pointed and appropriate advice to the pupils. The same number of prizes were distributed among the pupils in Miss Kennedy's class. Two very handsome volumes were selected to be awarded for the best specimens of writing. Miss Kennedy's class carried away both prizes. The minor department of the east end school, under the care of Mrs. Bayer and Miss Scarff went through a creditable examination. At the close, the pupils received from the hands of R. N. Light, Esq., local superintendent, a number of suitable books as prizes for regular attendance and good conduct. The senior male department, under Mr. Cullen passed through a creditable examination. In the senior female department under Miss Adams, the pupils were well disciplined and expert in their answers. At the close of the examination, R. N. Light, Esq., distributed the prizes for regular attendance and good conduct; and two volumes for the best specimens of writing. The pupils in Miss Adam's class presented her with 3 volumes of Sir Walter Scott's poems, with the inscription,—“To Miss Adams, with the affectionate regard of her pupils.” Mr. Cullen was also presented by his pupils with a splendid volume of Byron's works. Thus ended, in our opinion, the happiest and most satisfactory examinations of our common schools in the town of Woodstock, for many years past; and there is not the slightest exaggeration in saying, that our common school will compare favorably with any others in the province of Canada, both as regards the progress of the pupils and the efficiency of our corps of teachers, both male and female.—*Sentinel*.

— TORONTO CITY SCHOOLS.—The usual examination of the pupils of the city public schools, took place, Dec. 24th. The examinations were very creditable, and the number of certificates for punctuality of attendance, and general good conduct, was much larger than heretofore. We append a statement of each school. *George Street School*.—The head master in this school is Mr. Richard Lewis, and his assistants in the male department are Miss Keown and Miss Ryan. Miss C. S. Smyth is the head mistress of the female department, assisted by Miss Richards and Miss Liddle. The average attendance in the male department last month was 191, the registered attendance being 228; in the female department the number on the roll was 200, the average attendance 148. *Park School*.—The registered male attendance in this school last month is 193, being an increase of 24 over that of last year, and the average attendance 167. In the female department the average attendance was 131, and the registered 161, being an increase over the same month of last year of 33. But for sickness in St. David's Ward the attendance would doubtless be larger. The head male teacher in this school is Mr. William Anderson, assisted by Miss Susan Hamilton and Miss Jemima Armstrong. The female department is conducted by Miss Cuyler, assisted by Miss Anno Armstrong. *Palace Street School*.—The teachers in this school are Mr. Martin Gill and Mrs. Henderson. The number of children on the roll last month was—male 87, female 86; average attendance, male 65, female 66. *Louisa Street School*.—There is a very large attendance at this school, but the exact numbers we have not obtained. The teachers are—in the male department, Mr. H. Browne, Mr. S. McAllister and Mrs. Mitchell; in the female department, Miss Jane S. Morrison, Miss M. Kennedy, Miss A. Kellock, Miss M. A. Gordon. *Victoria Street School*.—This school is conducted by Mr. Spotten, assisted in the male department by Miss Kennedy and Miss Hall. The female department is conducted by Miss Round, Miss Thompson and Miss Cummins. The number on the roll last month,

was as follows:—Male department 187, female 226; and the attendance, male 141, female 171. Mr. Brent, one of the Trustees, gave a prize in each division for the greatest progress in studies, combined with best conduct during the year. *John Street School*.—The examination showed that the pupils had made considerable progress since midsummer, and the parents who did visit the school were much pleased with the result. Rev. Mr. Topp and Rev. Dr. Willis put some questions to the children, which were answered promptly and correctly. The average attendance of children at this school is, boys 145, and girls 100. *Phæbe Street School*.—The attendance of pupils at this school during the past three months had been comparatively small, owing to the prevalence of the scarlet fever. Mr. Samuel Coyne is the headmaster, assisted by Mrs. Lawder, and the Misses C. M. Churchill, M. A. Churchill, E. McMurray, and E. Robinson. The number of boys on the Register is 173, and girls 160. *Givens Street School*.—The teachers at this school, are Mr. James Anderson and Mrs. O'Flaherty. The number of boys who attend averages 60, and of girls 50. From the specimens of work exhibited, the girls appeared to have made much progress in drawing, knitting and sewing, under the tuition of Mrs. O'Flaherty.—*Abridged from the Leader*.

— **TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL**.—The public examination of the pupils of the Toronto Grammar School took place on the 20th inst., at which they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. At the close of the examination a number of the pupils gave several specimens of recitation in a very creditable manner. After the recitations prizes were given to the successful competitors.

— **MRS. HOWE'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS**.—The half-yearly examinations of this School took place on Friday, December the 20th. Several boys obtained prizes. After the prizes were presented, the boys presented Mrs. Howe with the following address:—

DEAR MRS. HOWE—As Christmas is approaching, and we have received so many proofs of your affection and regard, we think it but right to shew you we are not indifferent to your kindness; we therefore beg that you will accept this small token of our love. Trusting that you will enjoy many returns of this happy time, we subscribe ourselves your affectionate pupils.—[Here followed the names of all the children.]—To this address Mrs. Howe made a very kind reply. We are pleased to see that Mrs. Howe's school is yearly increasing. She is a lady of an amiable disposition, well adapted to prepare boys for the more severe studies of the Grammar School, and held in the highest esteem by the parents and guardians of the children under her care, and universally respected by her pupils.—*Leader*.

— **WHITBY COMMON SCHOOL**.—The public examination of the pupils of this school, took place on the 19th Dec. Revd. Mr. Ross, Rev. Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Mr. Byrne, and Dr. Eastwood were the principal examiners. The answering of the pupils in the several classes was very efficient, and reflects every credit on the mode of instruction of the teacher, Mr. Smith, and his assistants. Prizes were awarded at the Town Hall, by Dr. Eastwood, Local Superintendent.—*Chronicle*.

— **WHITBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**.—The *Whitby Press* states that at the close of the recent Grammar School examination the pupils presented Mr. McCabe, Head Master, with an address and several volumes of valuable books. Mr. McCabe made a suitable reply.

— **WHITBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**.—The Christmas examination of the Whitby Senior County Grammar School, Wm. McCabe, Esq., principal, took place at the Mechanics' hall, in this town, on the 19th and 20th Dec. It was conducted both orally and written by the examiners. The hall was thronged during the day with parents and guardians, and friends of education generally. The appearance of the pupils, and their answering in the several classes, were alike creditable to themselves and their tutor; and we cordially congratulate the parents in possessing an institution so admirably conducted as the Whitby Grammar School, where the moral and intellectual training of their children is so well attended to. In contrasting the examination with that of the previous year, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe remarked that he felt it was due to the class in geometry of last year, and also to the school, to state, by way of reparation for the erroneous inferences then drawn by him, in a publication sent to the newspapers, that the class was much better than might have been expected at a grammar school, and that it was a credit to any grammar school in the country, as well as to its teacher. A special prize, given by Rev. Mr. MacLennan, was awarded R. H. Harper, for having past the best examination. After the distribution of the prizes, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, Rev. Mr. Ross, Thomas Kirkland, Esq., Mathematical Teacher, Barrie Grammar School, and John Shier, Esq., addressed suitable remarks to the audience.—*Chronicle*.

— **TORONTO CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS**.—A communication having been received from the Deputy Adjutant General, requiring members of the Toronto Civil Service Corps to enrol themselves in the official form, a meeting was held for that purpose; and a new election having taken place for officers, the following gentlemen were elected.—Captain, Hon. Robert Spence; Lieutenant, John George Hodgins, Esq.; Ensign, John Dewe, Esq.; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. S. P. May. The appointments were confirmed, and appear in the *Canada Gazette* of the 15th inst.

— **TRINITY COLLEGE RIFLE CORPS**.—After a recent inspection of the Trinity College Rifle Corps by the Inspecting Officer, Colonel McDougall the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at the request of Major Denison, addressed a few well-timed and happy remarks to the men, which were listened to with deep respect. His Lordship made allusion to his reminiscences of the war of 1812, in which he had borne an active part as Chaplain to the Forces, and added that, while he fervently hoped peace would be preserved to us, the best guarantee was being prepared for the alternative, and he rejoiced to see the loyal spirit which everywhere existed. His Lordship closed his brief address with a few touching remarks on the duties of the corps, as soldiers of the Cross, which he trusted while drilling as earthly soldiers they would never forget.

— **VICTORIA COLLEGE RIFLE CORPS**.—The students of the University of Victoria College formed a Volunteer Rifle Corps a few weeks ago which now comprises about 70 members. They are divided into two squads, one of which is drilled alternately in Victoria Hall. They will not be worse students for this loyal and healthful exercise. We are sure that the University of Victoria College will be second to none in proving her zeal and loyalty upon every fitting occasion, and thus prove herself in every way worthy of her illustrious cognomen.

— **SCHOOL PRIZES IN THE COUNTY OF ELGIN**.—At a recent sitting of the County Council, a petition was laid before the Council from the County Board of Public Instruction: praying that a Grant of One Hundred Dollars be made for the purchase, at the Education Office, of Prize Books, to be offered for competition to the pupils of the Schools of the County. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard also addressed the Council in support of the Petition of the Board of Public Instruction for prizes, urging their importance as a means of stimulating improvement, both in pupils and teachers; and submitted suggestions as the basis on which an examination for the purpose of an equitable distribution of the prizes could be conducted.

— **KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE**.—An arrangement has been completed between the Trustees of Queen's College and the Grammar School Trustees, by which an immediate union of the latter with the Preparatory School will be effected. To a certain extent these schools have been rival institutions, teaching the same subjects, and by their amalgamation a large school, with increased efficiency and a larger staff of masters, will be secured for our city. In addition to the supervision of the Grammar School Trustees, the new school will have the assistance and co-operation of the senatus of Queen's College, which guarantees instruction of a high character. Under the arrangement by which the union is effected, ten scholarships of \$30 each are to be offered for competition among pupils from our city common schools entering the Grammar School, which cannot fail to stimulate and encourage many of our youth. Three scholarships of \$40 each will also be annually competed for among Grammar School boys entering Queen's College. This harmony of action among our educational institutions, and the encouragement to study higher branches of knowledge held out to boys in the common schools, should materially advance the influence and usefulness of our schools.

— **THE CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIPS**.—We are happy to learn, that the Hon. Alexander Campbell has created a Scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the University of Queen's College, for a scholar to be chosen in rotation, for each of the five ensuing years, from the Newburg, Bath, and Kingston County Grammar Schools, and who shall be found upon Examination to display most proficiency in the subjects of Matriculation, at the University. The Scholarship is to be called the "Campbell Scholarship," and is to be awarded for the Session 1862-63 to a Scholar from the Newburg Grammar School.

The following are the conditions of the scholarship in Queen's College, founded by the Hon. Alex. Campbell:—

1. The annual value of the scholarship shall be \$80.
2. It shall be held for one year only, which year shall be the first of the curriculum at Queen's College.
3. The scholarship shall be held in rotation by a pupil from one of the three Grammar Schools in Cataraqui Division, and in the following order,

viz. :—The Newburg Grammar School, the Bath Grammar School, the Kingston County Grammar School.

4. The scholarship shall be open to any pupil who has been in the Grammar School for one year or upwards.

5. Candidates for the scholarship shall be examined in the Grammar School at one of the regular examinations by the Head Master of the Grammar School and an Examiner appointed by Queen's College. The examination may be written or oral, or both, as the Examiners may deem proper.

6. The subjects of examination shall be those of the Matriculation Examination of Queen's College.

7. The scholarship shall not be awarded by the Examiners if in their opinion none of the candidates have acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

8. In the event of the Examiners reporting to Queen's College that no candidate has entitled himself to the scholarship, the same shall for that year be at the disposal of the Senate of Queen's College, to be by them given to the most deserving freshman of the year. Other things being equal, a student having the surname of "Campbell" shall be preferred.

— UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—Dr. Litchfield having resigned his professorship at Queen's College, the chair of Institutes of Medicine is now vacant.

— VICTORIA SCHOOL, BROOKVILLE.—The semi-annual examination of Victoria Central School took place on the 21st and 23rd December, by the respective teachers, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Smith, local superintendent, who assures us that the school has made considerable progress since last examination. We question whether any other town in Canada could vie with Brockville in the character and position of its public school.—Recorder.

— ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, BROOKVILLE.—The Town Council of Brockville have placed the Roman Catholic School on the same footing, in the apportioning and collection of school rates, as the Common School of the town. This, of course, relieves the Separate School Trustees of the trouble and expense of collecting their rates.

— ST. CATHARINES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A special meeting of the Grammar School Board was held for the purpose of electing a gentleman to fill the Principalship of the St. Catharines Grammar School, left vacant by the withdrawal of the Rev. T. D. Phillips. There were about forty candidates for the vacancy, and after a minute and protracted examination of the claims of the various applicants, the Rev. Wm. E. Cooper, of Holland Landing, was finally elected. Mr. Cooper is a Master of Arts of Trinity College, Toronto. Throughout the whole of his collegiate course he has been exceedingly successful. In his second year, we believe he took the highest prize in the gift of the college, the Wellington Scholarship, after a most arduous and close contest; and in his final degree examination, he took honours both in classics and mathematics. He also gained "The Bishop's Prize" and the "Kent Testimonial Prize," with other minor honours. We feel confident Mr. Cooper will sustain the high reputation the school has already won, and believe, from all that we have heard of his energy and earnestness, that no efforts will be spared on his part to win the confidence of both parents and pupils.—Constitutional.

— U. C. LAW SCHOLARSHIPS IN 1862.—The following, which appears in the *Law Journal*, we publish in these columns, so that students in country places who do not see that journal, may have an opportunity of competing with the city students for the Scholarships. The following are the Books prescribed for examination for the year 1862:—*First Year*—Stephen's Blackstone, vol. 1. Stephen on Pleading. Williams on Personal Property. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, from the beginning to section 440. *Second Year*—Williams on Real Property. Best on Evidences Smith on Contracts. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols. *Third Year*—Real Property, Statute relating to U. C. Stephen's Blackstone's Book 5. Byles on Bills. Haynes' Outlines of Equity, and Coote on Mortgages. *Fourth Year*—Burton on Real Property. Russell on Crimes, and Common Law Pleadings, and Practice. Smith's Mercantile Law. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers; Mitford on Pleading and on Equity Pleading and Practice. *General Note*.—In each year the examinations may comprise questions on the Canadian Statutes, affecting the prescribed subjects, where the text is varied by such Statutes.

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